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BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

JUNE 30 1906

'T WAS STANFORD WHITE WHO GAVE BACCHANTE TO BOSTON



(Photo copyright by Theodore B. Starr, N. Y.)
MACMONNIES' "BACCHANTE."

This statue was selected by Stanford White as a gift to the Boston Public Library from the architects, McKim, Meade & White. After much controversy it was declined, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

While it is widely known in Boston that MacMonnies' famous statue, "The Bacchantes," was once offered to the Public Library here as a gift from the architects of the building, McKim, Meade & White, and declined after a controversy that stirred up artistic clamor all over the country, it has only recently become public that the bronze was the personal property of Stanford White, who was murdered by Harry K. Thaw in New York last Monday evening.

At the time of the offer of the Bacchantes, the art committee, while admitting the artistic beauty of the work as a statue, could not see that the spirit of the figure was consistent with the ideals for which the library is supposed to stand, and therefore declined it.

Since White's death and the facts are becoming known of his regard for young women who make dancing and general joyousness their business, it is less surprising why, when the selection of a statue was left to him, he should have chosen MacMonnies' "figure of sunburned mirth."

The statue is endowed with an atmosphere of physical exultation, rare in modern sculpture, and seems even less at home in the marble hall of the Metropolitan Museum than it would in the court of the Boston Public Library, where, at least, it would have been bathed in sunlight.

Mr. White saw the statue in Paris, and when the other members of his firm first voiced the idea of making a gift to the public library, he thought at once of the Bacchantes which had enchanted him.

But they wouldn't give the poor lady a home here—and everyone knows that

Gaudens At Work On Brooks Statue

Celebrated Sculptor Also Has Facade for Boston Public Library Under Way.

Sculptor Saint Gaudens, who was reported dangerously ill not long ago, is not only fully recovered but progressing in a very satisfactory manner upon considerable work for Boston, including the long ordered statue of Bishop Philip Brooks and the figures for the facades of the Public Library.

A Journal reporter paid a visit to the wonderful studio in Cornish, N. H., of this celebrated sculptor, and much was learned there concerning the work Saint Gaudens has under way, practically completed and in contemplation.

Work on Brooks Statue.

An artist has been at work on the Brooks statue for several weeks, and it will be some time yet before the first plaster cast will be completed. After this is finished it will be submitted to Mr. Saint Gaudens for his approval. He will suggest the necessary changes, perhaps a fold in a coat sleeve, the cast of an eye or a different expression of the lips. From these another model in clay will be made and another and another until finally the artist is satisfied with the result of the weeks of study and work.

It is one of the unbroken rules of the sculptor that he is to have all of the time he wants on a commission and the committee in charge of the Bishop Brooks statue understand this and are not hurrying him.

Library Facades in Works.

Mr. Saint Gaudens now has a dozen pieces of sculpture partially completed. There is a plaster cast of Parnell, the enlargements in clay of Lincoln and Hanna and a bas relief of Justice and Mrs. Stanley Matthews now in the studio.

The figures for the facades of the Boston Public Library are also in the studio. Work upon them has progressed rather slowly of late and it is uncertain when they will be completed.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1906

LIBRARIANS IN SESSION

Meetings at Narragansett Pier Continued

The National Educational Association Co-operates

Many Papers of Interest Read Today

State Library Organization Elects New Officers

Special to the Transcript:

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 2—Delegates to the American Library Association were active early this morning, for with three sessions today there was enough to keep everybody busy. Many of the delegates, however, did not attend the sessions but made themselves comfortable on the hotel verandas. The American Bibliographical Society held its annual meeting today and the second general session of the A. L. A. was opened at 9.30 A. M. in the parlors of the Mathewson, it being a joint meeting of the library department of the National Educational Association and the A. L. A. Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University and chairman of the committee on cooperation occupied the chair and reported for the committee. There were many teachers at this session who came especially to hear the speaking on the relations of the library and the public school. The report of Dr. Canfield was in part addressed to these and contained suggestions for the use of libraries by teachers and pupils, the value of the library as an educational aid being particularly dwelt upon.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, superintendent of the Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, and president of the National Educational Association, was received with great applause. He dwelt upon the fact that although the meeting of the association this year had been postponed owing to the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, where it was to have been held, there had been apparently no diminution of interest in its work and especially on the library side much valuable work had been done. Dr. Jasper N. Wilkins, president of the Kansas State Normal College and president of the library department of the National Educational Association, spoke briefly on the need of greater cooperation between librarians and normal teachers, and showed some of the advantages which might accrue from frequent meetings of librarians and normal teachers. Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library, spoke on "The Children's Library, a Moral Force."

Little E. Stearns of Madison, Wis., followed Miss Hunt. She took for her topic "The Problem of the Girl." She said that the greatest problem connected with her work with the young folks is that of the girl just growing out of Louisa Alcott and into love stories. It takes time and a great deal of energy, said Miss Stearns, to win the young girl's attention to other classes of literature in addition to fiction. Miss Stearns was of the opinion that the librarian of the North has a far different problem on her hands from that of the librarian of the South, as well as her sister in England.

A large number of the members of the A. L. A. attended the annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, which was held at the Atwood. William Coolidge Lane, librarian of Harvard University, presided, and Secretary Charles A. Nelson of the Columbia University Library read the official reports showing the society to be in a flourishing condition with about \$800 in the treasury. The council reported the scheme of establishing an endowed bibliographical institute, which was brought up at the Baltimore meeting to be impracticable, and the report was adopted.

Dr. John Thompson of Philadelphia reported upon the proposed publication of a check list of American incunabula to comprise all the known works on this country printed before 1500. Sixty-six libraries are co-operating in this important work, which is along lines similar to that being done by the bibliographical society of London. The committee has already secured 3415 titles, of which possibly five hundred may be duplicates, and has the

District Attorney Jerome as saying that the Carnegie libraries in New York City were not used and never could be. "These are strong words from a gifted man," he continued, "but statistics showing the use of the new buildings as compared with the old indicate that he has not investigated the subject with legal thoroughness. We as librarians know that Mr. Carnegie's gifts have stimulated library endowments, library appropriations, library architecture and library activities all along the line. It is not for us to say whether the money given in this way could not have been more wisely expended, but, whether we as trustees have made the best possible use of it."

One of the most important reports of Saturday was that of the committee on book binding, presented by Mr. George F. Bowerman of the Congressional Library, with whom are associated W. P. Cutter and Arthur L. Bailey. Mr. Bowerman recommended the general use by librarians of J. C. Dana's recently published work, "Notes on Book Binding for Libraries." The specific problem before the committee, the report says, arises from the fact that publishers' book papers and bindings are steadily growing poorer; also, partly as a result from this, that with increased circulation the bookbinding bills of libraries are constantly growing larger. The report calls attention to the treatment of these problems in Mr. Dana's book and states that the committee has arranged with Dr. Douglas Cockrell to supply enough copies of his pamphlet "A Note on Book Binding" so that free copies will be sent to all who apply to the chairman as soon as the stock arrives from England. In further consideration of leather and paper for binding the report continues:

"Our Federal Government, through its Department of Agriculture, has established a leather and paper laboratory in the Bureau of Chemistry, the purpose of which is nothing less than that of establishing standards for leather and paper. When these are established and the leather and paper laboratory is able at the request of librarians to test samples of leather which it is proposed to use for binding, and paper which it is proposed to use for catalogues, reports and bulletins, for example, libraries will have placed in their hands an effective means of enforcing these standards on those who cater to them."

Statistics collected on the wearing qualities of books indicate that the books of eighteen of the leading publishers are sent to the binder after circulating an average of from 13.7 to 35.96 times. The committee recommends that unless there is devised a working plan for inducing publishers to issue books in special library bindings, further records of the circulation of books of different publishers be kept and the detailed results, together with those now in the hands of the committee, be published. The report discussed the subject of binderies in connection with libraries, the interesting fact being brought out that the Boston Public Library bound 35,720 volumes last year with its own equipment, which cost only about \$2000.

As a working basis until more definite rules may be laid down, the committee recommended the following:

"1. Master Dana's 'Notes' and follow the advice there given for all the points it covers.
"2. If you have a good binder cling to him, pay him adequately for his work and lead him to give good, honest craftsmanlike work. Make sure that the work you are getting will stand the test of many home circulations. Under ordinary conditions a book should circulate seventy-five times after being rebound.
"3. Large libraries are recommended to do their own binding, but even then only provided it is impracticable to get good contract work. For the convenience of those who are thinking of opening binderies we will give as an appendix to this report as printed a list of suggested equipment for binderies for large and small libraries."

"4. Wherever possible to secure well-made publishers' original editions librarians have a duty of cooperation with publishers and a duty to their own libraries to buy those editions that bid fair to last until so solid as to require withdrawal without rebinding.
"Many important binding questions have not even been touched upon in this report. Among them are the questions of magazine covers, pamphlet bindings and bindings for music. Those and revised judgments on the questions here considered might well be covered by bulletins to be issued in the future by the A. L. A. Committee on Book-binding and Book Papers."

The report of the treasurer, Gardner M. Jones of Salem, Mass., showed receipts for the year of \$6200.21 and expenditures of \$4402.48, leaving a balance on hand of \$1797.73.

July 2, 1906.

LIBRARIANS MAKE REPORTS AND TALK

Boston Man Delivers Interesting Address at Evening Session.

ELECT OFFICERS AND HEAR MANY PAPERS READ

The Ideal Library Is Not Yet Reached, but Possible, Says Speaker.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 2, 1906. The reading of interesting papers, reports of committees and election of officers of the State Library Association consumed the attention of the day's session of the 25th annual meeting of the American Library Association here today. These are the officers:

President, James R. Gillis, state librarian of California; first vice-president, Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania state librarian; second vice-president, Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island state librarian; secretary-treasurer, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, assistant librarian Wisconsin Historical Societies Library; executive committee, James L. Gillis of California, Miss Minnie M. Oakley of Wisconsin and John F. Kennedy of Virginia.

At the session of the Association of State Libraries, Charles B. Galbraith of Ohio, John P. Kennedy of Virginia and William E. Henry of Indiana read reports for their committees. Herbert O. Brigham of Rhode Island, Thomas L. Montgomery of Pennsylvania and Robert H. White of New York followed with addresses.

Among the principal speakers of the day were Miss Clara W. Hunt, Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University, Dr. Nathaniel G. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania; Miss Little E. Stearns of Madison, Wis.; William C. Lane, librarian at Harvard University, who read a paper on "The Bibliographical Society of America"; Arthur E. Bostick of New York; David A. Boddy of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Melville Dewey and Mary E. Abern, Alice S. Tyler of Iowa, Merica Hoofland of Indiana, Edna L. Bullock of Nebraska, Katherine A. MacLennard of Wisconsin, Clara F. Baldwin of Minnesota and Anne Wallace of Georgia, all read papers of interest to the league of library commissions.

Isadore G. Mudge of Bryn Mawr College, Edna M. Newell of Dartmouth, Duncan Burnett of the University of Georgia, Willard Austen of Cornell, T. W. Koch of the University of Michigan, R. K. Jones of the University of Maine, Andrew W. Keough of Yale and Little F. Crafts of the University of Minnesota also spoke.

The committee on gifts and bequests reported through its chairman, Drew B. Hall, librarian of the Millicent library, Fairhaven, Mass. It showed the total gifts to libraries during the year to be more than \$5,000,000. W. R. Eastman of the New York state library, Albany, gave a report as chairman of the committee on library administration.

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, addressed the association at the third general session this evening.

Melvil Dowey spoke as a representative of the League of Library commissions. He was followed by Frederick J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics Mercantile Library of San Francisco, who gave an interesting account of the effects of the recent earthquake and fire in San Francisco.

Mr. Wadlin spoke on "The Public Library as a Municipal Institution," and in part said:

He reviewed summarily the early history of the Boston Public Library, dealing mainly with the arguments then urged for and against it. The speaker said that public libraries are, after 50 years of experiment, comparatively a new thing. Though the founders could not foresee the enormous changes in the character of the city, brought about by industrial expansion, the influx of many alien populations and the change from the old-time standards of living, the library has been on the whole elastic enough to meet new wants as they arose. Not that the ideal has been reached, but that the public conscience is clear on the need and usefulness of the library.

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W. D. Johnston of the Library of Congress read a paper on the work of Dr. Charles Cunningham Bolton, in the bibliography of chemical literature, characterizing Dr. Bolton's work as one of the most important additions ever made to the history of American bibliography. C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library of Chicago presented a paper on "Union Lists of Periodicals," suggesting that valuable contributions to bibliography might be made by greater cooperation between librarians who are engaged in the cataloguing of periodicals. E. C. Richardson of Princeton made some suggestions in regard to the preparation of bibliographical material from a practical standpoint. A short paper was read by the secretary on the history of the library of the surgeon general's office in the War Department, and describing its methods of cataloguing. The paper was prepared by Dr. Fielding H. Garrison, assistant librarian of the Army Medical Museum and Library. President Lane described the making of the A. L. A. portrait index which is being published by the Government, and copies of the first section of which were given to the members present.

The third general session of the American Library Association will be held this evening, when the public library as a municipal institution will be considered by Hon. David A. Boody, president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library. Horace G. Wadlin, Boston Public Library, and Melville Dewey will speak in behalf of the League of Library Commissions and several committee reports will be made.

The second session of the National Association of State Libraries opened this morning at the same hour with the second general session of the American Library Association. The reports of the various committees was the first business taken up at the meeting. Adelaide R. Hassel of New York, Charles B. Galbraith of Ohio, John P. Kennedy of Virginia and William E. Henry of Indiana, all read reports for their committees. Herbert O. Brigham of Rhode Island, Thomas L. Montgomery of Pennsylvania and Robert H. Whitten of New York, followed with addresses.

Following Mr. Whitten's address the election of officers for the State Library Association took place. The following were elected: President James L. Gillis, State Librarian of California, first vice president, Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania State Librarian; second vice president, Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Librarian; secretary-treasurer, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, assistant librarian of the Wisconsin Historical Society's library; executive committee, James L. Gillis of California; Miss Minnie M. Oakley of Wisconsin, and John F. Kennedy, State Librarian of Virginia.

Andrew Mattee of Baltimore, next spoke at length on the need of organizing a national association of law and it was finally agreed to bring the matter up at tonight's meeting and form a permanent association of this nature.

The association agreed that public documents must be made more available to the public and that greater interest must be aroused among the State librarians in the association.

President Frank G. Hill of the A. L. A. in taking the chair on Saturday, called attention in his annual address to the kaleidoscopic changes year after year in the problems which confront librarians. New topics constantly come to the front, and many of the subjects discussed earnestly in previous conventions have been moved into the background.

Mr. Hill then took up some criticisms of Mr. Carnegie's work, quoting

story is able at the request of librarians to test samples of leather which it is proposed to use for binding, and paper which it is proposed to use for catalogues, reports and bulletins, for example, libraries will have placed in their hands an effective means of enforcing these standards on those who cater to them.

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SEVENTY-FIVE BOYS, THREE PLACES

All Wanted to Get Positions as Runners at Public Library

An examination for grade E, runners, in the library service, boys only, was held at the Public Library this morning. Seventy-five boys were present, a larger number than usual, and as there are only three vacancies in the day service, for which this examination is held, all who secure the fifty per cent required for passing, and are not chosen for the positions vacant, are put on the waiting list. Many of the boys, though they are liable to pass the examination satisfactorily, are not large enough physically to reach the top shelves of the racks, which is a necessary qualification for runners of grade E, and they are, therefore, obliged to wait a year or two, and become taller before they are accepted.

The first requisite for a successful applicant is that he shall at least be a grammar school graduate. The examination papers are made up of questions in simple arithmetic, English grammar and punctuation, geography, American history and a general knowledge of well-known authors and their works, both American and English. Besides the questions asked, the general appearance of each boy's paper is one of the tests of merit. Two hours and a half are allowed in which to answer the examination, for this grade. The compensation for grade E runners is \$3.50 per week for the first six months, which amount is increased, according to length of service, until at the end of three years the salary is \$4.50 per week.

The waiting list for the night service at the library is always much longer than that of the day service, because of the fact that many students who are earning their way through college work are at the library during the evening.

Inhabits It. BOSTON EVENING RECORD

"Under modern municipal conditions, a library considered as a municipal institution must be so administered as to reach, as no other educational institution can reach, all classes in the community. There are whole classes in the community whom it can help, and who do not now use it very largely. Its administration should be directed toward reaching them," said H. G. Wadlin of our own Public Library, in outlining work for the future among the great libraries of the country. It is a high ideal, and we doubt if it is reached more thoroughly in any city than in Boston.

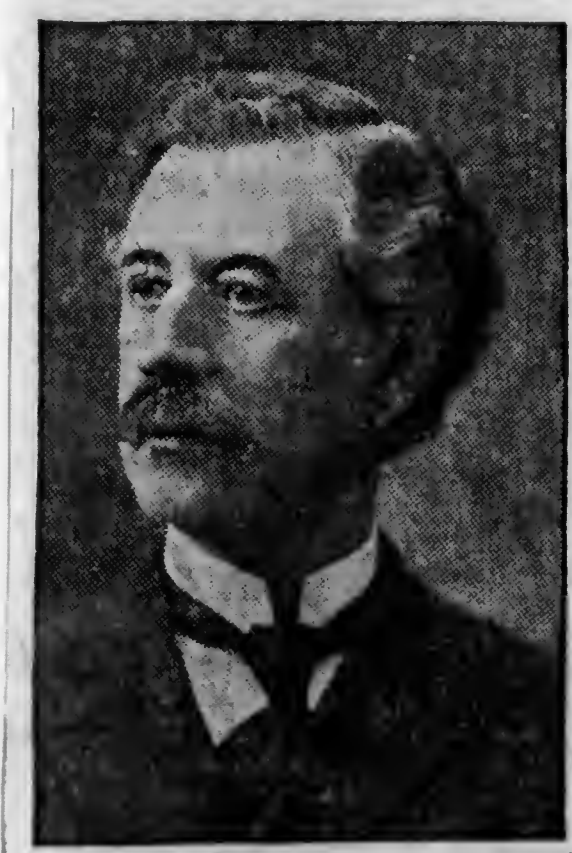
"MUST REACH ALL CLASSES"

H. G. Wadlin's Idea of Modern Library.

Librarians of Country Are at Narragansett Pier.

Many Subjects Discussed at Day's Session.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 2.—The second general session of the American library association, now holding its 28th annual meeting here, began today. The first meeting was a joint session of the library department of the National educational association and the library association. At the same time this morning the National association of state librarians, an affiliated organization, began its second general session. Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia university library and chairman of the committee on cooperation with the library department of the National educational association, called the assembly to order and read a favorable report for that committee. Dr. Nathan G. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania and president of the National educational association, read a very interesting address on "The value of public libraries to the working classes."



HORACE G. WADLIN.

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn, N. Y., public library, spoke on "The children's library, a moral force." Little E. Stearns of Madison, Wis., followed Miss Hunt. She took for her topic, "The Problem of the Girl." The second session of the National association of state librarians opened this morning at the same hour with the second general session of the American library association. The reports of the various committees was the first business taken up at the meeting. Adelaide R. Halsey of New York, Charles B. Galbraith of Ohio, John P. Kennedy of Virginia and William E. Henry of Indiana all read reports for their committees. Herbert O. Brigham of Rhode Island, Thomas L. Montgomery of Pennsylvania and Robert H. Whittemore of New York followed with addresses. The state libraries association elected these officers: James L. Gillis, California, pres; Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and Herbert O. Brigham, Oakley, Wisconsin, sec-treas. Rhode Island, vice pres; Miss Minnie M. Oakley, Wisconsin, librarian at Narragansett Pier. At the session of the American association William C. Lane, librarian at Harvard university read a paper on "The Bibliographical Society of America." At the first afternoon session Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia university, Arthur E. Bostick of the New York public library, David A. Boddy, president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn, N. Y., public library, Melville Dewey, and Mary E. Abern, editor of Public Libraries, gave addresses. Alice S. Tyler of Iowa, Merica Hoof, head of Indiana, Edna L. Bullock of Nebraska, Katherine A. MacLeonard of Wisconsin, Clara F. Baldwin of Minnesota and Anne Wallace of Georgia read papers. Isadore G. Mudge of Bryn Mawr college, Etta M. Newell of Dartmouth, Duncan Burnett of the University of Georgia, Willard Austen of Cornell, T. W. Koch of the University of Michigan, R. K. Jones of the University of Maine, Andrew W. Keough of Yale and Lettie M. Crafts of the University of Minnesota also spoke. The committee on gifts and bequests reported through its chairman, Drew B. Hall, librarian of the Millicent library, Fairhaven, Mass. It showed the total gifts to libraries during the year to be more than \$5,000,000. W. R. Eastman of the New York state library, Albany, gave a report as chairman of the committee on library administration. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, addressed the association at the third general session this evening. Melvil Dewey spoke as a representative of the League of Library commissions. He was followed by Frederick J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics-Mercantile Library of San Francisco, who gave an interesting account of the effects of the recent earthquake and fire in San Francisco. Mr. Wadlin spoke on "The Public Library as a Municipal Institution," and in part said: He reviewed summarily the early history of the Boston Public Library, dealing mainly with the arguments then urged for and against it. The speaker said that public libraries are, after 50 years of experiment, comparatively a new thing. Though the founders could not foresee the enormous changes in the character of the city, brought about by industrial expansion, the influx of many alien populations and the change from the old-time standards of living, the library has been on the whole elastic enough to meet new wants as they arose. Not that the ideal has been reached, but that the public conscience is clear on the need and usefulness of the library.

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Among the principal speakers of the day were Miss Clara W. Hunt, Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University, Dr. Nathan G. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania; Miss Little E. Stearns of Madison, Wis., William C. Lane, librarian at Harvard University, who read a paper on "The Bibliographical Society of America"; Arthur E. Bostick of New York, David A. Boddy of Brooklyn, N. Y., Melville Dewey and Mary E. Abern. Alice S. Tyler of Iowa, Merica Hoof, land of Indiana, Edna L. Bullock of Nebraska, Katherine A. MacLeonard of Wisconsin, Clara F. Baldwin of Minnesota and Anne Wallace of Georgia, all read papers of interest to the league of library commissions. Isadore G. Mudge of Bryn Mawr college, Etta M. Newell of Dartmouth, Duncan Burnett of the University of Georgia, Willard Austen of Cornell, T. W. Koch of the University of Michigan, R. K. Jones of the University of Maine, Andrew W. Keough of Yale and Lettie F. Crafts of the University of Minnesota also spoke.

The committee on gifts and bequests reported through its chairman, Drew B. Hall, librarian of the Millicent library, Fairhaven, Mass. It showed the total gifts to libraries during the year to be more than \$5,000,000. W. R. Eastman of the New York state library, Albany, gave a report as chairman of the committee on library administration.

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, addressed the association at the third general session this evening.

Melvil Dewey spoke as a representative of the League of Library commissions. He was followed by Frederick J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics-Mercantile Library of San Francisco, who gave an interesting account of the effects of the recent earthquake and fire in San Francisco.

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He reviewed summarily the early history of the Boston Public Library, dealing mainly with the arguments then urged for and against it. The speaker said that public libraries are, after 50 years of experiment, comparatively a new thing. Though the founders could not foresee the enormous changes in the character of the city, brought about by industrial expansion, the influx of many alien populations and the change from the old-time standards of living, the library has been on the whole elastic enough to meet new wants as they arose. Not that the ideal has been reached, but that the public conscience is clear on the need and usefulness of the library.

and are not chosen for the positions vacant, are put on the waiting list. Many of the boys, though they are liable to pass the examination satisfactorily, are not large enough physically to reach the top shelves of the racks, which is a necessary qualification for runners of grade E, and they are, therefore, obliged to wait a year or two, and become taller before they are accepted.

The first requisite for a successful applicant is that he shall at least be a grammar school graduate. The examination papers are made up of questions in simple arithmetic, English grammar and punctuation, geography, American history and a general knowledge of well-known authors and their works, both American and English. Besides the questions asked, the general appearance of each boy's paper is one of the tests of merit. Two hours and a half are allowed in which to answer the examination for this grade. The compensation for grade E runners is \$3.50 per week for the first six months, which amount is increased, according to length of service, until at the end of three years the salary is \$6.50 per week.

The waiting list for the night service at the library is always much longer than that of the day service, because of the fact that many students who are earning their way through college work are at the library during the evening.

Under modern municipal conditions,
BOSTON EVENING RECORD

"Under modern municipal conditions, a library considered as a municipal institution must be so administered as to reach, as no other educational institution can reach, all classes in the community. There are whole classes in the community whom it can help, and who do not now use it very largely. Its administration should be directed toward reaching them," said H. G. Wadlin of our own Public Library, in outlining work for the future among the great libraries of the country. It is a high ideal, and we doubt if it is reached more thoroughly in any city than in Boston.

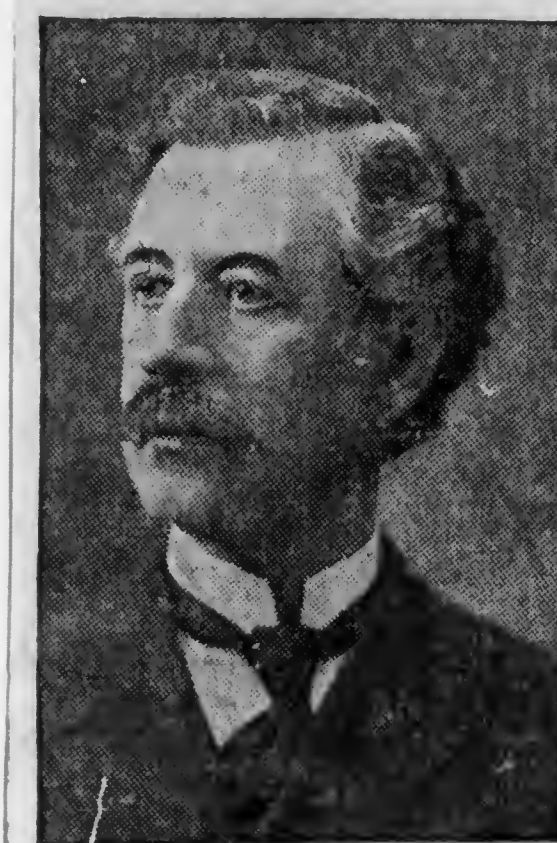
Librarians of Country Are at Narragansett Pier.

Many Subjects Discussed at Day's Session.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 2.—The second general session of the American library association, now holding its 28th annual meeting here, began today. The first meeting was a joint session of the library department of the National educational association and the library association. At the same time this morning the National association of state libraries, an affiliated organization, began its second general session.

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia university library and chairman of the committee on cooperation with the library department of the National education association, called the assembly to order and read a favorable report for that committee.

Dr. Nathan G. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania and president of the National educational association, read a very interesting address on "The value of public libraries to the working classes."



HORACE G. WADLIN.

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn, N. Y., public library, spoke on "The children's library, a moral force." Little E. Stearns of Madison, Wis., followed Miss Hunt. She took for her topic, "The Problem of the Girl."

The second session of the National association of state librarians opened this morning at the same hour with the second general session of the American library association.

The reports of the various committees was the first business taken up at the meeting. Adelaide R. Halsey of New York, Charles B. Galtbraith of Ohio, John P. Kennedy of Virginia and William E. Henry of Indiana all read reports for their committees.

Herbert O. Brigham of Rhode Island, Thomas L. Montgomery of Pennsylvania and Robert H. Whittemore of New York followed with addresses.

The state libraries association elected these officers: James L. Gillis, California, president; Thomas L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania, vice president; Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island, secretary; Miss Minnie M. Oakley, Wisconsin, secretary-treasurer.

At the session of the American association William C. Lane, librarian at Harvard university read a paper on "The Bibliographical Society of America."

At the first afternoon session Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia university library spoke on "The State of Library Taxation."

Arthur E. Bostick of the New York public library, David A. Boddy, president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn, N. Y., public library, Melville Dewey, and Mary E. Ahern, editor of Public Libraries, gave addresses.

Alice S. Tyler of Iowa, Merica Hoofland of Indiana, Edna L. Bullock of Nebraska, Katherine A. MacLeonard of Wisconsin, Clara F. Baldwin of Minnesota and Anne Wallace of Georgia read papers.

Isadore G. Mudge of Bryn Mawr college, Etta M. Newell of Dartmouth, Duncan Burnett of the University of Georgia, Willard Austen of Cornell, T. W. Koch university of Michigan, R. K. Jones university of Maine, Andrew W. Keough of Yale and Lettie M. Crafts university of Minnesota also spoke.

At the evening session the committee on gifts and bequests reported through its chairman, Drew B. Hall, librarian of the Millicent library, Fairhaven, Mass. It showed the total gifts to libraries during the year amounted to more than \$5,000,000.

Under the head of "The Public Library as a Municipal Institution," Ex-Mayor David A. Boddy of Brooklyn and president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn public library and Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston public library gave addresses.

Mr. Boddy considered the public library in its relation to the city as an educational institution, while Mr. Wadlin discussed the administration of a public library. He said, among other things:

"Under modern municipal conditions, a library considered as a municipal institution must be so administered as to reach, as no other educational institution can reach, all classes in the community. Such a library can no longer remain merely a storehouse for books, a museum for the collection of rare volumes, nor a quarry for literary articles.

"There are whole classes in the community whom it can help, and who do not now use it very largely. Its administration should be directed toward reaching them."

Frederick J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics-Mercantile library in San Francisco, gave an interesting account of the effects of the recent earthquake and fire on San Francisco libraries in a paper read by C. E. Greene of Oakland, Calif.

esting Address at Evening Session.

ELECT OFFICERS AND HEAR MANY PAPERS READ

The Ideal Library Is Not Yet Reached, but Possible, Says Speaker.

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FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906

LIBRARIANS END MEETING

Officers Elected for Next Year Announced

Permanent Headquarters Are to Be Maintained

Likely to Be Situated in New York City

District Meetings to Be Held; First One in Texas

Special to the Transcript:

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 6.—Something more than half of the delegates to the American Library Association were on hand today to attend the closing session of what has been one of the most important conventions in the history of the association.

Perfect weather kept down the attendance somewhat, while the technical subject of the library in relation to special classes of readers, which was considered this morning, was of interest only to a part of the delegates, and many took advantage of the opportunity to go sight-seeing or surf bathing. The attendance at the general sessions, however, has been surprising to those acquainted with large conventions, and the earnestness of purpose shown by the librarians and the manner in which they have kept pleasure from interfering with business has been noteworthy. This afternoon about 300 of the delegates went on an excursion to Newport, and of these about 120 continue to Nantucket, where they will spend Saturday and Sunday.

The first business at the general session this morning was the reading of the report of the tellers on the election of officers. The only contest was on election of members of the council, where eight candidates were named for the five places. These who were chosen were George S. Godard of the State Library of Connecticut, Theodore W. Koch of the University of Michigan, Herbert Putnam of the Library of Congress, Alice Taylor of the Iowa State Library and P. B. Wright of the St. Joseph Public Library of Missouri. The defeated ones were Horace G. Wadlin of Boston, Isabel E. Lord of New York and S. H. Banck of Michigan. The other officers elected were: President, C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago; first vice president, P. H. Andrews, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.; second vice president, Katherine L. Sharp, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.; secretary, J. I. Wyer, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, G. F. Bowerman, District of Columbia Public Library; recorder, Helen E. Haines, Library Journal, New York city. The convention then adjourned to next year.

Letters were received from Winona Lake, Ind., Minneapolis, Minn., Ottawa, Canada, and Saratoga Springs, N. Y., inviting the association to hold their meeting there in 1908. A post-conference of fifty members of the association left the pier this afternoon for New Bedford. They will go from there to Nantucket tonight to stop for a few days before leaving for their homes.

A most important step in the advance of the association's work was taken today when it was decided to hold district meetings. The first meeting will be held in the Southwest during the coming winter in co-operation with the Texas State Library Association. Another important subject brought up before the concluding session was the passage of a resolution establishing permanent headquarters for the association, a sufficient fund having been previously secured for this purpose. The headquarters will probably be in New York city.

Emma R. Neisser of the Free Library at Philadelphia was the first speaker of the day. She spoke of books for the blind. She told of the desirability of "Home Teaching" for the blind in connection with departments for the blind in free libraries. She believed that Moon type was the best for adults and those unable to master a point system. She spoke of the need of additional variety in Moon type and of many other things of interest to those who care for the reading of the blind.

Cora Stewart, custodian of Station P of the Boston Public Library, read a paper on libraries and settlement work, offering some suggestions which had come through fourteen years of experience. The early settlements started with children's libraries, which are now placed in near-by branches of the public library. The first effort of settlement workers was with the medium with which they were most familiar—books. These early settlements started with donated libraries calculated to interest children, and on library days when books were changed. The afternoon was spent with games, story telling and music. This was two years before the first children's room in any library in the country was started. One Boston settlement finally combined with a neighboring club and opened a reading room on a near-by street. To this the public library sent a deposit of books. A year later it placed a delivery station in the district. Practically turning over to the city library the general book work for the children in that vicinity. This has since happened generally, and the settlements began to have spe-

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, FRID.

LIBRARIANS END MEETING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

As long as the library is a permanent feature in a settlement district where the demand for information is apparently never satisfied, it is the library that must serve as the educational directory for the community. In all cases the library should quicken the intellectual life and the library and librarian should be an integral part of the life of the district.

James H. Canfield, librarian of the Columbia University Library, was the next speaker on the programme. Mr. Canfield's topic was "The Place and Value of the Public Library in Preparing Immigrants for Citizenship." He said, in part: "There ought to be in every public library, in every city of any size at least, the classics in several languages, to win the confidence of these people and to draw them to these libraries. Once there, they should find elementary textbooks in civics and other literature that will be helpful to them in their new relations, translated from English into their own language. In other words, securing them as patrons of the public library by their own classics, we should minister to their needs precisely as we minister to the needs of our own people. It will be said that no such texts exist, even in English. It is this very point upon which discussion ought to turn—what this association may be able to accomplish in the way of preparing or securing the preparation of such texts." Mr. Canfield closed with a recommendation that this institute, with the request for careful and thorough investigation in every detail of the possible service of public libraries to immigrants; and that because of the intimate relations of the public schools to questions of this kind an effort be made to secure joint sessions of the National Educational Association and the American Library Association.

Harrison W. Craver, technology librarian at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, followed Mr. Canfield. Mr. Craver spoke upon "The Supply and Use of Technological Books." He said, in part: "The question of supplying communities with technological books through the agency of municipal libraries is one which at present is attracting considerable attention among librarians. This branch of work requires, of course, a fair degree of acquaintance with technological topics, and with manufacturing, mining and engineering; subjects which are not ordinarily a part of the prospective librarian's education. The proper solution of the question in the large library is to place upon the staff one trained in industrial work, either by college or by practice, or preferably by both, and who is broadly interested in the literature of the subject. In selecting books it must be remembered that among the readers of these subjects but that acquired by daily toil at a trade, and that to these the books of theory will often prove of little use. It is necessary to have books of a rudimentary nature as well as the best books, for many which are a little weak in theoretical explanations have much useful practical information. In addition to books, a collection of periodicals is of utmost importance. There is always an appreciable gap between the most modern book and the present, and this the periodicals will fill. To my mind the proper model for a reference technology department in a city is a consulting engineer's office. Someone in the department should be able to treat the questions asked with sufficient knowledge both of their conditions and the resources of the library to point the way towards an answer. There are, however, many libraries in America which are not now large enough to employ expert service in technology, but which, nevertheless, have need of some assistance. The best method of meeting their needs lies, I believe, in cooperation; in arranging to have someone with the proper requirements make the selections for a number of different libraries.

"Proprietary Libraries in Their Varied Relations" was the subject considered at last evening's session of the A. L. A. at the Atlantic House. The meeting was conducted by C. K. Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, who led the discussions, and in opening said that the public need in spite of all that has been done in the way of encouraging free public libraries. The preference for proprietary libraries rests on the segregation of people of like tastes, a stronger and more fundamental force than the love of learning or the desire to educate the people to safeguard the State. On

to the people, and those in charge of it should proceed on the assumption that with ownership goes the right to be informed as to what it has, what it is doing, even what it would like to do. The thing sought after is creating a want in the minds of the people which the library may fill. More people of the reading class may be reached in a shorter time and at less expense through the medium of the newspaper than any other. The ultimate aim to make the library a force in the community may be brought about sooner by the aid of the intelligent editor. The executive board of this association believes in newspaper advertising; it created a publicity committee, and the members of that committee have striven to encourage librarians to work along the line indicated.

"The library bulletin is effective, though expensive. Quarterly issues are good; monthly, better. The bulletin should be the means of communication through which the library says many things to the public which may be placed before them in no other way. Special lists, to supplement the newspaper or the bulletin, have been found very effective. For the reason that no one person may know the minds, the likes and dislikes, the ambitions of all other persons, I cannot resist making a plea for a wide distribution of all special lists. Surely the library may in this respect follow the methods of the successful business men to a certain extent. Successful and lasting results are obtained from the right sort of advertising with children. Library leagues, children's clubs, travelling school libraries, neighborhood libraries, playground libraries, supplementary reading in the schools, get the children and the books together. Not enough advertising is given the reading-room. Too few people know about its benefits, its delights and comforts. The average business man is as a usual thing wrapped up in his business affairs. He reads his newspapers, a few magazines, and buys books which appeal to him. The value of the library may be brought to him in various ways. Little desk reminders, a small calendar with a photograph of the library building and a line or two as a suggestion that information may be asked for over the telephone, have been known to make library friends and lead to a business use of the library. Smoking-rooms and lunchrooms attract men in some places; billiards have been tried in others, and still others have chess, checkers and other games. These, however, are only for abnormal conditions. Travelling libraries for shop of factory use, men's clubs, labor unions and similar places all tend to bring an increased attendance from men at the library.

"It should go without saying that the library is especially strong in both its reading-room and books on the shelves on any industry which is strikingly prominent in its home. If the arrangement of the building will permit it the library should be the centre of a vast deal of educational work, whether it is called this or not. By means of lectures, often by home people known to have hobbies along any subject, a great deal of good may be accomplished—and this is effective advertising. The books the library has on the subject should be made known. After all has been said and done, intelligent, courteous and cheerful aid given at the library may be classed as possibly the best advertising scheme yet devised."

WANT CITY DIRECTORIES

University of Michigan, Herbert Putnam of the Library of Congress, Alice Taylor of the Iowa State Library and P. B. Wright of the St. Joseph Public Library of Missouri. The defeated ones were Horace G. Wadlin of Boston, Isabel E. Lord of New York and S. H. Ranck of Michigan. The other officers elected were: President, C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago; first vice president, P. H. Andrews, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.; second vice president, Katherine L. Sharp, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.; secretary, J. I. Wyer, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, G. F. Bowerman, District of Columbia Public Library; recorder, Helen E. Haines, Library Journal, New York city. The convention then adjourned to next year.

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It has been found worth while to start lists for club workers on certain suggestive subjects. The settlements learned to know the families through the children. In a small library which the neighborhood feels belongs to it the same knowledge is gained.

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Mr. Bolton then introduced W. L. Fletcher of the Amherst College Library, who gave an entertaining account of the part which proprietary libraries have played in the library development of the nation. Mr. Fletcher traced the development of the proprietary libraries at some length and showed that while some of them have become nuclei of public libraries they still have a place and some are among our most important modern libraries.

Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library followed with a suggestion on the relation of proprietary and public libraries. Mr. Swift said that while the public libraries felt in a way that they were missionaries, there was another class of librarians of no less zeal, who did their work more silently. "I have sometimes thought," he said, "that looking at us from a little distance our problems do not seem to them of consuming importance or value, and I for one, shall not quarrel with them if they cherish this opinion. A library is or should be, a place where one can find the book one needs whether for pleasure or profit. Proprietary libraries are the result of enterprise, persistence and self denial applied to a worthy purpose and carried on in a business way, from generation to generation. With a full responsibility and a due sense of it, and guided by scholarly and refined instincts, the managers of these institutions will naturally buy the best books, and generally speaking, the books they want to buy, under the assurance that their patrons, having similar refinements and culture, will approve their selections. On the other hand the very security of proprietary libraries is a menace. They fall into settled habits and wax fat with complacency. Public libraries profit by criticism and even by abuse. Competition urges them forward. However, the proprietary libraries have a work to do in educating their particular patrons, as well as in the public library. To the proprietary librarian, in the present attitude of the public toward its public librarian belongs the dignity of maintaining the scholar's lofty standard in the administration of his books."

Mr. Swift's paper, which was warmly applauded, was followed by one written by Mrs. Alice H. Stone of the Salem Athenaeum on "The Proprietary Library's Excuse for Being." Mrs. Stone said that the fact that the proprietary library still exists, in spite of the public library's growth, is proof enough that it is needed. The proprietary library caters to those who read for pure love of reading, for intellectual stimulation, for the appreciation of literary excellence and delicacy of style. This last is a gift too often saddened by the public library with its hurry and bustle. The happy accidents of finding good books on the shelves happen only in the quiet of the proprietary library where readers may help themselves and not be directed. The well-to-do should be considered, as well as the poor and uneducated. The proprietary library, rightly administered, will not compete with the public, but each will be a valuable help to the other.

Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Free Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo., spoke on "Some Methods of Library Advertising." He said, in part: "Even in the smallest library, more or less time should be found for some kind of advertising. This is an essential part of the duty of the librarian. The library belongs

to a business use of the library. Smoking-rooms and lunchrooms attract men in some places; billiards have been tried in others, and still others have chess, checkers and other games. These, however, are only for abnormal conditions. Travelling libraries for shop or factory use, men's clubs, labor unions and similar places all tend to bring an increased attendance from men at the library.

"It should go without saying that the library is especially strong in both its reading-room and books on the shelves on any industry which is strikingly prominent in its home. If the arrangement of the building will permit it the library should be the centre of a vast deal of educational work, whether it is called this or not. By means of lectures, often by home people known to have hobbies along any subject, a great deal of good may be accomplished—and this is effective advertising. The books the library has on the subject should be made known. After all has been said and done, intelligent, courteous and cheerful aid given at the library may be classed as possibly the best advertising scheme yet devised."

WANT CITY DISPATCH

Boston Globe
July 10, 1906

PRAYER BOOKS ON EXHIBITION

From Days of Edward
VI to Present Time

Development of Old English
Printing Shown.

Art Room at Public Library
Contains Treasures.

An interesting exhibition of the various editions of the "Book of Common Prayer" of the Anglican church, from the days of Edward VI down to the present time, has been opened in the art exhibition room on the third floor of the public library, Copple sq.

The exhibition has a double value, inasmuch as it shows something of the evolution of English printing, and is in a sense a history of the Anglican church, or rather of its liturgy, from the establishment of that church under Henry VIII and the giving of the liturgy form under his successor, Edward VI, through its various transitions up to the reign of Victoria, and including the changes in the liturgy in America made necessary by the political independence of the United States from Great Britain in 1776, just 300 years after Caxton opened his printing office at Westminster.

In the first place it might be well to state that "The Book of Common Prayer" is simply a compilation in one volume of some of the "forms," "offices" and prayers that were taken from the English convocation under Latimer and Ridley in Edward VI's reign from the Roman Catholic missal, breviary, ritual, pontifical, euchologion, etc. For instance, the "Order for Morning Prayer," in the Book of Common Prayer, is a combination of the matins, lauds and prime of the breviary, while the "Evening Prayer" was made up from vespers and compline. The "Communion Service" is largely based on the old English missals, especially that of Salisbury, which had been the one most in use in England. The ordination services were added in 1550 in the second revision.

Revision of 1552.

In 1552 another revision took place which made further departures from the old ways and in which many of the ceremonies of the first were omitted. The surplice for priests and deacons and rochet for bishops were prescribed as the authorized vestments. Prayers for the dead were omitted and the formula used in communion was changed.

Edward VI died the following year, and his sister, "Bloody" Mary, became queen for five years, during which time the Roman Catholic religion was restored, and Latimer and Ridley, with several hundred others, were "martyred." Then came Elizabeth, in 1558, who restored the church of England and went back to the first book of Edward VI for her liturgy, and under James I there was a further return to this first book, after the famous Hampton Court conference.

Under Charles I the attempt to force the book of Common Prayer on Scotland resulted in a revolution and the enactment of the solemn league and covenant in 1638, and in connection with these Scotch troubles there is a very interesting copy in one of the cases of that particular book of Common Prayer, designed for Scotland, on the title-page of which is written by somebody at the time the following significant words:

"This is the Book of Common Prayer

upon which the trouble and tumults was begun in Scotland 1638.

The title-page of this volume reads: "The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of Sacraments, and other Parts of Divine Service for the use of the Church of Scotland."

Edinburgh, Printed by Robert Young, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, MDCXXXVIII.

Just to go back to the beginning of things in the English reformation under Henry VIII, there is one very interesting volume here printed in 1549, which is the first attempt at a liturgy under the new order of things.

The Primer—Set forth by the kinges majestie and his clerke, to be taught, learned and read, and some other to be used throughout his Dominions.

Printed at London within the pre-

sence of the late dissolved house of

Printed to the Princes grace, the XVII

day of August, the year of our Lords

1549.

Portrait of Henry VIII.

The volume contains for a frontispiece

an engraved portrait of Henry VIII,

which makes the monarch out anything

but a handsome man.

This was also probably the first reli-

gious work in England printed in the

English language. One of the purposes

of the compilers of the Book of Common

Prayer was to substitute the English

for the Latin language, and to remove

all they considered "superstitious and

ungodly" in the pre-reformation books,

and to so abridge the service that the

laity might take part in it. This process

of elimination began with Henry VIII.

The next volume in the case, however,

is the source and inspiration of all the

succeeding books of common prayer. It

is the book compiled by the convocation

under Archbishop Richard Hooker, and

the title page is a small engraving of

this convocation. The title page

reads:

"The booke of the common praier

and administration of the sacraments,

and other rites and ceremonies of the

church: after the use of the church of

Englande."

This is a large quarto volume, and

next in order comes the same book

printed in the same year in a very simi-

lar manner by "Edouard Whitechurch."

Then comes a copy of the second re-

vision under Edward VI in 1552 printed

by "Edward Whytechurch," with the

name engraved border around the title

page as was used by Richard Grafton

in his edition of the first compilation,

and with some of the type lines printed

in red ink.

The next edition is significant, as it

marks the new "Queen's" edition. Queen

Elizabeth in 1559, the next year after

she ascended the throne. In this re-

vision the most important change was

the first book of Edward VI. The title

page reads:

"The Boke of Common Praier and

Administration of the Sacraments and

Other Rites and Ceremonies of Church

of Englande."

This edition was printed by "Richard

Grafton," the contact of an old first

engraved border around the title page

with the picture of the convocation.

Then comes the first edition printed

under James I in 1604 by Robert Bar-

ker, "printer to the King's Most Ex-

cellent Majesty." The title page is in-

engraved border and is printed in two

colors. This edition was the result of

the famous Hampton Court conference.

In 1602 another edition was printed by

Robert Barker, and another edition in

1622 by Bonham Norton and John Bill,

Printers to the King's Most Excellent

small-sized edition of the book of Com-

mon Prayer and still another the same

year with a different kind of title page,

and in 1661, the year before Charles I

suffered defeat in battle at the hands

of the parliamentary party, Barker pub-

lished still another edition.

That ended the book of Common

Prayer for some years, as, under Crom-

well and the commonwealth, its use was

prohibited, but it was restored again

soon after the accession of Charles II in

1661. It was during this monarch's reign

that the Savoy conference gave the

book of Common Prayer practically its

final form. The Puritans endeavored

to have some changes made to suit

their tenets, but such changes as were

made were not of a nature to conciliate

the defeated party; so that, in the edi-

tion of 1662 we find added "the Psalter

or Psalms of David—Pointed as they

are to be sung or read in churches, and

the form and manner of making, or-

daining and consecrating of Bishops,

Priests and Deacons.

During the reign of William and Mary

the Book of Common Prayer was printed

in both "English and Lowdutch" by

John Crullius of Amsterdam in 1711.

In 1714, the first year of George I's

reign, there was printed in Dublin "by

George Grierison at the two Bibles in

Essex st." a fine quarto edition of the

book of Common Prayer, "according to

use of the church of Ireland."

It is interesting to note that the dis-

established church of Ireland for its

own use made a thorough revision in

1581 of the Book of Common Prayer in

more strongly protestant sense than

any other of the various revisions.

Prayer in Shorthand.

A very curious little edition of the

Book of Common Prayer, printed in

1726, may be seen in one of the cases.

The title page tells the story. It reads:

"The Book of Common Prayer in

Short Hand, according to Mr Weston's

Excellent Method, authorized by His

Majesty, and universally approved of

for the Use of the Learners of his

ART." It contains as a front piece a

very fine engraved portrait of

Mr. James Weston, and the volume

is a 32mo.

In 1821 an edition of the Book of

Common Prayer was published in eight

languages—English, French, Italian,

German, Spanish, ancient and modern

Greek and Latin—"in which are added

the services used at sea, the services

for the 24th and 30th of January and

the 5th of November, also the 39 articles

of religion in Latin and English, an-

other service used at the convocation

of the clergy."

After the war of the revolution the

American Episcopalians in 1783 got up

a "Proposed Book," which had only a

qualified and informal acceptance.

The changes were regarded as too

sweeping, yet several of them were

adopted. A book was adopted

by the general convention of

1789, which disclaims in its preface the

intention of departing from the Church

of England in any essential point of

doctrine, discipline or worship. The

Athanasian creed was omitted and the

variations are chiefly those required by

local circumstances or made for the

purpose of removing archaisms in the

language.

After nine years of careful revision,

in 1802, the present book of common

prayer used in the American episcopate

was adopted and printed. It returned

to a nearer conformity with the En-

glish book. J. Pierpont Morgan had an

edition of this revision printed, a copy

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urg form under his successor, Edward VI, through its various transitions up to the reign of Victoria, and including the changes in the liturgy in America made necessary by the political independence of the United States from Great Britain in 1783, just 300 years after Caxton opened his printing office at Westminster.

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Revision of 1552.

In 1552 another revision took place which made further departures from the old ways and in which many of the ceremonies of the first were omitted. The surplices for priests and deacons and rochet for bishops were prescribed as the authorized vestments. Prayers for the dead were omitted and the formula used in communion was changed.

Edward VI died the following year, and his sister, "Bloody" Mary, became queen for five years, during which time the Roman Catholic religion was restored, and Latimer and Ridley, with several hundred others, were "martyred." Then came Elizabeth, in 1559, who restored the church of England and went back to the first book of Edward VI for her liturgy, and under James I there was a further return to this first book, after the famous Hampton Court conference.

Under Charles I the attempt to force the book of Common Prayer on Scotland resulted in a revolution and the adoption of the solemn league and covenant in 1633, and in connection with these Scotch troubles there is a very interesting copy in one of the cases of that particular book of Common Prayer, designed for Scotland, on the title-page of which is written by somebody at the time the following significant words:

"This is the Book of Common Prayer

which Edward Whitchurch" with the same engraved border around the title page as was used by Richard Graffon in his edition of the first compilation, and with some of the type lines printed in red ink.

The next edition is significant, as it marks the new revision under Queen Elizabeth in 1559, the next year after she ascended the throne. In this revision she went back very largely to the first book of Edward VI. The title page reads:

"The Boke of Common Praier and Administration of the Sacraments and Other Rites and Ceremonies of Church of England."

This edition was printed by "Richard Graffon," and contains the old first engraved border around the title page with the picture of the convocation. Then comes the first edition printed under James I in 1604 by Robert Barker, "printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." The title page is inclosed in a somewhat elaborate wood engraved border and is printed in two colors. This edition was the result of the famous Hampton Court conference.

In 1662 another edition was printed by Robert Barker, and another edition in 1662 "by Bonham Norton and John Bill, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty."

The ecclesiastical policy of James I was very largely carried out by his son, Charles I, except that he endeavored to force the English liturgy on Scotland, which caused a civil war that was settled, however, without a battle. Eventually changes were made in the Book of Common Prayer to suit the Scotch.

In 1635 King Charles I caused to be compiled and published a sort of liturgy presumably devised by Archbishop Laud which tell between the lines of this page a story of troublous times in England. It is entitled:

"An Order of Fasting."

"A Forme of Common Prayer-Together with-An order of Fasting for the averting of God's heave Visitation upon many places of the Kingdoms, and for the obtaining of his blessings upon us."

"The prayers are to be read every Wednesday during this visitation. Set forth by his Majesties Authority."

This was printed in a small 8vo volume by Robert Barker, and the library copy is a very good one.

In 1635 Robert Barker published a

American Episcopate, which had only a "Proposed Book," and which was a qualified and informal acceptance. The changes were regarded as too sweeping, yet several of them were adopted later. A book was adopted by the general convention of 1789, which disclaims in its preface the intention of departing from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline or worship. The variations are chiefly those required by local circumstances or made for the purpose of removing archaisms in the language.

After nine years of careful revision, in 1892, the present book of common prayer used in the American episcopate was adopted and printed. It returned to a nearer conformity with the English book. J. Pierpont Morgan had an edition of this revision printed, a copy of which is in one of the cases, together with several editions of the second revision, in America.

There are many other interesting liturgical books in this exhibition, including a little volume printed in the city of Mexico in 1634, four years before there was an English printing press on the American continent. It is entitled the "Manual Mexicano de la Administracion de los Santos Sacramentos- Conforme al Manual Toledano."

Display at Public Library

Nearly Covers History of Anglican Church-Some Rare Specimens.

In the art exhibition room on the third floor of the public library an exhibition of editions of the "Book of Common Prayer" of the Anglican church, dating from the reign of King Edward VI, to the present, has been arranged, and is of peculiar interest in showing the history of the Anglican liturgy, as well as the development of the printer's art.

The exhibit gives in effect, a history of the Anglican liturgy from the time of the establishment of the Anglican church at the time of Henry VIII, to the present, tracing its various epochs and their attendant changes.

One of the most essential alterations perhaps in the eyes of Americans, was the change in liturgy induced in the American prayer book by the political independence of the United States, declared in 1776.

There have been several revisions of the original volume, which was made up by the English convocation under Latimer and Ridley in Edward VI's reign from ancient sources.

There is one volume printed in 1546, the year preceding the death of Henry VIII. This is regarded as the forerunner of the edition which appeared during the reign of Edward VI.

A notable change in this volume was the substitution of the English for the Latin tongue.

The book appearing under the reign of Queen Elizabeth in 1559 shows a return to the first book of Edward VI, after the reign of Queen Mary.

Under James I, appeared an edition resulting from the famous Hampton Court conference. When his son, Charles I, tried to follow out his sire's ideas and force them on Scotland, trouble arose. Changes were made in the book and the Scots' anger was appeased.

For the 20 yrs. following the defeat of Charles I, the book sank into abeyance and under Oliver Cromwell its use was forbidden.

When Charles II, ascended the throne its use was revived, and during his reign the Savoy council gave it practically its final form.

One volume in the collection, printed in 1730, is in shorthand. Another was printed in Mexico in 1634, before there was an English printing press on the American continent.

working for the interests of libraries as well. The service rendered to even the humblest students in small libraries by the lists from the library, has already been dwelt upon here.

It is no wise falls of a just appreciation of this and other similar works to speak in a manner mildly deprecatory of the desire to publish lists of books on every conceivable subject. Often it puts the material into accessible form, often again it merely duplicates the work of the library catalogue and the periodical indexes. A strange thing indeed, it is to see the gleam of joy that sometimes comes into the eye of a librarian when he acquires a bibliography of some abstruse subject in which no one of his readers ever felt the remotest interest.

One of the requirements of graduation from one of the library schools used to be the possession of a great collection of printed material relating to library work, and it was said that no one could expect an honor mark in this requirement unless he presented at least fourteen portfolios filled with bibliographies and reading lists on all kinds of subjects. This is no longer the case, and, in fact, there are not lacking in many directions signs of a healthy reaction in the whole matter.

The report to the A. L. A. of Mr. Drew B. Hall, librarian of the Millicent Library at Fairhaven, Mass., on gifts and bequests to American libraries during 1905, offers some interesting facts, especially, to Massachusetts readers. While it may be that the statistics from this State were more accessible to Mr. Hall, at any rate, the list of gifts to its various city and town libraries is by far the largest, numbering 126, to New York's 46, and Ohio's 40. The amount of the money gifts to Massachusetts libraries is also far in the lead. They received over \$250,000 toward endowment funds; New York, the next on the list, receiving \$150,000. Sums contributed toward their buildings and equipments amounted to \$1,033,000 from persons other than Mr. Carnegie, while \$191,000 was accepted from him. There were also large and valuable donations of books and funds for their purchase, pamphlets, pictures, busts and other objects. Naturally, in the number of Carnegie gifts, Massachusetts is near the end of the list. In this list the leading positions are taken by States where so many libraries are not already founded.

The list of cities and towns of this State whose libraries received gifts of one kind or another during 1905 is long, and goes right through the alphabet from Abington to West Yarmouth. Among the more notable there is a bequest of \$25,000 from Mrs. Helen G. Coburn, for the endowment fund of the memorial hall and library at Andover. The largest money gift to the Boston Public Library was of over \$14,000 for an endowment fund for the late Joseph H. Center. The Boston Medical Library received a valuable collection of material on vaccination from Dr. F. C. Martin. Harvard College Library received a million dollar bequest, besides numerous interesting gifts of books and money, such as the securing of Professor Norton's library and the gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Amory Gardner toward a new building. Mr. Carnegie gave Radcliffe \$50,000; Lynnfield had a bequest of \$4000; and Newburyport, besides \$1000 from the late George Haskell, was presented \$1050 by Mr. W. H. Swasey for the South End reading room. A collection of 2700 Oriental coins of the countries to which Salem ships have sailed, together with 150 volumes on numismatics, were presented to the Essex Institute by Mr. John Robinson. The Springfield City Library Association was the recipient of \$150,000 for a building from Mr. Carnegie, without conditions. To his offer of \$125,000 to Wellesley College he added the stipulation that a like sum should be raised by the college.

The public library of Newburyport, one of the older public libraries of the State, and therefore of the country, closes its fiftieth year of existence in contemplation of a problem which confronts a number of the libraries of New England. It has been situated since 1866 in a building which was a private residence of considerable historic interest. An annex was erected some years after the library occupied the building. Now the library itself, arranged on the alcove system, is on the second floor, with the single reading-room on the ground floor. The librarian, Mr. J. D. Parsons, in the fiftieth report, notes that the building is nearly outgrown and that in a short time the limit of its book capacity will be reached. There is no adequate reference department and no children's department. It is illustrative of the recognition that is given nowadays to the fact that it is better for both adults and children to have their separate quarters, that the South End reading-room, a modest and plucky little library, recently opened in another part of Newburyport, should have both these departments clearly defined, and it is unfortunate that the main library should not be as well provided. Any changes in the public library involving demolition or removal to other quarters would be regretted by many of its readers, perhaps by none more than those who find in it during part of the year a pleasant library atmosphere unknown in the larger and busier city libraries. So Newburyport's library faces the familiar modern choice between attractive historic surroundings and adequate accommodations for the needs of today. Some prospects for a partial solution of the question may be found in the expectations of new quarters for the Historical Society, which now occupies a room on the ground floor. With this space turned over to library uses there might at least be provided a suitable children's department.

T, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906

Youngest Custodian Opens City Point Reading Room



MISS MOLLIE KELLEY,
Who has been appointed custodian of the new City Point reading room, and
who is the youngest librarian in Boston.

It was with a tired but happy smile that Miss Molly Kelley of 5 Sachem street, Roxbury, closed the doors of the new reading room at City Point last evening, after her first day as the youngest custodian in Boston.

She was happy because it was a big leap up the ladder of promotion in a work into which she has put her whole heart, and tired because she was kept busy all day long receiving the congratulations of friends, showing them about the quarters and in extricating the children from squabbles when 10 or 12 were trying to look at the same picture book.

It was a question who was the more pleased with the place, the 100 or more children who were lined up in front of the new reading room, waiting for the doors to swing open at 2 o'clock, or Miss Kelley, who waited breathlessly until the time would come when she could open the doors and be proclaimed the youngest custodian in the city.

Young as she is, only 22, she might also easily be called the prettiest custodian. Many times during the day her delightful smile alone put a quietus on what promised to be a free-for-all fight among the children.

The new reading room will fill a long felt want in the South Boston district. The branch will be open afternoons and evenings from 2 to 6 and from 7 to 9 p. m.

There are already 1300 volumes on the shelves, and 15 periodicals have been subscribed for.

BOSTON TRAVELER STATISTICIANS SEE SIGHTS IN HUB

Delegates to Labor Bureau Convention Begin Second Week.

The second day of the 22d annual convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics was opened by a "shopping tour." The party leaving the Parker House at 9 o'clock accompanied by a guide.

At 10 o'clock another party started from the Parker House to visit objects of historical interest in the city. Mr. H. H. Briggs acting as guide for the party.

A business session of the delegates was held at 10 o'clock in the Senate chamber, the regular convention business being in order. At 1:30 o'clock the delegates left the Parker House on a visit to the Public Library, the Art Museum and the Natural History rooms. At 2 o'clock another business meeting was held in the Senate chamber.

At 3 o'clock the party left the Archway gate at the State House in carriages for a trip through Brookline around Chestnut Hill reservoir, returning by the way of Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street.

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906.

FRENCH ART OF PAST

Display to be Seen in the
Public Library.

Artisans and Craftsmen Will Find
Many Ideas in the Exhibit.

On the walls of the art gallery on the third floor of the public library on Copley square has been hung an exhibition that should be of especial interest to artisans and craftsmen. It consists of about 200 very fine photographs, many of them colored, giving a retrospective exhibition of French decorative art. These prints were presented the library by Miss Susan Minns and they portray in splendid form the best examples of the exhibition of French decorative art, which was held in Paris in 1904.

The examples cover the entire period of applied design in France for the past five centuries as well as many choice paintings and pieces of sculpture. It is curious to note how early in their art work the French became distinctive and began to assume those qualities of lightness and grace which are the peculiar characteristics of French art. It showed itself in their pottery, their tapestries, their sculptures, and carvings and also was made manifest in their furniture and household utensils. In making a table, a chair, or chest it was not the idea to see how much wood or material they could get into the object. They never overloaded a thing. There was enough material for strength and durability and for the artistic requisites, and in point of fact that was all that was or ever is necessary. The French never have been votaries or admirers of either massiveness or ponderosity; they like gracefulness and strength and these qualities show themselves in their work from the beginning of things artistic under Francis I and even before that "grand monarque" who surrounded himself with the best Italian artists and artisans he could procure. French art really dates from Francis I.

On one of the walls are some splendid examples of the portrait painting of the early period, notable among these being that of Catherine de Medici by Leonard Limosin; the portrait of an unknown woman in a red gown by Chardin, and others of beautiful women by Dragouard, Nattier, Largilliere and Greuze.

Some of the earliest carvings and sculptures are interesting as showing the primary artistic tendencies of the people. Seven of these do not look much more promising than the work of other peoples at a similar period of their art evolution. But the French mind was receptive to the Italian influences and they were not slow to see and grasp the principles and the technical skill of their more advanced southern neighbors. The exhibition lacks examples of the best French sculpture of the Renaissance period—Goujon, who was shot during the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It is rich, however, in examples of the pottery of long ago, including Faience and the early tapestries made by the Gobelins in Paris and others manufactured in Flanders. Some of the finest artistic genius of the French was put into these early tapestries and one can obtain a better idea of the costumes and the life of the people from these early tapestries than from any other artistic source.

There are some interesting little statuettes in ivory and metals of the early period which look very crude beside the terra cotta group of Bacchantes by Clodion, the figures of which are exquisitely modeled.

The splendid workmanship of the French wood carvers of the 17th and 18th centuries may be seen to advantage in numerous examples here of bits of furniture, including tables, chairs, desks, cabinets, fireplaces, etc. This class of work reached its highest point in grace of design under Louis XV and Louis XIV. It has never been surpassed in many of its qualities, although in not a few objects the utilitarian idea was considerably sacrificed to the artistic.

There is a very fine example of 16th century book covers here in leather and silver. There are also some choice examples of work in which wood, bronze and gold are mingled; a rich 15th century chest with quaint gothic panels in which are monkish figures carved in high relief; some choice Sevres vases, very elaborately ornamented clocks; a beautiful chandelier; and an artistic female head in terra cotta. Besides many other objects in the making of which fine artistic genius is displayed.

Taken as a whole the exhibition is full of suggestions and seen in this way it is significant of the evolution of mind that has constituted and constitutes French civilization and French success in the world.

AUTHORS' ROOM IN LIBRARY, BOSTON'S LITERARY WORKSHOP.

Within, Protected from Intrusion, Famous Men and Women Make Books, Write Short Stories and Turn Their Poetical Ideas Into Verse—"The Stout Lady With the Pink Hat"—Mrs Bacon and Dr Woods Work—The Antiquarian in the Cape Which He Has Worn for the Last Ten Years—Good Dinner Awaits Boy Who Was So Charmed With "Ben Comee" That He Stole It—Leonard B. Chadwick, Hero of Two Wars, Who is Now Engaged in the Peaceful Pursuit of Literature—The College Tables.

DOLORES BACON
AUTHOR OF "THE DIARY OF A MUSICIAN"
PERMISSION OF HENRY HOLT & CO.

EDWIN REED
THE DACONIAN AUTHORITY

AUTHORS' ROOM IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CHADWICK'S CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL.

CAMPBELL MEDAL. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

LEONARD CHADWICK AND THE VICTORIA SCARF HONOR.

A READER IN AUTHORS' ROOM.

A NICHE IN AUTHORS' ROOM.

ALTHOUGH the public library is the mecca of many visitors and an object of interest and admiration to all tourists who are "doing" Boston, there are certain parts of this great building about which the eager sojourner and the superficially curious Bostonian are equally ignorant. Through the oval window in the door that opens exactly under Mr. Barzani's mysterious figure of Moses with the tablets of stone, the general public may peer into the Barton-Ticknor library. Casual visitors, indeed, may penetrate the classic domain, but it is not so with some of the busiest people in Boston, and some of the most interesting personalities to be found in many days' travels. At the first of the long tables sits Johnson Morton, whose brilliant short stories in Harper's, Ansie's and the Smart Set, entertain a large percentage of magazine readers, who prefer subtle satire and gentle wit to the morbid effusions of the so-called analytical story writers. Mr. Morton's charming story, published recently, "The Stout Lady with the Pink Hat," is deliciously funny. The Pink Hat, indeed, may be said to be a masterpiece of the Animal Kingdom. It is probable that those who have seen it are familiar with the story of "Ben Comee," so charmed some boy reader in the children's room that he stole it, much to Mr. Canavan's delight. "If I could find that boy," said the other day when the theft was recalled, "I'd give him the best dinner he ever had in his life," which shows that author's ethics are not proof against such insidious factory. At the farther end of Mr. Canavan's table, sits a young man who has had a remarkable career. This broad-shouldered, jawless six-footer is Leonard B. Chadwick, hero of two wars, who is now engaged in the peaceful pursuit of literature. The College Tables, indeed, are a valuable "find" for some historian of colonial Boston. But a few steps from table seat 14 is what may be called the "college table," for here, year after year, brightly eyed, demure young women from Wellesley come to do looking up work of themselves. Miss Jewett, who has some mysterious affiliation with the fairies, one lead to fancy, because she always wears some lovely shade of green, Miss Wood, whose "Coming of the Tide" has lately charmed its readers, and many of the magazines—all fitly out of the authors' room, giving out of the authors' room, giving

AUTHOR OF "THE DIARY
OF A MUSICIAN"
(PERMISSION OF
HENRY HOLT & CO.)

AUTHORS' ROOM IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A READER, IN
AUTHORS' ROOM-

LEONARD CADWICK
AND THE VICTORIA
SCARF H.WON.

A NICHE IN
AUTHORS' ROOM

ALTHOUGH the public library is the mecca of many visitors and an object of interest and admiration to all tourists who are in Boston, there are some "delays" in the building about which the eager tourist and the superficially curious Bostonians are equally ignorant.

Through the narrow passage in the door of the library, exactly under Mr Sargant's mysterious figure of Moses with the tablets of stone, the "Ticknor Library" may peer into the eyes of the casual visitor. Curious visitors, indeed, may penetrate into that classic domain, but at the doorless entrance at the "Admittance to Readers Only" brags the discreet to a sudden halt.

Should salute outrun caution and the ever-vigilant nightstare cross the threshold, he is instantly and politely attended by the full custodian of the library, who is not to be seen to the public." With a murmured apology and a hasty glance at the "readers," who are, he is not "not reading" the "readers" are industriously writing, the Interloper finds himself escorted by Miss O'Neill, who for the moment, plays the role of the Angel of the Pantheon, with such gentle tact that he does not realize that he has been "headed off" from forbidden ground.

Safely beyond the preempted precincts of the varied and interesting collection, the sufficient variety and interesting make the greatest disappointment seem too trivial to be mentioned. The "readers" find the marble and carved work, the bronze head of Shakespeare, the Ticknor desk and the armchair carved from the wood of the historic tree that, 30 years ago, cast a shadow across the paths of Boston common, from which the unfortunate but heroic Macey Dyer was hanged, according to tradition, possess various degrees of interest for different minds.

For the morbidly inclined, the "readers chair" holds a gruesome fascination greater than the interest of the Bowdoin's mathematical collection or the Galeata books on women, the "readers" find the photographs of the Browning collection—all of which are seen and read by the visitors, the "readers" who frequent the place.

Notwithstanding that the elect and authors are supposed to work in the silence and seclusion of the library, the library has a friend in the pale of the inhospitable as becomes easy. The name of an acquaintance or one of the long tables, if it is the words, "Come see my friend," is a open sesame to an entrance to the literary workshop.

The Stout Lady.

Here, in the long, arched apart, are the niches and bust-adorned

ists, sit some of the busiest people in the city, and some of the most interesting personalities to be found in many days' travels.

At the first of the long tables sits Johnson Morton, whose brilliant short stories are in Harper's, *Annals* and the *Smart Set*, entertain a large percentage of magazine readers who prefer to ruble and read a gentle wit to the morbid egotism of the so-called analytical story writers.

Mr. Morton's charming story, published recently, "The Stout Lady with the Pink Hat" is deliciously funny, though it is probable that the Animal tonians who compose the audience are making do not quite appreciate the humor of the situation, when the secretary of "Our Four-Footed Wayfarers" is interviewed concerning a stray dog which had been brought to the "home" the night before.

While the "stout lady with the pink hat" is making violent threats as to what she will do to the person who has stolen her precious dog and her husband, the immediate restoration of her property, Mrs. Waring, the society lady who, in a fit of sudden indignity, has abandoned quadruped from an inhospitable doorstep and an unhappy fate—quakes in guilty terror on the other side of the screen.

And here, in the midst of the stoutest of the secretaries, imprecations and wild protestations, and hears the secretary announce that after a long and finally, in very evident haste, the examination conducted by the physicians in charge, the latest addition to the Wayfarers' Refuge "had been pronounced fit to sleep at 10.30 p. m. the previous night."

Mrs. Waring heroically confesses her part in this transaction and tearfully refuses restitution.

"The stout lady who, a little while ago, is at last induced to accept a lift in the Waring carriage. The matter is finally adjusted by an arrangement by which the stout lady is assured of a wedge of social recognition.

The little story ends with a pretty denouement, for the wife of the man Mrs. Waring needs to make the situation sure, and the dinner party turns out to be his political wedge.

Mrs. Bacon.

The stout lady went down the room the visitor notices a tall, slight woman, who is busy with a formidable pile of books.

"There is something," she says, "about that book that I don't surmise to be a book."

"It is," says Mrs. Dolores Bacon, New Yorker, who has lived more years in Europe than in America. Mrs. Bacon's "Diary of a Madman" is a fine piece of workmanship, expended on dead subject, an absolutely immoral man.

"You have created a detestable creature."

ture with great art," remarked one woman to the author of the "Diary." "It is artistic but scandalous, my dear." "Ah!" was the reply. "That's what everybody says, but I undertook to make a study of temperament, and—well—I have done it." Certainly she has "done it." There is no question about that, but one is glad that the forthcoming book, "Crumbs," is the study of a very dear little boy, who, we may hope, will not develop any great crop of temperament. "Crumbs" is really a book full of maternal philosophy, and possesses a charm, powerful even through the difficulties of interlined proof sheets.

Mrs Bacon is the daughter of the late Jacob Schnell Hoke, who was in close touch with Leon Gambetta and Louis Blanc. She was in childhood associated with men of marked type and worldwide fame—men whose intellectuality and individuality left their marks upon her.

Often in conversation Mrs Bacon grows reminiscent, and talks of "M Leon," as she invariably calls the great Gambetta, as familiarly as of her father.

Certainly it is not unatural or surprising that certain decidedly socialistic theories should have flattered this gifted woman's mind.

Not All Novelists.

But the visitor is mistaken if he supposes that the workers in the authors' room are devoted chiefly to fiction. Some

the most important contribution to the New Heredity. His influence have been written in the history of the science of heredity. He has furnished the mainstay of the modern theory of heredity. His windows overlook, sounding the trumpet of the new era in the quiet of the place.

Dr. Frederic M. Atkinson, a lecturer in the biological department of the Institute of Technology, and an instructor in histology at the Harvard Medical School, has just added a very valuable contribution to his "Mental and Moral Heredity" by his "Royalty."

Dr. Woods holds the theory that the heredity may be subjected to statistical analysis and that it is really both a branch of biology. He says that the primary object of his research is to determine the proportionate share of heredity in the formation of mental and moral life.

Dr. Woods, who is a New Englander by temperament, as well as by birth, is a son of S. A. Woods. His father was directly inherited from another and her family.

From childhood he has been interested in heredity, and it was when he was a child that he was first attracted to the study of heredity. He was determined to furnish a good field of study of human heredity, and to make a complete genealogical and abundant record of it could be found.

In the beginning of his work he was greatly discouraged by old-fashioned people who derided the scheme in the early days of his life.

DR. FREDERICK
ADAMS WOODS
AUTHOR OF
"HEREDITY IN NOBILITY."

books which will some-
times "find" for some like
Boston.
His story of "Ben Co-
some" boy reader in the
that he stole it, much
delight.
"If I could find that
other day when the the
"I'd give him the book
had in his life," who
those's ethics are not
invidious flattery.
At the farther end
table, 143, sits a 30-
had a remarkable
shouldered, headless
and B. Chadwick, who
ed the highest naval
of America and Eng-
It was during the
that Mr Chadwick, the
the cruiser Marblehead
gallant member
to man the Marblehead
dangerous expedition
cables at Cienfuegos
the story of that de-
ing, which shut off
Navy's news beyond
The Marblehead
Nashville's launch
tion of the robbery
described as dan-
the deck of any cru-
eval days. The
was pierced by a
to the slave, a
lag of the word,
sunk with its brack-
For three years
commander of the
sire, and the Span-
ly thinking their
rowed back to the
the's victorious
death, but the
handed.
When Mr Chadwick
memorable
of 20 states in 18
For that act he
annual medal of
ranks all other
is not given ex-
hered.
It was in the
Chadwick won the
toria seal, the
over nearly four
South African,
land regiments
saw was the
the's backward
Rod Roderick's
frontal fires from
It seems of
the Chadwick
books. But it
ing, stories of

may be a valuation of colonial "bribe" so charmed the children's room to Mr. Canavan's "boy," said he the best dinner he ever had, and that no prof against such of Mr. Canavan's "man who has a six-footer is Leon- no has been away and military honors war with Spain while serving aboard head, was one of the hunters selected the launch for a m—the cutting of the and the American Bar- gun Blanco from the and Cuba.

"s launch and the were for the protec- and the flolla as crews as ever or aft of an end to Mr. Canavan's launch bullets till the and but for the swell- the boat would have these American hero work under a terrible bullets were rained on many a sailor voice was hushed in work was accomplished of that which enthusiasm is received the congres- honor, and a medal medals, for it is for some deed of re-

Boer war that some- one of the famous Vi- the bravest men in the Australian and Can- and the American boy for saving a part of troops under side and am that after all his adven- excitement, Leonard had devoted himself is true, and he is a South African life which

show signs of unimpaired strict.

But a few steps from is what may be con- table," for here, year after eyed, denure young men- ley come to do looking themselves.

Mis- a friend, who has a affiliation with the tend to fancy, because the some lovely shade of green- wood, whose "Coming of the" alarmed its ver- Shackford, whose verses many of the magne- out of the author's foot- quick and ready.

When foreign literat- they gravitate here immo- Occasionally Frank S. of the Concord was a like a bent.

Not very long since ill-draped and head- tain oriental gentian- unspeakable, attracted a "casualist." His that it was impossible he scintillated. He had way of appearing w- that almost gave a rather nervous prostr- writing an essay on the oriental point of view. dressed Mr. Canavan starting to Ne ally.

The author's room is dignity of a spinning- heaven. and Rev Mr writing an exhaustive have been recent habi-

Here the best recu- brary system may be of use in really doing- of using as many as- are for as long as a- a hundred may be h- three months or a y- credited author do- ink, photographs an- one of them "boys" John Aberling—all for the asking.

In no other ap- author to treat a- to a noble library.

From Mr. Nielsen- peer, who is the- the building.

Charles, who always- a "good moral- stress on the "good- practical courtesy a-

In his house
the patient
presents
designs.
The ho-
tions are
Saire.

Boston Journal
Aug. 2, 1906

DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The exhibition for the month of August in the fine arts department of the Public Library of the city of Boston, it is announced by Librarian Horace G. Wadlin, consists of a fine display of photographs of paintings and sculpture by Boston artists.

Boston Daily Globe.
 THURSDAY, AUG 9, 1906.



MRS JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.
 Who Visited the Boston Public Library Today.

Among the many visitors at the public library this morning was Mrs John D. Rockefeller Jr. and but for the fact that her presence was unknown to any of the library officials, the wife of one of the country's richest men might have created something of a sensation. Mrs Rockefeller was unattended and she was the solitary face of one of the old-style auto coaches that were so numerous about town a few years ago. Plainly dressed, unobtrusive and reserved in manner, the noted young woman would not be noticed in the passing throng, as proved to be the fact while she was in the various apartments of the library.

August 11, 1906
Boston Post

 About once a week I spend a half hour in the Public Library, not in looking up my family tree or gazing at the pictures, but in watching the tourists and listening to their comments. It is especially interesting to sit at the head of the first flight of stairs and observe the difference in the behavior of those coming in and those going out. The men almost invariably remove their hats as soon as they stand at the foot of the golden marble stairway and hail, but after they have been through the building and seen its other beauties they cease to be awed by the formerly impressive entrance and don their head coverings in the upper hall. This is but one of many peculiarities.

Boston Evening Record
August 17, 1906.

SULLIVAN'S \$100,000 TO CHARITY

The will of Patrick F. Sullivan, the real estate dealer, who left nearly \$100,000 in bequests to various Catholic and public institutions, was yesterday admitted to probate by Judge Flint, who presided in the Suffolk co. probate court.

The beneficiaries under the will are: Catholic university, Washington, trustees of Boston college, St. John's seminary, Brighton; Boston public library, Little Sisters of the Poor, House of the Good Shepherd, St. Mary's infant asylum, Carney hospital and Free Home for Consumptives, \$500 each; Society for the Propagation of the Roman Catholic Faith connected with the cathedral of the Holy Cross, \$500; the Particular Society of St. Vincent de Paul society, Home for Destitute Catholic Children and Holy Ghost hospital for incurables, \$250 each; St. Mary's Orphan asylum, Working Boys' Home and House of Angel Guardian, \$200 each; Superior of Paulist Fathers of New York, Cardinal Gibbons, Rev. George de la Motte, superior of Rocky Mountain mission, \$150 each, to be devoted to missionary work; Rev. Charles W. Reagan, pastor of All Saints' church, Jamaica Plain, to relieve church debt, \$150; Trinity college, Washington, \$150; St. Vincent de Paul society connected with Holy Cross cathedral, church of Immaculate Conception, Our Lady of Perpetual Help, cathedral of Holy Cross and St. Mary of the Sacred Heart, all of Boston, \$250 each.

His sister is given a legacy of \$30,000 and the residue of his estate. Legacies of \$500 each are left to each of his nephews and nieces.

Sat Aug 18 1906

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

If the city of Boston does not now purchase the large area of land on which stands the Harvard Medical school, just vacated for the Fenway school to be opened next month, there is no question that the city will eventually have reason to regret its failure to act. That this land will have to be taken, sooner or later, if the library is to expand to meet its increased work, as the population of Boston grows larger and larger, there is no dispute. The question is rather whether the city will take the property now, when it may be had at a fairly reasonable price, or later when the demand for business or apartment house property in that section has forced the valuation of the tract 50 or 100 per cent higher. The chief objection made so far by city officials to insisting upon this purchase is that the city has no money to spare for this purpose. But the city of Boston has about \$300,000 to spend on sewers that may not be needed in Boston for 20 years to come, and there is no question that the Harvard property could be bought far within that amount by several hundreds of thousands. It has been understood that to the public library the price might not be over \$600,000 whatever the competition among business interests might force the offers to, for other purposes.

In time, of course, the city may be obliged to buy other property, more or less remote from the present public library building, but the inconvenience of that absurd policy needs no proof, to be realized. Or, it may be, that for lack of room the library may be forced to buy some new site, in some more remote section of the city, simply because the business cannot then be done in such crowded quarters. But of all public buildings—next to the city hall, itself—a public library should be as near as possible in the central section of the city. There are many purposes for which school children must seek the central library, and cannot do with the local branch. Imagine the children of Charlestown or East Boston forced to seek the central public library in Roslindale or in Brighton—or vice versa. Yet that is what must come to pass if the city now neglects to obtain the long coveted area of land which Harvard has kept from the progress of "business improvements" up to this time. Under the agreement made with John D. Rockefeller, who gave so liberally to the new Fenway school, it is certain that Harvard must sell the old site within a reasonable time. If it does not go to the public library tract, it must be sold for business purposes; and if it is once covered with a big business block of office buildings, or a huge apartment house, it seems certain that the price of the property for the extension of the library would be almost prohibitive.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, AUG 28, 1906

LIBRARY FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Perhaps one of the most useful extensions of the public library system of the city of Boston would be the establishment of a branch library in the heart of the business section of the city. There is the Boston Athenaeum, it is true, near the head of Beacon st, and there is the Social Law library hard by, but one is a distinctly private institution, and the other ministers to rigidly defined professional needs.

There is no public library within easy reach of the business and professional men of the city, among whom there is a large daily demand for certain kinds of information that is not found outside of libraries, notwithstanding the almost encyclopedic character of the various annuals which contain so much invaluable material.

When the news of the earthquake at Valparaiso reached Boston, for example, there were hurried demands on the public library at Copley sq by a number of houses and individuals in the business section who were anxious to be informed of certain facts and conditions relating to the devastated country. But the distance to Copley sq was such that a messenger, who could not be expected to have the same interest or intelligence in the matter as his principal, had to be entrusted with the task of obtaining the information.

A library of the kind described would need to contain no fiction, and little, if any, material in a wide number of branches of literature, but it would render extraordinary service if it could dispense quickly and intelligently information on the great mass of serious matter with which the business man in these days is forced to form acquaintance.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1906.

NEWPORT LIBRARIAN.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29, 1906. Miss Luella Katherine Leavitt, for 11 years in the Boston Public Library, was today appointed librarian of the People's Library of Newport.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906

ANSWERS

5390. A query appeared in Notes and Queries some weeks ago inquiring about a story entitled "The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee," said to have been written by Charles Dickens. The question was asked who said story might be found and whether or not he wrote it. I have located the story in a publication entitled Once a Week, published in London, England, in 1863, and also in the Living Age, but Dickens's name does not appear with it as the author, no name being given in either case. I have examined several editions of Dickens's works put out as complete editions, but find no such story included and no reference made to it in a Dickens dictionary which I have examined. Now will you please inform me what edition of Dickens it may be found in. I wish to know positively that it was written by him.

F. W. L.
The above communication was referred to Mr. Edwin Fay Rice, the Boston collector of Dickensiana, who sends the following letter:

Did Charles Dickens write "The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee"? I have been asked this question three times within the year. In a thin pamphlet entitled "Soo-nip" [Indian for Sunapee] Park Lodge, Lake Sunapee, N. H., I find the following:

"In September, 1821, Lake Sunapee was the scene of an historical cyclone. Starting on the south side of Grantham Mountain, it suddenly struck the east shore near Hastings, demolished the house of Harvey Huntington, who, with his wife, on the way home from a walk, had taken shelter in a neighboring barn, whirled their infant into the lake, and strewn the fragments of their household goods in its swath on the way to Kearsarge. A feather bed was recovered over seventeen miles distant; and the body of the babe, crushed beyond recognition, was taken a few days after from Job's Creek. This pathetic incident reached the ears of Dickens while on his visit to the United States in 1842, and furnished the subject of a tale, 'The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee,' which appeared in a number of contemporaneous English and American periodicals, and first gave fame to the Horizon of New Hampshire."

With the above in mind, I have examined every American and English periodical in the Boston Public Library, bearing date of 1842 and after, and find, as did your correspondent, the story in Once a Week for Aug. 22, 1863, and in the Living Age for Sept. 26, 1863. If written by Dickens in 1842, and printed at that time, it is not probable, twenty-one years later, owing to the strained relations between Dickens and Bradbury and Evans, the proprietors of Once a Week, that the "Fisherman" would have been republished in their journal, had they known it to have been written by Dickens. It was owing to him that Household Words, jointly owned by Dickens, Bradbury, Evans, Wills and Forster, was discontinued in 1850. The trouble was due to the refusal of Punch, owned by Bradbury and Evans, to print certain statements concerning Dickens's domestic affairs.

Frederick G. Kitton, in his "The Minor Writings of Charles Dickens, a Bibliography," 1900, and his "Old Lamps for New Ones, and other sketches and essays hitherto uncollected," 1897, makes no mention of the "Fisherman"; neither can it be found in the Gadshill, considered the most complete and final edition. A number of bibliographies, two quite recent, fail to give it.

With regard to the story. It was written by an Englishman. It has the earmarks. It is based on the incidents given in the Soo-nip Park Lodge pamphlet. But to one familiar with the writings of Dickens it certainly lacks the Dickensian touch. I shall want something more definite than the statement of the compiler of the aforesaid pamphlet that Dickens wrote the story, and I will be glad if anyone will tell me in which American or English periodical it was first published. I doubt if he was the author, and think it first appeared in Once a Week in 1863.

The Boston Post

Miss Elizabeth M. Kelly, a popular employee of the Boston Public Library, has returned from a three weeks' tour through the South and West. She has resumed her duties at the library.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5, 1906.

FOR ALL TO VIEW.

Photographs of Boston Artists' Works.

Fine Exhibition Opened in Public Library Art Gallery.

An exhibition of photographs of the work of Boston contemporary artists has just been opened in the art gallery of the public library.

It is interesting as showing the versatility of some of these men and the remarkably strong character of much of the work which is being done by the present group of Boston artists.

It is not complete by any means, and does not include the work of some of the men who are usually mentioned in every way in connection with the art in painting and sculpture, but such as it is, it is representative, and in portraits is particularly strong. In fact, traits of the walls is a gallery of Boston's eminent citizens, and among these are portraits of men who are known to the public, but whose portraits are seldom if ever seen.

There are four very good examples of the work of Winston Homer, who is in many respects one of America's most distinctive artists—that is, he catches in his pictures than any of our painters, especially in his depicting of incidents along the New England coast.

In these he excels. The four which are here represented are "Fog Warning," the original of which hangs in the museum of Fine Arts; "Watching the Tempest," an incident of coast life in which the fishermen, with their boat, are standing on the beach peering into the thick mist of the storm for any signal of distress; "Perils of the Sea" is another one of Homer's strong pictures, and "A Visit to the Mistress" is an incident of southern slave day life which is exceptionally good in spirit.

Childe Hassam is represented by two of his Paris street scenes and W. P. Dana by a marine entitled "A Grand Time."

Charles Sprague Pearce is represented by a number of his decorations in the congressional library, and by several of his more famous French peasant pictures, also by one stunning portrait of a woman holding a little dog under one arm. Thomas Allen's "Thoroughbred" is a very interesting cattle picture.

Photographs do not do a man like Charles H. Woodbury any sort of justice. His marines cannot be fairly judged from the reproductions of them which are here exhibited.

In sculpture and portraits, however, it is entirely different. Here one gets a very complete idea of the original, except that in the case of portraits again of course the real beauty of many of them lies in the color.

It is seldom that one sees any examples of the work of Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, these days, but there are photos of two pieces of her work here which are very beautiful.

Stronger, however, and more in the modern spirit is the work of Bela L. Pratt, which is shown, including the portrait bust of Phillips Brooks which is in Trinity, the very beautiful and distinctive reliefs which he executed for the congressional library, his statue of the young Spanish war veteran which stands in front of Concord school; the "Light and Darkness" group which stood in the tower of the electrical building at the St. Louis fair, and his famous "Orpheus," all of which will

give some idea of the versatility of this Boston sculptor.

There are photographs of six of Coppley's most famous portraits in the museum of Fine Arts—Gen. Warren, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Quincy Adams, Judge Graham, and his picture, "The Death of Maj. Pierson." Photos of some of the decorations by H. O. Walker in the state house and the library of congress will be found of interest. There are two stunning portraits here by Robert Vennah, one of his wife and the other a portrait of little Louise Atkins.

Frederick P. Vinton is one of America's greatest portrait painters and many of Boston's great men have passed through his studio and left their features on canvas therein. The examples shown in this exhibition include the portrait of Boutwell, William Slimes, William M. Brewster, The General A. Brown.

MISES TO BE THE BEST.

tion of Boston Architectural Club Comes in November. The Boston architectural club is about to hold its annual exhibition in

the public library in November, and it promises to be the best ever held by this society, largely because of its strong local character and the many special features which are to be emphasized. There will be exhibited drawings of

many of the finest residences along the North and South shore that have recently been erected and which the public seldom has a chance to see in any other way, especially the interior fittings and arrangements of such houses. Some of the finest large business buildings

ings will also be exhibited. Beside this special attention will be paid to art decoration and arts and crafts work; in short, it is the intention to fully represent the various art activities of Boston and vicinity. Leaded glass work, of which Boston has become the center, will be represented.

Boston Post

Sept. 7, 1906.

TO COMBINE IN ONE CHURCH

Cowley Fathers, Forced to New Quarters, May Build

The Cowley Fathers of the Episcopal church, of which the Rev. Charles N. Field is the head of the Boston diocese, with headquarters at 33 Bowdoin street, West End, are anxious to secure one central church which will house the brethren of the South End and the worshippers of the West End.

A location in the West End near Charles street is preferable, and efforts are being made to get a location.

The lessees of their present quarters at 33 Bowdoin street have requested their removal in order to fit the quarters up as a public library branch.

The Boston Post

"I think it doubtful," said an employee of the Boston Public Library, "if there is a public building or even a historic landmark in the city which is visited by as many strangers as is this building. There is never a day passes, particularly at this season of the year, but hundreds of people inspect this building from cellar to garret, many of them spending hours here."

Globe, Boston
Sept. 16, 1906.

BOSTON HERALD
Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 91.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1906.

BADLY INJURED
Fleischner Is Struck by Auto
While Crossing Copley
Square; Ribs Broken.

**POLICE HIDE IDENTITY
OF SPEEDING AUTOIST**

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library, is at the City Hospital suffering from injuries received in an automobile accident in Copley square, in front of the library, shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. At 2:30 he was on the operating table in the hands of skilled physicians. It is believed several ribs are fractured, and that he is injured internally.

Although every effort was made to keep the matter quiet, it was learned that Mr. Fleischner had just left the library, and was crossing the square, when an auto, which was going rather rapidly and was endeavoring to avoid running down a lady, struck him. Although the owner of the auto is known, as is also the driver, their identity was kept secret by the police.

Boston American.
September 30, '06

**DIAGRAM OF ACCIDENT
AND AUTO THAT RAN
DOWN OTTO FLEISCHNER**

**HUNDREDS WATCH
BIG AUTO MANGLE
AGED LIBRARIAN**

Before the horrified gaze of hundreds, Otto Fleischner, aged fifty-five, married, living at No. 31 Crescent street, Cambridge, assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library, was struck and terribly injured yesterday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock at Huntington avenue, Boylston and Dartmouth streets, by touring car, No. 16,606, the property of Charles P. Durgin, No. 2 Strathmore road, Brookline. Mr. Durgin and chauffeur Albert Freeman, of Coolidge Corner, were the occupants of the car. Freeman is attached to the garage at No. 58 Winchester street, Brookline. Mr. Fleischner was at once removed by Mr. Durgin in his automobile to the City Hospital.

At the hospital late last night the surgeons stated that Mr. Fleischner was very seriously injured; that he was then resting quite comfortably, but that it would be impossible to tell what the outcome would be.

Mr. Fleischner's injuries consist of a compound fracture of the right thigh, three ribs of his right side broken, contused ribs on his head and internal injuries.

At the time that Mr. Fleischner was struck he was crossing the street. He is declared to have become bewildered when he saw the big automobile bearing down upon him. One light of the machine was found to be badly broken when it was seen in the garage at No. 58 Winchester street, Brookline, by a BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN reporter last night. Mr. Durgin won the auto about a year ago in a newspaper contest. His initials "C. P. D." are on a plate in the front of the car.

Boston Sunday Globe.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 30, 1906.
RUN DOWN BY AUTO.

Otto Fleischner is Very
Seriously Injured.

Public Library Official an Eminent
Authority on Books.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston public library, was run over by an automobile and seriously injured shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Copley sq. He was taken to the city hospital in an unconscious condition in the car which injured him.

Mr. Fleischner had but just left the library and had gone only a few feet on the Dartmouth st crossing when the accident occurred. The automobile is owned by C. C. Durgin of Brookline and was in charge of Albert Freeman of 35 Winchester st, Brookline. It appears that the auto was going at a pretty good rate of speed and a woman on the crossing became so scared that she stopped in front of the on-coming machine. Mr. Fleischner was walking on the crossing some feet from the woman and did not notice the automobile. Mr. Freeman in order to avoid running down the woman made a quick turn, struck Mr. Fleischner, knocked him down and before the machine could be stopped it had passed over the prostrate man.

At the hospital it was found that he had a compound fracture of the right thigh and that three ribs on the right side were fractured. It was impossible to tell what internal injuries he has sustained.

Mr. Fleischner is 55 years old and lives at 31 Crescent st, Cambridge. He has six children, the oldest boy being a sophomore in Harvard.

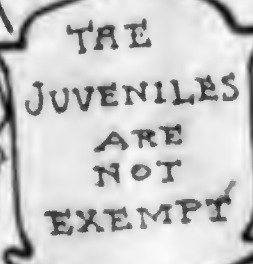
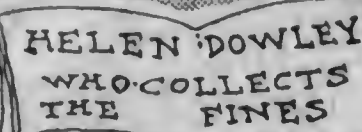
The accident cast a gloom over the public library for Mr. Fleischner is one of the most popular men in the institution, not only with the employees with whom he has been associated for 15 years, but with those persons who have occasion to use the library to any extent. He is one of the best posted men on books in the United States and is an authority on such that concerns books and their history. He has purchased all the rare volumes for the library for 15 years, attending auction sales all over the country. He has been assistant librarian since January, 1900.

SUNDAY HERALD.
Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 92.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 30, 1906.

**OTTO FLEISCHNER
RUN DOWN BY AUTO**

An automobile owned by E. C. Durgin, of Brookline, and operated by Albert Freeman of Brookline, ran over Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, in front of that building early yesterday afternoon and fractured his right thigh and three ribs on the right side. He was taken to the City Hospital in the automobile. It was said at the City Hospital last night that the condition of Mr. Fleischner, though bad, was not serious, and that his name was not on the dangerous list.

And the Stories of
Injustice Heard by
the Impassive Soul in
the Window.



through the corridor, past the quiet, cool reading room to the elevator.

Amusement and Abuse Mingle.

"Yes, and a great deal of abuse. One would think we were directly or indirectly responsible for their neglect to return a book. They never stop to think of the expense they are putting the library to, simply to take care of this side the borrowing. Thousands of dollars are annually spent; the government is simply to look after fines. Everybody is to blame but the one who has the privileges of the library system. When borrower loans his card or book, and that person loses them, we have quite a time to find them both out."

Constantly the doors swing open, showing the line of delinquents increasing in length. Behind the official window the machinery of the receiving and delivering system is sliding, rotating and humming, the work through the wire basket going or coming on. The chief, of the wire basket going or coming on the nickel trolley is the only sound. One by one the boys and girls call the delinquents one by one to the window, and back and forth, a thousand times a day, moves the first assistant, never ceasing, never wavering, eyes dart about, never ceasing, never wavering, and striking the expectant line holder like a merciless lash.

"No, indeed. All our bother comes with the native grown article. The foreigner, when he understands, can have a card free of charge, the native has to pay."

The girl smiled brightly. "It is too bad," she said, "but I will wait patiently for the payment of it. A man should always pay for the receiver's happiness."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1906

OTTO FLEISCHNER COMFORTABLE

Assistant Librarian Not Suffering Greatly from Automobile Accident

Word given out at the City Hospital this morning regarding the condition of Otto Fleischner, the assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, who was run over by an automobile in Dartmouth street, Saturday, was that he had passed a comfortable night and was in no danger. His right thigh and several ribs were fractured. The accident happened while Mr. Fleischner was crossing the street and was caused by the attempts of the chauffeur to avoid running down a woman, in doing which he swerved into the assistant librarian.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 93.

MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1906.

FLEISCHNER IS BETTER.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, who was run over by an automobile in Dartmouth street Saturday afternoon and removed to the City Hospital with his right thigh and several ribs fractured, was reported last night to be resting comfortably.

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, OCT 1, 1906.

HAD A COMFORTABLE DAY.

Condition of Otto Fleischner of the Boston Public Library Not Now Regarded as Serious.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the public library, who was struck by an automobile Saturday, passed a comfortable day at the City hospital yesterday, and last evening was said to be doing well. While badly injured, his condition last night was not looked upon as being dangerous.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, OCT 1, 1906.

RESTING COMFORTABLY.

Otto Fleischner Suffering at City Hospital from Injuries.

At the City hospital this noon it was reported that Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston public library, who was knocked down Saturday afternoon in Copley sq by an automobile, was resting comfortably. Although he was quite badly injured and sustained a severe shaking up, it is not thought that a fatal result will follow. At no time since he was admitted has his name been put on the dangerous list.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1906

The Librarian

THE publication of the proceedings of the Narragansett conference make available in full a number of papers which are likely to interest readers of the Transcript. One of these is on "Libraries in Relation to Settlement Work," by Miss Cora Stewart, the custodian of Station P of the Boston Public Library. This is one of the smaller branches of the system, has a permanent collection of 2500 books, half juvenile, and a deposit of 400 constantly changing books from the central library. Its circulation is about 30,000 volumes a year. It serves especially three grammar schools. The near neighbors are two rival ladies' tailors, a paper and cigar store of a Russian Socialist, and at the corner, the boot-black establishment of the most popular man on the street—a Neapolitan who enjoys the rush of Washington street, the excitement of the occasional arrests, and patronizes the library for Vasari's "Lives of the Painters" in English to help him with the language.

Miss Stewart says: "Two powerful and characteristic influences of the district are the theatres and the credit clothing houses. Aside from these it is a neighborhood of pawnshops, saloons and settlements. Into the pawnshops go the classics. The entire family take turns in tending shop, and some of the sons are in Harvard, some in Techology, and many are in the Latin School. Into the library from the saloons come deputations of gentlemen with statistical and literary disputes to be settled by a book or by the librarian. Often there is money up on the result. To explain to unsteady but quite courteous men the difficulties in the way of deciding absolutely whether Great Britain and her colonies or China has the largest population is not so easy as to find the author of a rather broad poetical selection, admirably recited for you by the leader. The meaning of the Latin inscription on the seal of the city of Cork is sometimes an embarrassing subject."

In the beginning of settlement work in Boston a settlement combined with a neighboring club and opened a reading-room in a nearby street. To this the Public Library sent a deposit of books. A year later, through the influence of a librarian resident in the settlement, the Public Library was induced to place a delivery station in the district, the settlement presenting to it their children's library. This amounted to turn-

ing over to the city library the general book work for the children of the vicinity. Hale House, however, retains its library, strong in the history of Boston, with a good collection of children's stories. It aims to prepare for the Public Library by personally introducing the smaller children into the realms of good reading. It is a fact that the Public Library holds the members of the Hale House Clubs as it does not those of other settlements. It is a question if this is not due to difference in race. Hale House works with the Jewish race. A settlement living among some of the other races cannot hope to do the book work possible in a community of Jews. In one case the effort is one of intelligent stimulation, in the other one of passing out books on demand.

The settlements learn to know the families through the children. In a small library which the neighborhood feels belongs to them the same knowledge is gained. It serves them all, from the smallest girl in the kindergarten to the oldest son in the Common Council, and through the children the fathers and mothers. "Please can I have a dictionary and a commercial geography? My father, he has a fine business, but he has not the English." Not only Vasari and the geography are used by the adults as readers for learning English; Tolstol's novels are popular for that purpose, and attempts to use Shakespeare are not uncommon. One little foreigner told the librarian of the central children's reading-room how she was teaching her mother to read. Too much kitchen work left the mother no time to go to the library, and too little time, even, to read a book, but she wished to learn English. So the child wrote the lessons in chalk on the kitchen door in the morning, heard the lesson recited by the mother in the evening and then rubbed it out and prepared for the next day's work.

The best example in Boston of a library bound up with a settlement is the North Bennet Street Industrial School Library. Here a settlement has slowly evolved out of a day nursery in response to neighborhood needs, and the relation of the library to the other work is of the closest. An interesting example of similar conditions is the Loring Library of the cordage factory at North Plymouth. Here the library does purely library work, but has all the settlement agencies cooperating with it. In all cases the library is there to quicken intellectual life, whether it itself does the settlement work of story-telling, game-playing, conducting home libraries, organizing clubs and classes, providing social and lecture headquarters, or, this being provided by other agencies, its work is concerned mainly with providing, on request, lists, books and pictures for these agencies.

Boston Daily Advertiser

October 4, 1906

THE JUVENILE COURT

JUDGE BAKER ANALYZES THE FIRST MONTH'S WORK.

Seventy-Four Children Have Been Brought Up for Judgment—System Promises to Be of Practical Value.

Justice Baker has made an analysis of the work of the new juvenile court. From this it appears that during the month of September 74 children have been brought before the Boston juvenile court. Sixty-seven were boys and seven were girls. Fourteen were brought to court for thefts ranging from several hundred dollars to a few cents, one for assault with intent to rob, four for becoming so stubborn and disobedient that their parents could not control them without assistance, one for persistently running away, and four for taking teams to which they had no right and going off for a drive. Thirty-nine children were brought to court for throwing dice, or for fighting, or for violation of the terms of their licenses as newsboys, for or for throwing rubbish in the street, for loitering around a railroad station, for playing ball in the street and similar misdemeanors. Eleven neglected children have been brought before the court.

The court has advised or assisted parents in three instances where no formal proceedings were taken. In one of these instances a mother is being assisted by the Boston Children's Aid society in an effort to strengthen the weak character of her boy. Another mother, a widow, has got her boy back to the boarding school to which he refused to return until the probation officer presented the matter to him with the necessary firmness, and a father is being assisted by the probation officer in caring at home for a daughter who would otherwise be sent away to some institution.

A difficulty between neighbors over a window accidentally broken by the child of one of them has been ended by calling to the attention of the aggrieved party the very hard time which the mother of the aggressor is having to support her family.

The police have been advised in the case of three boys taken up by them who had run away from their homes in other cities, and two of the boys were taken in charge by the probation officer until their return could be arranged.

The probation officers have been called to the police station in the cases of 11 children arrested on warrants, or in the act of committing offences. Ten of these children were released to their parents or relatives by the probation officers on written promises to have the children at court at the appointed time. The police officers have availed themselves of their powers under the new statutes in several cases and released children to their parents on the written promise of the parents to have them in court.

HIDDEN TALENT DISCOVERED

In Boston Public Library.

Authors, Artists, Singers, Whistlers, Dancers, Jewel Experts, Cricketers, Runners, Crack Shots, Yachtsmen and "Gentlemen Farmers" Pursue Their Hearts' Desires When "Off Duty"—The Library Nine and the Library Outing Club Preserve the Good Health and Good Fellowship of Those Whose Work-a-Day Lives Are Passed Within the Massive Walls of the Great Building on Copley Square.

THAT it is a far cry between vocations and avocations, though there is but the difference of one little vowel between the two words, is



MISS LILLIAN ETHERER,
Girl Whistler.

sometimes very forcibly brought to mind.

During a casual conversation with a Boston library official a few days ago, the writer learned some curious and interesting facts about the great army of workers who serve the public within the great building in Copley sq. where knowledge is both conserved and disseminated.

Shut off from the busy world that traffics, toils, laughs and sighs just outside the library walls, there are several hundred men and women whose daily work is among silent tomes, dusty volumes, dusty cabinets and ancient manuscripts. It naturally might be inferred that such an atmosphere was necessarily antagonistic to the natural instincts of mankind for outdoor amusements, athletic sports and the various interests that naturally belong to youth and manhood.

Sometimes, indeed, very usually, one hears the remark, "A man may as well go into a tomb as to enter the library service; it's the grave of hope and ambition." Such words from one who has passed years of his life among all the books of the generation of man are discouraging to the aspirant for a library position; but these, like other pessimistic utterances, must be taken with many grains of the proverbial salt.

It was therefore very refreshing to



MISS AGNES C. DOYLE,
Genealogist and Journalist.

hear one of the officials who has given just a little gray in the service give some conclusive data on the other side of the question.

"I'll tell you what," he remarked, "it's a curious thing that more than half of us people here have some fun, hobby, interest, work—what you will—that he or she pursues or enjoys outside of the working hours in this building."

Then the man of inside information began to unfold a tale of hidden talent that is unobtrusively kept folded in its napkin during the working hours, when the throng of readers or neighbors, or workers, or idlers, are conscientiously and courteously attended and served.

As for the most delightful of the many accounts of that Utopian life—is an essayist. His recent contributions to The Printing Art have been remarkable for their peculiar charm.

Edwin Fay Rice is well known as a collector of Dickens and Napoleon portraits—owning the most complete Dickens collection in the world—but very few persons know that this gentleman was once a professional legdemain performer.

Mr Rice's imagination was captured by Prof Harrington, the New England magician, when he was a small boy, and the man of mystery was always sure to find little Edwin sitting in the



WILLIAM WALLACE,
Little French Scholar.

front row of the town hall when he made his yearly visit.

Whenever the professor called for a boy to help him in some trick the infatuated Edwin always responded, and though he did not "catch on" to the trick, he felt sure that some day he would be able to do the wonderful things himself, and he made up his mind to be a conjurer when he grew up.

As a sort of preliminary practice, the boy got together a few simple tricks and gave entertainments in the library to admiring companions, who willingly paid an admission fee of five pins to see their comrade perform his feats of skill.

When the small conjurer grew up to manhood he made the acquaintance of W. H. Young, a magician of considerable repute. In speaking of this, Mr Rice remarked: "I considered it great good fortune then. I considered it half-sad, half-amused expression that makes his face utterly individual, unlike any other face one has seen."

As Prof Young's assistant, he traveled much, and had some exciting experiences, and soon after started out on his career, giving his first entertainment in Lynnhurk, Va. in 1874.

In 1877 he was engaged by Alfred Burnett, the western humorist, to assist in a series of entertainments, and it was during this engagement that he narrowly escaped death in the great Ashtabula wreck, where Bliss, the famous composer and singer of the "Moody and Sankey Hymns," was killed.

A heavy snowstorm had delayed the Boston train, upon which the Boston conjurer was hurrying to meet Burnett, so that he altogether missed his connection at Albany. Mr Rice was obliged to spend the night in the depot in no amiable frame of mind, but this was really good luck, for the detention was a deliverance. That night the Ashtabula bridge went down, hurling many lives into eternity.

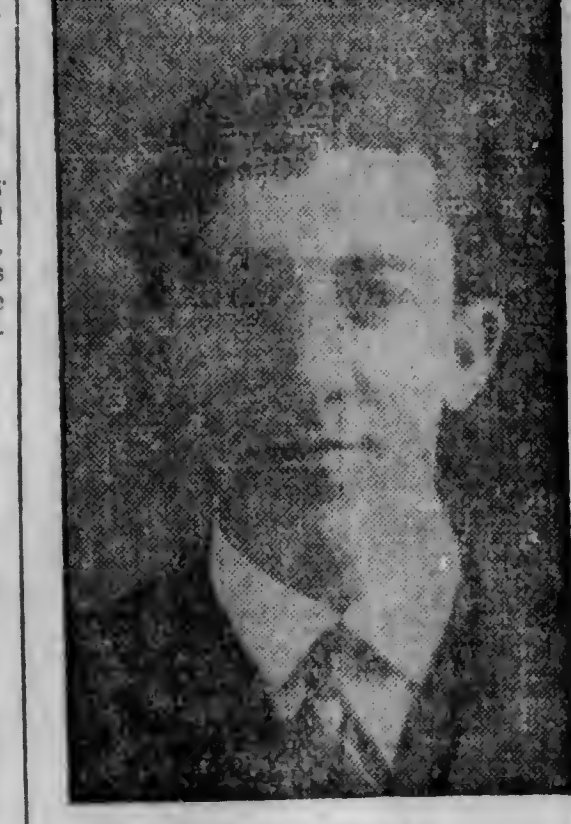
When the next western train started, it was crowded with weather-bound travelers, who saw enough of the terrible disaster to make them thank God that they had escaped such a fearful fate. The freighthouse at Ashtabula had been turned into a hospital, while engine and cars lay piled in the river—grim evidence of the recent tragedy.

Once they gave an entertainment in an unfinished building, the lower story of which was boarded in, but there was no roof on.

"That did not trouble us, however," said Mr. Rice. "We just rigged up some seats, put candles along the sides of the wall, and gave the exhibition. You see, we were billed to show that night, and 'show' we did."

"Yes," he continued, "I have had some or some questioning. 'I have had some

don't know anything about him so when I heard you coming I just skipped. 'O, so you'd like to know about my little business of collecting bits of Jew-



JERRY SULLIVAN,
Natural Comedian.

elry? Well, I do do a little along that line," he admitted modestly. "The fact is, I've done a little outside work along a good many lines. I used to carry the flag across my shoulders in the play Maud Banks played in—you don't remember Maud Banks?"

A shade of disappointment mixed with pity followed the confession of ignorance regarding that histrionic lady.

"But after Maud's failure, I took up collecting jewelry—odd bits you don't find often—and I have done a good business. But then I thought it was best to have something sure, you understand, so I got this place here, and here I have been these ten years. My business partner does most of the collecting down town, and I just go by the name of 'the library fellow,' but the 'library fellow' can make as big a bill as he wants in some of the biggest concerns in the city."

"I manage to make a nice little profit on my ventures."

"You know a man can make a sale of anything in this world if he knows how to talk," said Mr Ward earnestly. "And that's what I can do on a pinch. Sometimes I get quite a lot of diamonds on hand, and I know 'em when I see 'em. I wish I had my last purchase here; it's so beautiful that I just couldn't help giving it to my wife, so you may know what a beauty it is."



DAVID L. WILLIAMS,
Impersonator and Singer.

"But, younder comes Jerry Sullivan. He's been in plays at several of the downtown theatres and there isn't a man on the boards that can beat Jerry at a song and dance. Say, there, Jerry, you're wanted."

A moment later, "Jerry" was introduced with due form and ceremony. The serious-faced boy, who shyly came forward, was really a natural comedian, who might, with training, develop very unusual power. His Celtic wit is spontaneous, and beside nimble tongue and nimble feet, he has considerable artistic talent and draws very creditably.

Here is a boy whose days are passed in the dark corridors of the stack

is said she excels the famous Mrs Chamberlain of English fame in that rather unusual feminine accomplishment. Her slim, black-robed figure, as it fits about, gives no hint of her power in this singular line, but if she chanced to purse up her lips and pour out the volume of melody mysteriously hidden in her throat, the listener would swear, if he did not know the truth, that some bird very much after the order of Shelley's skylark was giving a free concert.

Miss Etherer has given evidence of her skill ever since she first electrified her family, when a little girl of 7 years, by pushing a big cousin away from the piano with the announcement: "I can do that better than you."

In some surprise an older sister, who was playing the "Mocking Bird," turned and said, skeptically, "Ah! you can? Well, whistle this then."

The small Lillian stepped forward and to the astonishment of all the family whistled the air with all of its variations, clearly and beautifully.

After this the child was called upon to whistle at many entertainments and since she has grown up she has appeared as a number of places.

"This quiet girl, with the frank, boyish face, really possesses a mine of melody in her throat and lips and would easily prove a dangerous rival to the most famous whistlers on the stage today. She prefers the work in the 'children's room,' however, though she sometimes does parlor or club work, or whistles with some orchestra."

In the ordering department there is a little girl who is some day going to sing in grand opera, and there was a little while ago a very fine quartet among the "library boys," which no longer holds together since "Irving left" as Jerry Sullivan remarked, regretfully. Up in Bates hall, in the catalog room, Miss Agnes Doyle, first assistant in that department, is editor and reviser of the "Bibliography of the History of the U S Navy," a work which requires great skill and industry, as well as much special knowledge. Miss Doyle also contributes somewhat to newspaper literature between her periods of library work, when her time is at her own command.

In Barton-Ticknor, David Williams—soon to have the prefix of "doctor" to his name—stands for histrionic talent among the gifted ones. Mr Williams possesses the art of the "entertainer," and his impersonations of actors, singers, speakers, are sometimes more than clever.

During the medical convention he was assigned as guide to the inquisitive guests who thronged Boston for several terrible days. He was describing his experiences with some of the feminine element that made up a part of the convention, and it was his inimitable mimicry of a certain western lady's peculiarities that led the writer to ask him why he did not drop medicine and go on the stage.

"O, I have done a bit of entertaining in our medical society," he said with a laugh, "and in our chess club and in a lot of things given in the city, and people have always liked my imitations better than what I have been pleased to call my serious work. But I am going to be a doctor some day, and I have no aspirations for a stage career. What little I can do, I just do for the love of doing it, you know. Queer thing, this being able to make your voice and face sound and look like other people's, isn't it? I never understood anything about it except that I could do it."

In the cataloging department, Mr Roffe, who had much to do with making the English game of cricket popular in New England, for instance, has found time to write authoritatively on the rules as well as the delights of this British pastime.

Mr Roffe was at one time known far and near as a wicket keeper.

In 1881, he organized the Zingari eleven which was an important factor in fostering a love for the manly sport in New England. He also founded the Commercial cricket league in 1888, and organized the annual convention of cricket club secretaries, a work for which he was peculiarly fitted, having been secretary of the New England cricket club for 18 years.

Among other things, besides cataloging and playing cricket, Mr Roffe is an expert tea taster, an accomplishment which upsets another popular fallacy, may be, that tea drinking tends to make one nervous, for no wicket keeper of repute could cultivate a crop of nerves successfully.

But some of the specialties are of an intellectual, not a physical kind—as one might naturally consider the proper thing for library folk. In the periodical room there is a little boy who deftly carries magazines to the readers who bears the name of William Wallace. He is a little French scholar, who is very glad to find one of the readers conversant with the French language, which he learned to lip in infancy and still speaks with fluency.

He does not care much about "Scotts who hae wi' Wallace bled," but he grows enthusiastic over "Paul et Virginie," "Une Exile de Siberie," and his eyes brighten if you mention "Dostoevsky" or "Piccola."

An interesting day was spent in hunting up all of the hidden lights stowed away in the great square house on Copley sq., "the house where the books live," as a certain small, sweet girl calls it, as a certain small, sweet girl calls it. One conclusion was the result: Routine does not kill our individual taste or ability, and living among books need not dry, and living among books need not make men and women less fit to give and take enjoyment among their kind.

Girl Waiter.

sometimes very forcibly brought to mind.

During a casual conversation with a Boston library official a few days ago, the writer learned some curious and interesting facts about the great army of workers who serve the public within the great building in Copley sq. where knowledge is both conserved and disseminated.

Shut off from the busy world that traffics, toils, laughs and sighs just outside the library walls, there are several hundred men and women whose daily work is among silent tomes, dusty volumes, dusty cabinets and ancient manuscripts. It naturally might be inferred that such an atmosphere was necessarily antagonistic to the natural instincts of mankind for outdoor amusements, athletic sports and the various interests that naturally belong to youth and manhood.

Sometimes, indeed, very usually, one hears the remark, "A man may as well go into a tomb as to enter the library service; it's the grave of hope and ambition." Such words from one who has passed years of his life among all the books of the generation of man are discouraging to the aspirant for a library position; but these, like other pessimistic utterances, must be taken with many grains of the proverbial salt.

It was therefore very refreshing to



MISS AGNES C. DOYLE,
Genealogist and Journalist.

bear one of the officials who has grown just a little gray in the service give some conclusive data on the other side of the question.

"I'll tell you what," he remarked, "it's a curious thing that more than half of us people here have some fad, hobby, interest, work—what you will—that he or she pursues or enjoys outside of the working hours in this building."

Then the man of inside information began to unfold a tale of hidden talent that is unobtrusively kept folded in its napkin during the working hours, when the throng of readers or neighbors, or workers, or idlers, are conscientiously and courteously attended and served, and only brought out from its hiding place during "half days" or "nights off," vacations and in the privacy of homelife.

There was something oddly fascinating, picturesque, pathetic, too, in the thought of these quiet people carrying about with them the ability to amuse, cheer and comfort the hundreds of triflers or mockers who passed them each day as just so many human machines; in the thought, too, that perhaps many of these patient men and women were faithfully, conscientiously discharging



JOHN ATHERIDGE,
Plays Flute and Clarinet.

duties that were quite alien to their natural tastes, abilities, temperaments; many of them with proper environment might become in one or another line distinguished.

Of course one expects to find literary talent among those who have voluntarily chosen official positions in libraries, where literature is all pervasive, all engrossing.

It is natural that the editor of the Boston Public Library should be an author. One is not surprised to hear that Lindsey Swift, the brilliant writer of "Brook Farm"—the most authentic as



WILLIAM WALLACE,
Little French Scholar.

front row of the town hall when he made his yearly visit.

Whenever the professor called for a boy to help him in some trick the infatuated Edwin always responded, and though he did not "catch on" to the trick, he felt sure that some day he would be able to do the wonderful things himself, and he made up his mind to be a conjurer when he grew up.

As a sort of preliminary practice, the boy got together a few simple tricks and gave entertainments in the barn to admiring companions, who willingly paid an admission fee of five pins to see their comrade perform his feats of skill.

When the small conjurer grew up to years of discretion he made the acquaintance of W. H. Young, a magician of considerable repute. In speaking of this, Mr. Rice remarked: "I considered it great good fortune then. I am not so sure about it now," with that quizzical, half-sad, half-amused expression that makes his face utterly individual, unlike any other face one has seen.

As Prof. Young's assistant, he traveled much, and had some exciting experiences, and soon after started out on his career, giving his first entertainment in Lynchburg, Va. in 1874.

In 1877 he was engaged by Alfred Burnett, the western humorist, to assist in a series of entertainments, and it was during this engagement that he narrowly escaped death in the great Ashtabula wreck, where Bliss, the famous composer and singer of the "Moody and Sankey Hymns," was killed.

A heavy snowstorm had delayed the Boston train, upon which the Boston conjurer was hurrying to meet Burnett, so that he altogether missed his connection at Albany. Mr. Rice was obliged to spend the night in the depot in no amiable frame of mind, but this was really good luck, for the detention was a deliverance. That night the Ashtabula bridge went down, hurling many lives into eternity.

When the next western train started, it was crowded with weatherbound travelers, who saw enough of the terrible disaster to make them thank God that they had escaped such a fearful fate. The freighthouse at Ashtabula had been turned into a hospital, while engine and cars lay piled in the river—gruesome evidences of the recent tragedy.

Once they gave an entertainment in an unfinished building, the lower story of which was boarded in, but there was no roof on.

"That did not trouble us, however," said Mr. Rice. "We just rigged up some seats, put candles along the sides of the wall, and gave the exhibition. You see, we were billed to show that night, and 'show' we did."

"Yes," he continued ruminatingly after some questioning. "I have had some



W. W. ROFFE,
Cricketer.

queer experiences and met various sorts of folk. I have been with combination troupes and exhibited alone. I used to be engaged by the city of Boston to give Fourth of July entertainments for the children, but those days are all dead and gone—dead and gone," and he sighed. "I gave my last show at the Oakland garden, Boston, in 1885.

"Do I care for that sort of thing now? Well, I don't know. Sometimes I help them when the library benefit society gets up an entertainment, but I am a cataloging man now. A lapse of 25 years does not improve one's capacity or tend to keep one's name in evidence. Sometimes I think I wasted a good many years of my life.

"But you must see the other fellows downstairs in the 'stacks.' Come, let's interview Ward."

Thus conveyed the writer found herself traversing unfamiliar corridors, going upstairs and coming down again, apparently to little purpose, until the "stacks" were attained and Mr. Ward was tured from his lair.

"I didn't understand who it was," said the gentleman, apologetically. "You see I thought 'twas a woman who comes here to bother me about her boy, she thinks I know where the chap is, but I

every? Well, I do a little along that line," he admitted modestly. "The fact is, I've done a little outside work along a good many lines. I used to carry the flag across my shoulders in the play Maud Banks played in—you don't remember Maud Banks?"

A shade of disappointment mixed with pity followed the confession of ignorance regarding that historic lady.

"But after Maud's failure, I took up collecting jewelry—odd bits you don't find often—and I have done a good business. But then I thought it was best to have something sure, you understand, so I got this place here, and here I have been these 16 years. My business partner does most of the collecting down town, and I just go by the name of 'the library fellow,' but the 'library fellow' can make as big a bill as he wants in some of the biggest concerns in the city.

"I manage to make a nice little profit on my ventures.

"You know a man can make a sale of anything in this world if he knows how to talk," said Mr. Ward earnestly, "and that's what I can do on a pinch. Sometimes I get quite a lot of diamonds on hand, and I know 'em when I see 'em. I wish I had my last purchase here; it's so beautiful that I just couldn't help giving it to my wife, so you may know what a beauty it is."



DAVID L. WILLIAMS,
Impersonator and Singer.

"But, younder comes Jerry Sullivan. He's been in plays at several of the downtown theatres and there isn't a man on the boards that can beat Jerry at a song and dance. Say, there, Jerry, you're wanted."

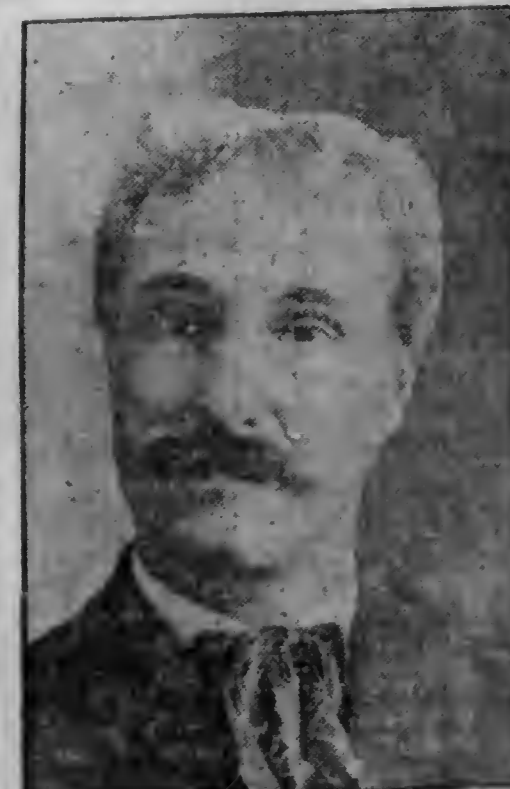
A moment later "Jerry" was introduced with due form and ceremony.

The serious-faced boy, who shyly came forward, was really a natural comedian, who, with training, develops very unusual power. His Celtic wit is spontaneous, and beside nimble tongue and nimble feet, he has considerable artistic talent and draws very creditably.

Here is a boy whose days are passed in the dark corridors of the stack rooms, but whose fun-loving nature finds a way to vent itself even there.

Jerry belongs to the Library outing club and helps to make the excursions of that body memorable.

Upstairs, in Barton-Ticknor, little John Atheridge plays the flute and clarinet with considerable skill, while John Desmond can draw architectural plans and do fancy lettering work with the sure stroke of inherent talent. In this room, too, Jerry Sherman, who has won 10 out of the 12 prizes given



EDWIN FAY RICE,
Wizard.

in running contests, works in the evening.

Down in Bates hall some of the "library nine" follow their sedate vocations with no hint of boyish enthusiasm in their deportment.

Certainly from this showing it would not seem that library work kills all desire for and love of healthful, manly sports.

Among the older and more important employees in the library there are several who possess remarkable gifts. Miss Lillian Ethier, in the children's room, is a remarkable whistler, and it

possesses the art of the "impersonator," and his impersonations of actors, singers, speakers, are sometimes more than clever.

During the medical convention he was assigned as guide to the inquisitive guests who thronged Boston for several terrible days. He was describing his experiences with some of the feminine element that made up a part of the convention, and it was his inimitable mimicry of a certain western lady's peculiarities that led the writer to ask him why he did not drop medicine and go on the stage.

"O, I have done a bit of entertaining in our medical society," he said with a laugh, "and in our gym club and in a lot of things given in the city, and people have always liked my imitations better than what I have been pleased to call my serious work. But I am going to be a doctor some day, and I have no aspirations for a stage career. What little I can do, I just do for the love of doing it, you know. Queer thing, this being able to make your voice and face sound and look like other people's, isn't it? I never understood anything about it except that I could do it."

In the cataloging department, Mr. Roffe, who had much to do with making the English game of cricket popular in New England, for instance, has found time to write authoritatively on the rules as well as the delights of this British pastime.

Mr. Roffe was at one time known far and near as a wicket keeper.

In 1881 he organized the Zingari eleven which was an important factor in fostering a love for the manly sport in New England. He also founded the Commercial cricket league in 1885, and organized the annual convention of cricket club secretaries, a work for which he was particularly fitted, having been secretary of the New England cricket club for 18 years.

Among other things, besides cataloging and playing cricket, Mr. Roffe is an expert tea taster, an accomplishment which upsets another popular fallacy, may be, that tea drinking tends to make one nervous, for no wicket keeper of repute could cultivate a crop of nerves successfully.

But some of the specialties are of an intellectual, not a physical kind—as one might naturally consider the proper thing for library folk. In the periodical room there is a little boy who deftly carries magazines to the readers who bears the name of William Wallace. He is a little French scholar, who is very glad to find one of the readers conversant with the French language, which he learned to lip in infancy and still speaks with fluency.

He does not care much about "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," but he grows enthusiastic over "Paul et Virginie," "Une Exile de Siberie," and his eyes brighten if you mention "Dostoev" or "Pecola."

An interesting day was spent in hunting up all of the hidden lights stowed away in the great square house on Copley sq., "the house where the books live," as a certain small, sweet girl calls it, as a certain small, sweet girl calls it, as a certain small, sweet girl calls it. One conclusion was the result: Routine does not kill our individual taste or ability, and living among books need not make men and women less fit to give and take enjoyment among their kind.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906

BOSTON'S INTELLECTUAL DECLINE

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean]
The surprising thing is that we should be surprised to learn that an eleven-year-old Boston boy has been discovered who studies Emerson, Tyndall, Huxley, Darwin, Ibsen and the philosophy of other of the deepest latter day thinkers, not as a task, but for the purpose of resting his mind. A few years back nothing of this kind would have surprised us. Rather would we have been astonished had we failed to hear from time to time of the discovery of infant prodigies in Boston who were doing as strange or even stranger things. Those were in the days when the Atlantic Monthly was in its prime and when Boston was playing good ball. It was in the days before a subway was run under the Common, ere the South End had been turned over to boarding-house keepers, when East Boston was accessible only by ferry, when Gleason's Literary Companion was a power in the world of fiction, and the Waverley Magazine was a welcome household guest throughout the Middle West.

It was in the days when Oliver Optic was inspiring the youth of Boston with ambition, when there were no works of art in the Boylston Street Public Library that could bring a blush to the cheek of the most fastidious, and when the thought that Henry James would some day return and write up the town never entered the mind of the most pessimistic.

But, it might as well be confessed at once, Boston has been declining intellectually for more than two decades. To undertake to explain the reason why would be to enter into the domain of conjecture. It may have been due to the subway, which has diverted traffic that formerly passed over Beacon Hill. The youth of Boston today do not see the Frog Pond once a year, nor the Public Gardens, nor the Horace Mann statue in front of the State House, nor any of the old elms, nor, in fact, any of the historic landmarks that lie above the subway.

Moreover, the introduction of the machine baked bean has done much to discourage research and to arrest cerebral expansion. Boys of four, five, six, seven, eight and nine can no longer be seen, as formerly, resting their minds by perusing the ancient and modern philosophers along the coping of one of the down-town graveyards. Instead, one finds them in these days playing a degenerate kind of baseball, with no other hope than that some day they may find places on the Boston teams and stand a chance of sharing in the booby prize.

Boston Transcript

October 11, 1906

LIBRARIANS AT ARLINGTON

Two Hundred Members of Massachusetts Club Spend an Enjoyable Day

The fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Arlington today by invitation of the Robbins Library. The two sessions, one at 10 A. M. and the other at 2 P. M. were attended by two hundred members, nearly all the towns and cities within a radius of twenty-five miles of Boston being represented. The meetings were held in the First Parish Unitarian Church.

The president of the Club, George H. Tripp of the Free Public Library of New Bedford, presided, and the address of welcome was given by Rev. S. C. Bushnell, chairman of the Robbins Library trustees. Miss Adelaide R. Hesse, chief of the document division of the New York Public Library, read a paper on "Public Documents for a Small Library," followed by one on "Magazines for a Small Library," by Miss Alice Crane of the North Plymouth Loring reading room. The last paper was by Langdon L. Ward of the Boston Public Library, whose topic was, "Reading Rooms and Other Library Agencies." Dinner was served to 188 delegates.

The afternoon session was opened by readings by J. T. Trowbridge, the author and poet. He was followed by Lewis N. Wilson of Clark University, Worcester, who spoke on "Improper Inducements to Buy Books." At the conclusion of the session cars were taken for a trip to Arlington Heights, where the members had been invited to visit the studio of Cyrus E. Dallin, the sculptor. The Arlington Library was open to all the delegates during the day, and all its officers were on hand to escort the visitors about the building.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1906.

DISCUSS LIBRARY MATTERS.

Massachusetts Library Club Meets in Arlington—Talks Shop and Listens to Addresses.

ARLINGTON, Oct. 11.—The fall meeting of the Massachusetts library club was held here today by the invitation of the trustees of the Robbins Library of this town. The meeting was held in the First Parish Unitarian church, and there were two sessions. Both sessions were largely attended, members from all parts of the state attending.

The morning session opened at 10 o'clock, and the chairman of the board of trustees of the Robbins library, Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, pastor of the Pleasant Congregational church, opened the meeting with an address of welcome. His address was followed by the reading of a paper on "Public Documents for a Small Library," by Miss Adelaide R. Hesse of the New York Public Library, Miss Alice Crane of the Loring reading room, North Plymouth, followed with a paper on "Magazines for a Small Library." The session closed with the reading of a paper on "Reading Rooms and Other Library Agencies," by Langdon L. Ward of the Boston Public Library.

The trustees, Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Cyrus E. Dallin, E. Nelson Blake, Arthur J. Wellington, Dr. Charles A. Keegan and James B. Parmenter were present to welcome the visitors, and at the close of the morning session lunch was served in the vestry of the church.

At the afternoon session Rev. Mr. Bushnell introduced the venerable writer, John Townsend Trowbridge, of this town. Mr. Trowbridge read selections from his own poems. This was followed by a paper on "Improper Inducements to Buy Books," by Louis N. Wilson of the Clark University Library of Worcester.

Oct. 11 (T). 1906.

FLEISCHNER IMPROVING.

Assistant Librarian at Public Library Was Run Over by Auto.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston public library, who was seriously injured by being run over by an automobile a few weeks ago, is slightly better this morning. At the City hospital it was said that he had passed a very comfortable night, and this morning his condition was improved over that of the past few days.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 103.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1906.

MASTER TETLOW'S GIRLS.

Master John Tetlow of the girls' Latin school is disturbed.

Boston, some time since, undertook to arrange \$1,000,000 worth of school buildings around a quadrangle in the Fens. Master Tetlow examined the plans, and came as near smiling as one can who has passed a life reviewing the vestal procession of miscreants, giggling as it approaches the stand, weeping as it departs. For he saw the scheme was good. Opposite the girls' Latin school was to be the normal school, almost innocuous of masculine admixture, and steadied, even where male, by the age and worry of approaching school mastery. On the right would stand the "practice" school for laboratory work upon living organisms by the budding teachers. To the left would stand a gymnasium, divided in twain by a wall too thick for any Pyramus to peek through. "The country is safe," sighed Master Tetlow; "my girls cannot flirt."

But, alas! around the Fens people had few children, and those few didn't go to public school. The "practice school" idea flattened out for lack of raw material. Thereupon, to the horror of Master Tetlow, a sinister shape stole stealthily out of the gloom. The high school of commerce—for boys!—is full; no class will be graduated next spring, and 200 boys will clamor for admission in the fall. The "practice" school, when completed, will hold 600. "We will finish the 'practice' school," said the school board and the school-house commission, "and put the high school of commerce there temporarily."

Master Tetlow will have none of it. If the girls' Latin school has never had a daylight elopement in full view of the building, it is because the circumambient airs have been purged of boy. It has been an ordinance of ward 11 that the Tech students must keep to the other side of Boylston street when repairing toward the Public Library for work or working toward the Public Library for repairs. No girls' Latin girl has ever winked at a boy not her brother, and Master Tetlow does not intend she shall begin now. The ladies who are learning domestic sanitation and secretarialism at Simmons may, if they wish, glance shyly at the Harvard medics across the sward, but the girls' Latin girls shall be as safe as in their own street at home or at a Saturday matinee.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1906

THOMPSON SALE AT LIBBIE'S

Early Newspapers the Feature of the Sale
This Morning—Extra-Illustrated Pepperrell Sold

Early newspapers were the feature of the continued sale of the library of the late Joseph P. Thompson of Portland, Me., at C. F. Libbie & Co.'s auction rooms this morning. A file of the Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston, 1816-1878, fifty-six volumes bound, but some in poor condition, brought \$56, being bought upon an order. Twenty-six volumes of the Columbian Centinel, 1798 to 1797 and 1799 to 1810, half sheep and half roan, with some numbers lacking, brought \$65. There was a large number of New Hampshire newspapers, mostly in broken sets or volumes, but they brought very good prices. Charles E. Goodspeed of this city and the New Hampshire State Library were the principal competitors. The papers were the Concord Herald, 1792-94, the Concord Observer, 1810-21, the Concord Register and New Hampshire Statesman, 1824-26, the Concord Register, 1825, the Courier and Enquirer, 1834-35, the Courier of New Hampshire, 1794-1804. These brought from \$2.50 to \$5 per volume, according to condition. Five volumes of the New Hampshire Journal, Concord, 1826-31, were bought by Mr. Goodspeed this morning for \$10.

Of the books sold the most interesting today was a copy of Usher Parsons's "Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.," Boston, 1856. Extra illustrated by the insertion of thirty-five fine portraits, sixteen plates, six autograph letters and documents and four maps. The inserts included an early woodcut map of Cape Breton. Autograph letter signed by William Pepperrell to Francis Wilks of London, dated "Piscataqua in N. England, March 14, 1740." "P. S. Some times books are not cheap at ye 2nd hand if you could meet with what this inclosed catalogue mentions, so if no ways damaged they will answer as new." With Wilks's answer on the reverse; also with the list of books; d. s. 1 page 80, bill of \$60, indorsed; letter and bill of William Tyler, Boston, Oct. 10, 1743; a. l. s. of William Pepperrell, to Captain Robert Noble, Kittery, Sept. 8, 1742. "I have sent you a Cask of Rum & Begg your acceptance." This was purchased by Charles E. Goodspeed for \$19.50, which was a fair price, as, with the exception of the letters, the extra illustrations were not rare. John Winthrop's History of New England, Savage's edition of 1853, brought \$14.50. A low price was paid by Mr. Goodspeed for a "Collection of the Best Psalm Tunes, in two, three and four parts, from the most approved authors fitted to all measures and approved of by the best Masters in Boston, New England, to which are added some Hymns and Anthems, the greater part of them never before printed in America. By Josiah Flagg. Engraved by Paul Revere. Printed and Sold by him and Josiah Flagg, Boston, 1764." This brought only \$38, although a copy inferior to this was sold at Libbie's in January, 1903, for \$52.50. A number of rare Masonic pamphlets were offered, the highest price—\$12—being paid for a sermon preached before Columbian Lodge, Nottingham, N. H., Sept. 7, 1790, by John C. Ogden. The first series of Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Portland, 1817-28, brought \$38 and was bought upon order. Several scarce town histories were sold, among the buyers being the Boston Public Library and the Rhode Island Historical Society.

6

The Boston Post

In the corridor of the Public Library is a bust of the late Hugh O'Brien, former Mayor of Boston, while in the newspaper room is a bust of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. The other day a man approached one of the clerks in the newspaper room saying: "Isn't there a bust of anybody except Irishmen in the building?" "Certainly," replied the clerk. "There is a bust of Lucifer in the periodical room, and he wasn't an Irishman."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1906

LIBRARIANS' FUN

THE AMUSING MISTAKES OF READERS IN QUEST OF BOOKS

For One Thing, the Librarian Has Not the Glorious Chance to Read That People Think He Has—Some Blunders Also That Library Attendants Make When They Are Not Well Read—One of These Who Wanted to Know Mohammed's Last Name—Browning's "Parasolus"—A New Englander's Very Naive and Very Sensible Complaints Against the Average "Librarian"

(J. L. Harbour, in The Congregationalist)

Librarians and their attendants have many experiences appealing to their sense of humor, thereby lessening the dullness of the methodical routine of their lives. Many people have the impression that any one connected with the public library must have unlimited opportunities of reading, when the fact is that most librarians are like the one who said:

"I hardly ever have a chance to look at a book excepting to catalogue it or look it up for some one else who wants to read it. And I get so tired of the sight of books and of working over them that I want to get as far as possible from them when I have an hour or two of leisure. Library employees have as little time to read while performing their regular duties as employees in a mill or factory."

"Yes, funny things do happen in a public library," said one of the attendants in a large public library. "It was only the other day that a woman came running up to me saying that she was in a 'dreadful hurry,' and would I get her the book she wanted without the usual formality of her filling out one of the regular blanks. 'I am Mrs. Blank,' she said, 'and I am entirely responsible for the book. I can't for the life of me remember the name of the book, and even the name of the author has escaped me. But it is a book about the size of 'The Crossing,' and it has a very odd cover with a picture of an automobile going at full speed on it. It's a reddish sort of a book. I would know it if I saw it. Do you think you could get it for me right away? I want to catch a train.'"

A woman came into a library, and said to one of the attendants, "Have you a book called, 'Who Is Your Schoolmaster?'"

Investigation revealed the fact that she meant "The Hoosier Schoolmaster."

Another woman who wanted "The Heavenly Twins" asked for "that new book called 'The Angelic Children.'" This was as amusing as the case of the woman who wanted "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," and who said:

"I can't recall the exact title of the book I want, but I think that it is 'The Orange Necktie.'"

One applicant for "Snow-Bound," by John G. Whittier, asked for "Snow-Fast," by James G. Whittaker. Another woman with equally vague ideas regarding books and authors came into a branch of the Boston Public Library, and said:

"Have you Browning's book called 'Parasolus?'"

"We have Robert Browning's 'Parasolus.' Perhaps that is what you want," said the attendant.

"Like enough it is. My daughter has joined a Browning Club, and she wanted me to stop and see if you had the book. She wrote it down on a slip of paper; but I lost it, and the nearest I could remember it was 'Parasolus.'"

One librarian is ready to vouch for the truth of the following incident. A badly over-dressed woman with what might be called a "fussy" manner came to the librarian, and said:

"Now I'll tell you just what I want. I have to prepare a paper to read before my club. It is to be about the Empress Josephine, and I'll own up that I know Josephine, and of course I do hardly anything about her. I know all have a general idea about her. I know all about him, divorcing his first wife, Queen Elizabeth, in order to marry Josephine; and it seems to me that she was a dancing girl at a theatre. Anyhow, there was something scandalous about it, and I must look it all up. I wonder if you have anything that I could read in an hour or two, and get all the facts I want for my paper. Was it or was n't it Josephine who sold her jewels, and gave the money to Columbus to fit out a vessel in search of America? Nothing mixes me up so badly as history, and I really ought n't to try to write about it; but I hated to refuse, for fear the other members of the club would think that I didn't know anything about it."

One applicant wanted a copy of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables"; and another, who had asked a town village librarian to suggest a "real good story" for her to read, did not think that she would care for "The Man with the Iron Mask," because she had no interest in ball players, and they were the only persons she knew of who wore iron masks.

One applicant wanted a copy of "The Newcomers," by "Thackry," and said that, if "The Newcomers" was out, she guessed she would take "Martin Shuzzlewit," by the same author.

One woman asked a librarian for a book "suitable for an insane person to read," and another wanted one that would not be "too much of a strain on the least bit excited."

It required several questions to discover that the person who had sent in an application blank asking for "The Widow in Truism" really wanted "A Window in Truism," and not lacking those who feel

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One librarian is ready to vouch for the truth of the following incident. A badly over-dressed woman with what might be called a "fussy" manner came to the librarian, and said:

"Now I'll tell you just what I want. I have to prepare a paper to read before my club. It is to be about the Empress Josephine, and I'll own up that I know hardly anything about her. Of course I do have a general idea about her. I know all about him divorcing his first wife, Queen Elizabeth, in order to marry Josephine; and it seems to me that she was a dancing girl at a theatre. Anyhow, there was something scandalous about it, and I must look it all up. I wonder if you have anything that I could read in an hour or two, and get all the facts I want for my paper. Was it or was n't it Josephine who sold her jewels, and gave the money to Columbus to fit out a vessel in search for America? Nothing mixes me up so badly as history, and I really ought n't to try to write about it; but I hated to refuse, for fear the other members of the club would think that I didn't know anything about it."

One applicant wanted a copy of "Victor Hugo's 'Less Miserable'; and another, who had asked a town village librarian to suggest a "real good story" for her to read, did not think that she would care for "The Man with the Iron Mask," because she had no interest in ball players, and they were the only persons she knew of who wore iron masks.

One applicant wanted a copy of "The Newcomers," by "Thackry," and said that, if "The Newcomers" was out, she guessed she would take "Martin Shuzzlewit," by the same author.

One woman asked a librarian for a book "suitable for an insane person to read," and another wanted one that would not be "too much of a strain on a man who had fit when he became the least bit excited."

It required several questions to discover that the person who had sent in an application blank asking for "The Widow in Trams" really wanted "A Window in Thrums."

There are not lacking those who feel that it is their duty to criticize libraries and librarians and their method. One man impelled by this sense of duty wrote to a librarian in a New England town:

"Of what good is a public library if no one can't get the book they want? I have asked four times handrunning for a certain book, and it was always out. What good is a library if the books are out all the time so they can't be had? Also what is the good of so much fiction in a library? Every library in the land has too much fiction and not enough solid reading. How many young people of today are reading solid stuff? Mighty few, and all because our public libraries run so to fiction. For shame!"

One critic went so far as to say in a communication to a city librarian that in his opinion public libraries were "the cuss of the nation," because they caused so many young people to "get around reading" when they should be "up and doing."

One card holder said he wanted the book of "mixed selections" containing the poem called "Spartacus to the Alligators." He came to the conclusion later that "Spartacus to the Gladiators" was what he really wanted.

Sometimes the librarian is not as well informed regarding the titles of books and their authors as one might reasonably expect a librarian to be. The story is declared to be true that a reader went into the library connected with a public institution, and said to the librarian, "I should like to get a copy of the Koran."

"Koran? Koran?" said the attendant. "Don't think I know it. Who is the author?"

"Mohammed."

"Mohammed? Mohammed? What is his other name, please?"

Boston Evening Record
October 29, 1906.

Why do not the public library officials do something about blinding the book files of the Boston newspapers? Oftentimes the visitor, who inquires for certain newspapers 25 or 30 years back is told: "We have them, but as they are unbound, you cannot consult them." Yet the London Times is there, bound from beginning to date.

Wed. Oct. 21, 1906.
BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

LIST OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS FOR EVENING SCHOOL PUPILS.

A communication was received from the Board of Superintendents, under date of Oct. 19, 1906, recommending that it be authorized to publish a catalogue of books in the public library especially adapted to evening high school pupils.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 118.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1906.

In the elaborate illustrations of the interior decorations of the latest gorgeous new hotel in New York we note two Macmonnies fountains, surmounted by figures that very much resemble in their festive and abandoned attitude the celebrated creation by the same artist that was refused admission to the court yard of our Public Library some time ago. And Boston still survives the awful deprivation.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 125.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1906.

ARRANGE COURSE OF FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Illustrated and Instructive Addresses to Be Given in Library Lecture Hall.

Arrangements have been perfected for a course of free public lectures in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evening of each week from Nov. 8 until April 18, with the exception of Thanksgiving and Christmas weeks. The committee in charge of the series has succeeded in securing some of the best speakers obtainable, and the subject matter for each lecture was chosen after considerable deliberation. All the lectures will be illustrated.

The course will open Thursday evening, Nov. 8, with an illustrated lecture by Louis C. Elson, whose subject will be: "Our National Music and Its Sources." Possibly the most interesting will be that given Jan. 3, 1907, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson upon, "The Youth of Longfellow," in anticipation of the centenary of Longfellow's birth, Feb. 27, 1907. Among the other lecturers who will appear during the course will be H. H. Powers, William C. Lane, Edmund von Mach, Allen French, Miss Alicia M. Keyes, Edward H. Cobb, Edward T. Hartman, Charles D. Maginnis, Samuel H. Hubbard, Frank Chouteau Brown, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Henry Turner Bailey, George P. Fernald, William Dana Orcutt, William H. Kilham, Louis G. Newhall and Frederic Allen Whiting. The lectures to be delivered by Messrs. Hubbard, Bailey and Orcutt will be under the auspices of the Society of Printers, and those by Messrs. Brown, Fernald, Kilham and Newhall will be under the direction of the Boston Architectural Club.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1906

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES

Subjects for the course of free lectures at the Public Library this winter have been announced by Librarian Horace G. Wadlin. The lectures come on Thursday evenings at eight o'clock, and are as follows:

- Nov. 8—Our National Music and Its Sources. Louis C. Elson.
- " 15—The Pyramid Builders and Their Art. H. H. Powers.
- " 21—Art Under the Great Pharaohs. H. H. Powers.
- " 28—Thanksgiving Day. No lecture.
- Dec. 6—History of Harvard College Library. William C. Lane.
- " 13—Great Greek Sculptors of the Fourth Century. B. C. Edmund von Mach.
- " 20—No lecture.
- " 27—American Furniture of the Georgian Period. Allen French.
- Jan. 3—The Youth of Longfellow. (In anticipation of the centenary of Longfellow's birth, Feb. 27, 1907.) Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
- " 10—A Study of Rembrandt's Power. Miss Alicia M. Keyes.
- " 17—The Olympic Games: Their Value in Greek Life. Edward H. Cobb.
- " 24—The Panathenaic Festival and the Acropolis of Athens. Edward H. Cobb.
- " 31—The Civic Improvement Movement in Massachusetts. Edward T. Hartman.
- Feb. 7—To be announced.
- " 14—The Catholic Church and the Art of Today. Charles D. Maginnis.
- " 21—Industrial Education, Especially in Relation to Printing. Samuel H. Hubbard.
- " 28—Normandy. Frank Chouteau Brown.
- Mar. 7—Sculpture of the Italian Renaissance. Benj. Ives Gilman.
- " 14—On Analysis of Modern Printing. Henry Turner Bailey.
- " 21—Isletty. George P. Fernald.
- " 28—World-Famous Books. William Dana Orcutt.
- Apr. 4—The Gothic in Spain. Walter H. Kilham.
- " 11—The Architecture of Francis I. Louis C. Newhall.
- " 18—Jewelry. Frederic Allen Whiting.

* Under the auspices of the Society of Printers.
† Under the auspices of the Boston Architectural Club.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 126.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1906.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES.

The free lectures to be given at the Public Library are distinctly educational in their motive. So far as possible, in consideration of their limited number, they are comprehensive of literature, arts and sciences. It is an attempt in a modest way to accomplish something in the direction of the extensive courses given in New York city every winter under the auspices of the board of education. One or two tentative trials have been made here of courses under the supervision of the school board, or of friends of education co-operating with the board; but so far the experiments have not developed to large proportions. The New York courses, which might be described as public school extension work, have become famous the country over. Of course, they cost something, but they are of great usefulness.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 128.

MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1906.

SHELF ROOM WANTED.

If the Public Library can't enlarge by taking the old medical school lot, what will it do? Full to overflowing already, it must either build up another story, which architecturally is out of the question, or adopt President Eliot's suggestion of subsidiary storehouses for "dead" or little used books at a distance where rent is cheap. The occasional request for books so stored could be met either by a delay in delivery or by pneumatic tubes.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 129.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1906.

IS OBJECT LESSON IN ARCHITECTURE

Exhibition Opens In the Public Library Designed to Guide Public Taste.

DRAWINGS, PLANS AND VIEWS IN BIG VARIETY

Design for United States Embassy in London Among Hundreds Shown.

An exhibition of landscapes, architectural drawings and plans, bronzes, stained glasses, iron work, mural decorations, plaster casts and water color drawings and photographs of houses and buildings, either completed or contemplated, was begun in the lecture hall at the Public Library yesterday, under the auspices of the Boston Architectural Club and the Society of Architects. The purpose of the exhibition is to educate public taste in architecture, and the views include simple and elaborate styles.

The exhibition is contributed to by many well known architects and artists. It will continue daily until Nov. 24, week days from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M., and Sundays from 2 P. M. till 5 P. M.

One of the principal attractions is a color view of St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia University. Views of many private residences, interior and exterior, are shown, and all of these are beautiful.

The perspectives and plans of the proposed Wisconsin state capital, drawn by two competitors in the recent contests, are on exhibition.

Another feature is the original drawing by M. Pascal in competition for the restoration of the Hotel de Ville, Paris, after its practical destruction by the "Commune." This is loaned by the Institute of Technology.

Technology and Harvard architectural departments have furnished a large number of plans and drawings. A design for a United States embassy building at London is a feature, and a drawing of the Massachusetts building at the coming Jamestown exposition, which is a fac-simile of the old State House, and a water color plan of the new Herald building are also prominent.

At the rear of the lecture hall stage is a large cartoon for the painted windows at the First Baptist Church, Lynn. There are also a number of other plans of stained glass windows, and photographs of several notable organs, including those at the First Scientist Church of New York, St. Luke's Hospital of New York and the Vassar College Chapel.

Within the next few days a number of views of proposed new buildings in San Francisco will be placed on view, as will also some views of English architecture now on the way. J. A. Morris is in charge at the hall.

PICTURE
SECTION.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE.

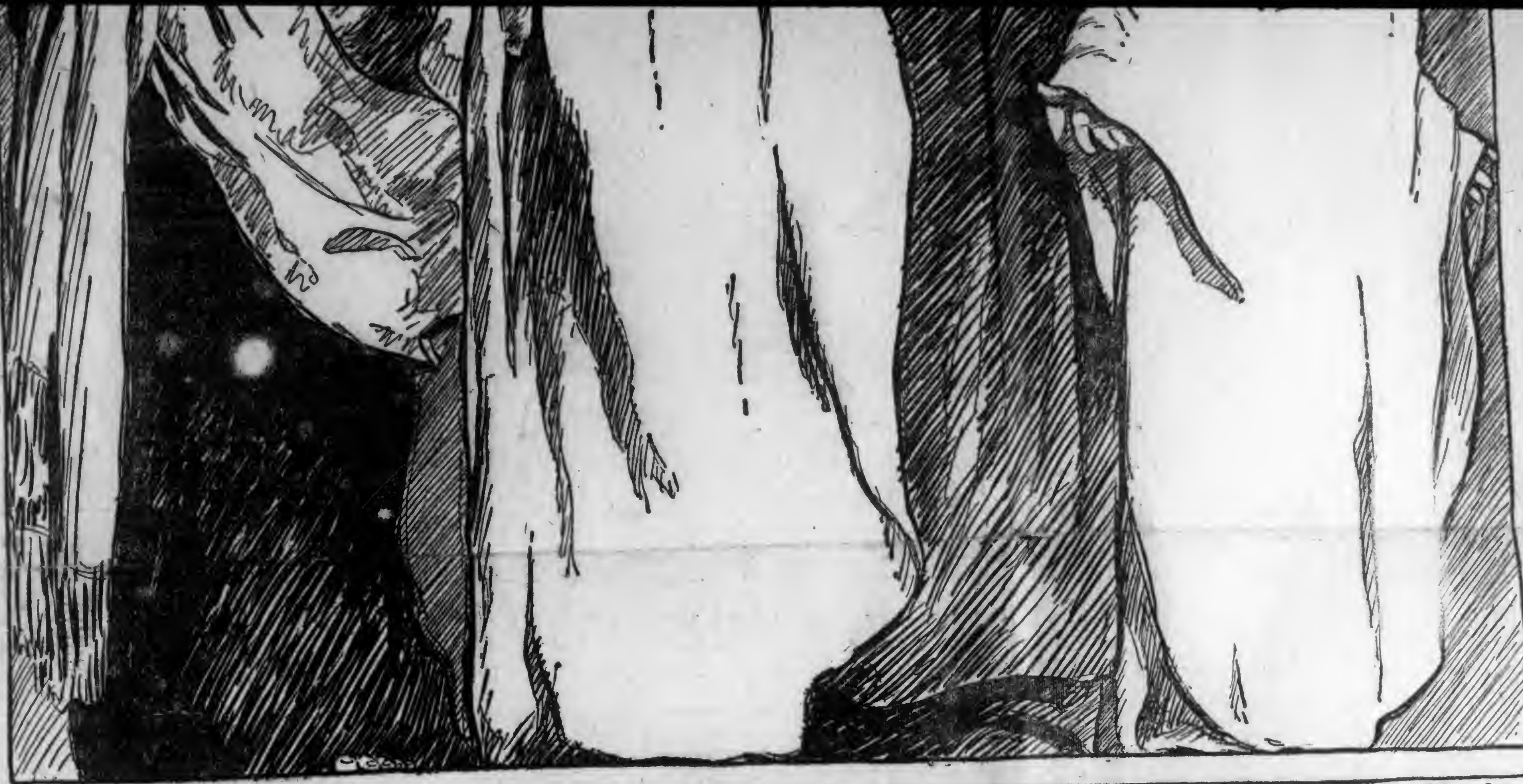
NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1906.—PAGES 1 TO 4.

Any reader wishing a proof or finished paper of an article in this section, can obtain it by sending this coupon, with name and address, and 2 cent stamp to cover postage, within four days, to Picture Dept., Brooklyn Daily Eagle, November 6, 1906.

WHILE THE BATTLE IS RAGING

THE PROPHETS OF HOPE AND DESPAIR.
WILL THE RESULT OF TO-DAY'S VOTE CAUSE A CHANGE IN THE
EXPRESSION OF THE FACES OF THE MEN DEPICTED HERE?





HEARST
IS SURE
OF ONE
VOTE



Judge Brenner



TO KNIFE
OR NOT TO
KNIFE
THAT IS THE
QUESTION
BOURKE
COCKRAN



Max Ihmsen

Hearst

Murphy

Conners

Chap

type? Other public buildings shown are the Harvard Law School Building by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; the Massachusetts Building for the Jamestown Exposition, a copy of the Old State House, by Hubert L. Laverie; the chapel of the Harvard University, by John Russell Pope; the orphan asylum by Sturgis & Barton; the general hospital for the United States Army by Charles H. Alden; the Normal School group of buildings for the University of Boston by George A. Stearns and associate architects; the Baltimore and Ohio Building in Baltimore by Parker & Thomas; the new Unitarian Church in West Newton by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson; the new Catholic church in Cambridge by Maguire, Walsh & Sullivan; a new schoolhouse for Boston by Andrews, Jacques & Rautoult; the Mather Grammar School, Boston, by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. The important new apartment house in Cambridge to be called Ashley Court, by Newhall & Blevins.

Many impressive projects for monumental buildings are included in the exhibits entered by the architectural schools connected with Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and among them we may mention a design for an art museum by Charles Everett (Harvard) and a design for a United States embassy building in London by F. H. Haskell (Harvard). The school work, although not purely theoretical and technical in character, fills up a good deal of valuable space, possibly more than it is entitled to, considering the crowded condition of the exhibition.

The Institute of Technology has loaned a very fine photograph of the old mill to the exhibition.

expense is prohibitive. "Another problem," Mr. Wadlin says, "to which we are giving constant attention, but have not yet solved, is the prevention of losses from open shelves. This was mentioned in my last annual report, and the methods used to the public of the open shelves advantages to the public of the open shelves are obvious. The disadvantages are not so obvious. The last year need not be again mentioned. The actual loss during the last twelve months aggregated \$43 from open shelves at branches and 129 from close shelves at branches, however, to a certain extent, the loss is borne by the applicants. There is also a considerable loss from the larger reading rooms and from the deposit collections at the stations. I have given considerable attention to this problem, and certain restrictions shall soon be put in force which will, I hope, be likely to reduce these losses without seriously impairing the open-shelf privileges. The ideal can never be reached until the abuses of the privileges are overcome."

[illegible]

The library aims to give attention to the early history of this country, particularly the New England States and to city of Boston. One of the possible certain files of early newspapers in which the history of Colonial and Revolutionary events is recorded. No opportunity is neglected which will add even one number at a time to the files of the Boston Post-Boy, the Massachusetts Centinel or the Pennsylvania Gazette. Over five hundred photographs have been purchased. These are portraits of soldiers, statesmen and writers of the Civil War period, as well as a hundred photographs of historic buildings of New England and scenes in other parts of the country.

In regard to the use of the library there were 76,661 active cards in the hands of borrowers at the close of the year, an increase of over three thousand. The circulation for the year was 357,112 volumes exclusive of those sent to engine houses, schools, etc. Including those it reaches 1,508,492.

schools, etc. 1,500,000. There is now one side of library work as it is developed at Boston which has not escaped adverse criticism. This is the progress or the alleged lack of progress in extending the work for children. In adopting the "hour" the library has been almost willing to borrow an idea from the leader in children's work—the Carnegie Library at Pitts-
burgh. A comparison of the figures in the circulation in the juvenile departments of the libraries in Boston, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh and Cleveland does not indicate that Boston regards this work as important as the other cities. No one who has paid any
attention to this column of the Transcript can have failed to discover that the writer has little faith in comparative statistics as a means of estimating the service performed by a library. The unimportance of mere enormous figures has also been insisted upon. Yet at the Boston Public Library the children's department seems to be at a point at which the question arises as to whether the quantity might with advantage be increased.

The examining committee of the Boston Public Library makes the suggestions on which action seems highly desirable. One is for better ventilation in the branch libraries—a matter to which there is still far too little attention paid by libraries everywhere. The other concerns the acquisition of the land on which the old Harvard Medical School is situated. As the committee says, the objections to employment of land on the same lot with the library for business purposes are obvious. In addition to the danger from fire and the interference with light and air is the unfavorable contrast which a modern skyscraper would offer to the beautiful architectural effects of the present library building. The city should not fail to take action on this suggestion.

114 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1906

THE FUTURE OF THE PUBLIC
LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In the proposed use of the lot now occupied by the Medical School Building, at the corner of Boylston and Exeter streets, a corner for a great business block, is the city not menaced by an irreparable misfortune? Is it the lot immediately adjoining the Public Library. There is no doubt in which the present Library can be adequately enlarged, save by taking that lot; and larger provision for the Library's growing needs is something which already stares us in the face as a necessity of the not distant future. Would not the city be wiser, on an emergency, to purchase the lot, and on an emergency, would not the city be wiser, to provide grounds for the Library, in order to avoid the clear and serious contingency be a for the city, of a capital mistake?

EDWIN D. MEAD

Boston, Nov. 9.

Nov 16. 1906

It will be welcome news to the many friends of Asst. Librarian Fieleschner of the Boston public library to know that he is once more able to sit up again. Mr. Fieleschner is still confined to the hospital as the result of being struck by a heavy touring car about two months ago. It is expected that he will be removed to his home in another month.

ANOTHER PL



Mr. William Atkinson of this city, member of the Boston Society of Architects, has after years of study of Copley square worked out by selection the accompanying plan which is here presented to the public for the first time. Before describing it, it may be well to point out that Mr. Atkinson raises the question, What is Copley square? and shows that in most of the plans which have hitherto been suggested for the treatment of this open space, the authors have evidently considered Copley square as the space comprised between Trinity Church and the Public Library. This is an error, according to Mr. Atkinson.

The real Copley square, he contends, extends from the Hotel Brunswick to the Public Library and Huntington avenue is the main diagonal. Trinity Church is to be considered as a building placed within a square. Its irregular plan accommodates itself perfectly to the diagonal of Huntington avenue.

Transcript

Nov. 19, 1906.

NOT NEGOTIABLE

[From the Haverhill Gazette, Rep.]
District Attorney Moran avers that he made no promises in his campaign, but the general opinion was that his campaign was made chiefly on promises. Of course, it was recognized that they were of no value and therefore may not be required in his report of campaign expense.

AN UNWISE MOVEMENT

[From the Providence Tribune]
A group of Boston business men have been promoting the calling of a convention in their city to consider the question of State or municipal fire insurance. The convention is shortly to be held, and it will turn its attention to the attitude of insurance companies towards policyholders, basing its consideration upon the statistics of fire losses and adjustments. No one thoroughly acquainted with the subject will question the wisdom of its full discussion. Grave abuses have grown up in the methods of the fire insurance companies, and very often their terms of settlement have been such as to exasperate policyholders. If these abuses could be corrected everybody, outside the offending companies, would rejoice. But it ought not to be necessary to say that States and municipalities should avoid going into business ventures which ought to be left to private enterprise. It is quite right for them to provide sinking funds to protect the public treasury against fire losses, but that they should engage in the general business of fire insurance is not countenanced by the far-sighted.

ELIOT'S GOOD WORD FOR FOOTBALL

[From the New York World]
All the more weight attaches to President Eliot's hopeful view of the new football rules because of his outspoken opposition to the old game. It is further to be said in favor of the new style of play that it encourages a more open and spectacular game, the fine points of which are more readily followed by the crowd, and reduces the disparity between the teams of large and small colleges. What the effect has been on casualties it will require the revised list to determine. But it is thought that the number of fatalities and of serious accidents has decreased.

WHERE THE "MIGHTY DOLLAR" FAILED

[From the Wall Street Journal]
Hughes's election cost him \$418,555. Hearst's defeat cost him \$250,370.22. Victory does not always go to the man with the biggest pile of money. The contrast is inspiring.

THE NEED IN NEW YORK

[From the New York Mail, Rep.]
The Republican party in this State needs leadership—real, vital, inspiring leadership. There is much to be done, and there is great need of some one who can and will do it, to convince the people that Republican performance is going to square with Republican promise, that Republican purpose is for the masses and not for the classes—that "riot and rottenness" are not preferable to Republican rule.

This widespread lack of confidence in the party prevails in the face of a record that should command popular indorsement. No Legislature ever did better work for the people than the Legislature of last winter; no party ever purged itself of its predatory bosses more thoroughly than did the Republican party at its primaries last September.

Nevertheless, these triumphs of the party counted for little in the public mind on election day. The people lacked confidence in its professions—and they voted against it. They will as surely do so at the next opportunity if Republicans do not heed the warning already given them.

The "old guard" must go to the rear with the Odells and the Quilgus, and a leadership must be found that will bring the party into line with popular thought and popular need, that will move toward the common good not timidly, doubtfully, under

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1906

But why argue? Well enough do you know, O Compleat Bostonian, that it is a privilege to live here—to die here (the latter being tinged by a gentle regret that you cannot be followed by a few of the leading magazines, and the strains of the only orchestra worthy the name). You stroll into the Library—not for books, but just as a matter of form, and with a certain exhilaration. You mount the beautiful yellow stairs and stroke the tails of the great lions with almost proprietary affection. The Sargent paintings look somehow different, and newly impressive: Galahad, golden-haired and scarlet robed, and all the Round Table. You find yourself repeating your Tennyson—taking up the greatthrenody softly, as one repeats a litany:

"There, Sir Launcelot, there thou liest, thou that wert never matched of earthly knight's hand—"

"And thou wert the courtesiest knight that ever bare shield—"

"And thou wert the truest lover of a sinful man that ever loved woman—"

"And thou wert the truest friend that ever bestrad horse—"

"And thou wert the kindest man that ever struck with sword—"

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1906

The drawings by John G. Gurnea and Joseph Pennell have been added to the exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club in the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1906

SHOPLIFTING IN BOSTON

THE VARIOUS KINDS OF CULPRITS ENGAGED

Ninety Per Cent of Them Are Honestly Inclined People Who Are Careless or in a Hurry or Who Succumb to Temptation—The Shopgirls Are Useless to Capture These Thieves and the Detectives Are Kept Busy—\$100,000 a Year Stolen in Boston—Some High-Class Criminals—How They Are Dealt With—Mercy Dominates

BY RALPH BERGENGREN

"And he who steals his comrade's girl, Because she seems so nice, May also find in the last account That it wasn't worth the price."

(Topical Song.)
Out of a hundred thieves caught in the act in one of our well-known department stores, less than ten are likely to be of the professional class. Ninety per cent, in other words, entered with presumably honest intent, succumbed to temptation and became guilty of petty larceny before they got out again. The actual proportion of them represents, roughly speaking, less than half of one per cent of the number of persons who actually enter the store during a given period, but the fraction is large enough to make a total yearly loss, counting in all the shops of the city, that has been estimated at pretty well on toward \$100,000; large enough obviously to distress and puzzle those who come in contact with it, and to point to minor dishonesty as a human characteristic much more widely distributed among presumably honest people than entirely honest people are wont to imagine. Nor is it confined to the department stores. Before our unseeing eyes it is going on constantly, and in most of the places people congregate. It is the petty larceny, the black kitten, one might say, of our Public Library; it steals uncounted fares from our railway; it steals uncounted pennies from the packing-box counter of the corner news stand, or "borrow" round, corner apples from the perambulating Italian merchant; and in a college club-house, not so very far distant and dedicated to fraternity, it "removes" books from its own library. Hotels regularly consider it an item in their profit and loss account.

INGENUOUS "HONEST" THIEVES

A certain per cent of this thieving is, of course, immaterial, except on principle. The Public Library, for example, finds it difficult to keep a lead pencil. In the beginning, pencils were left loosely on the card boxes; finally they were fastened with chains. But the absent-minded visitors who put the pencils carefully away in their absent-minded pockets, were apparently succeeded by those to whom the chains were at once an insult and an incentive to ingenuity. Every man, it appears, is his own Houdini when he wants to borrow a Public Library pencil; and with them, in less degree, vanish bulbs from the electric fixtures; card boxes from the tables; books from the shelves.

As for the books, something in the neighborhood of eight hundred a year disappear from the open shelves in the Public Library, the result largely of depredations by the younger generation, and also by students who are certainly old enough to know better. The temptation of open shelves means demoralization.

The book thief, for example, rarely means actually to steal the book. He wants to borrow it and the opportunity to take it without that formality seems suddenly easy. It may be a reference book that is not allowed out of the library, or a starred volume, and yet he only wants it for a few days and can easily bring it back again. The impulse acts more quickly than argument. He is up and away, out of the library with the book snugly tucked under his predatory cloak, and then the act begins to assume proportions. It grows as the Genius grew whom the fisherman let out of the copper cylinder. The problem of getting that book back into the library, past the policeman at the door and past the attendants, endowed by newly awakened conscience with more eyes than Argus, becomes an absolute impossibility. The book is stolen definitely and for keeps. Try as he may to assume the jaunty air of innocence, self-consciousness makes restitution vastly more difficult than the original seizure and the first knowledge that the volume has been ravished from the library comes to the authorities every now and then from the bungling efforts of the robber to clear his conscience by craftily stealing it back again. And people, old as well as young, often put themselves in this unhappy situation through sheer foolishness; too impatient to wait their turn at the delivery desk they march cheerfully off with the desired volume.

Carelessness, impatience, disregard for the rights of others, and often, too, the more suggestive of impulse or even the incentive (in some youthful minds) of excitement are the contributing factors that, day

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1906
CATALOGUING DAMRELL BOOKS

Public Library Will Have the Collection of Fire Clippings Ready Soon

In a few weeks the scrap book collection of the late ex-Chief John S. Damrell, containing newspaper clippings of fires for more than a period of half a century, will be ready for use by the patrons of the Boston Public Library. The work of cataloguing the thirty-four books is being carried on as rapidly as possible by a corps of library employees. It is said to be the largest collection of fire notes extant, and contains an abundance of exceedingly interesting matter. These books were purchased for the Boston Public Library, and were received a short time ago.

A series of the scrap books is devoted to clippings about the Boston fire of 1872. Everything that the late Mr. Damrell's sight fell upon that referred to the great conflagration in the newspapers of this city and the entire country was made a part of the valuable collection. Many of the books are well worn and it will be necessary for the library management to have these rebound before the public is given the opportunity to handle them.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 147.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1906.

TESTATORS AND THE LIBRARY.

The will of Charles Merriam, bequeathing \$70,000 to public institutions, recalls how few men of means include in their testamentary gifts the Boston Public Library. That institution, dependent in the main on the city for maintenance and replenishment, is always short of funds for the purchase of books. Nobody knows when an economical administration at City Hall may curtail the library appropriation, or in what direction the trustees may distribute the decrease. Faddism may strike in, too, using up money for other purposes than the purchase of important works. The larger the endowment funds explicitly available for books only, the more independent the institution will be of such exigencies, and the more secure will the public be in the enjoyment of the institution as a treasury of books.

SUNDAY HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 148.

SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1906.

**HAS NOT SEEN
TWIN'S 'EVE'**

Book Thrown Out by Charlton Trustees Not Yet Received at Boston Library.

Boston's booklovers have as yet had no opportunity of being shocked by Mark Twain's new book, "Eve's Diary," which has been thrown out of the public library at Charlton because of the "horrid" pictures, which met with the displeasure of the trustees of that institution, because nobody has been kind enough to present the library with a copy of the book. Whether this book, with its 50 etchings of Eve—which are said to represent the young lady in a most lifelike manner, as she actually roamed about the Garden of Eden—will be placed on the Boston Public Library catalogue or not has not even been considered by the trustees, according to Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian. Mr. Wadlin told a reporter yesterday that he had not seen the book, and it had not come into the hands of either himself or the trustees of the institution, and until it did and they had an opportunity to pass upon its virtue or lack of virtue they would hardly be in a position to cast any reflections upon it.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 21, 1906.

The Librarian

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"The proprietary librarian," he said, "lives in an atmosphere of literature and not of bustle. His nostrils are assailed with the comforting odors of old volumes, and his eye rests affectionately and intelligently on their venerable backs, while we, to our disadvantage, put them out of sight in cold and forbidding stacks. He is still a scholar and a gentleman, a true shepherd of his slightly and commendable flock in sheep and goat. It was a sad day when the cry went forth that the librarian must henceforth be a business man and not a scholar. The proprietary librarian fortunately is not called upon to assume the complicated role of a high-class janitor, caterer, and department store manager; he may still walk in the fear of God and not of a board of aldermen, loving, knowing and cherishing his books, courteous and helpful to his constituents."

Boston—Some High-Class Criminals—
How They Are Dealt With—Mercy Domi-
nates

BY RALPH BERGNGREN

"And he who steals his comrade's girl.
Because she seems so nice,
May also find in the last account
That it wasn't worth the price."

[Topical Song.]

Out of a hundred thieves caught in the act in one of our well-known department stores, less than ten are likely to be of the professional class. Ninety per cent, in other words, entered with presumably honest intent, succumbed to temptation and became guilty of petty thieving before they got out again. The actual proportion of them represents, roughly speaking, less than half of one per cent of the number of persons who actually enter the store during a given period, but the fraction is large enough to make a total yearly loss, counting in all the shops of the city, that has been estimated at pretty well on toward \$100,000; large enough obviously to distress and puzzle those who come in contact with it, and to point to minor dishonesty as a human characteristic much more widely distributed among presumably honest people than entirely honest people are wont to imagine. Nor is it confined to the department stores. Before our unseeing eyes it is going on constantly, and in most of the places people congregate. It is the petty larceny, the black kitten, one might say, of our Public Library; it steals uncounted fares from our railway; it steals uncounted fares from our trolley cars; it "lifts" pennies from the packing-box counter of the corner news stand, or "borrows" round, red apples from the perambulating Italian merchant; and in a college club-house, not so very far distant and dedicated to fraternity, it "removes" books from its own library. Hotels regularly consider it an item in their profit and loss account.

INGENIOUS "HONEST" THIEVES

A certain per cent of this thieving is, of course, immaterial, except on principle. The Public Library, for example, finds it difficult to keep a lead pencil. In the beginning, pencils were left helplessly unattached to the different tables; then they were fastened with string to the card boxes; finally they were fastened with chains. But the absent-minded visitors who put the pencils carefully away in their absent-minded pockets, were apparently succeeded by those to whom the chains were at once an insult and an incentive to ingenuity. Every man, it appears, is his own Houdini when he wants to borrow a Public Library pencil; and with them, in less degree, vanish bulbs from the electric fixtures; card boxes from the tables; books from the shelves.

As for the books, something in the neighborhood of eight hundred a year disappear from the open shelves in the Public Library, the result largely of deprecations by the younger generation, and also by students who are certainly old enough to know better. The temptation of open shelves means demoralization.

The book thief, for example, rarely means actually to steal the book. He wants to borrow it and the opportunity to take it without that formality seems suddenly easy. It may be a reference book that isn't allowed out of the library, or a starred volume, and yet he only wants it for a few days and can easily bring it back again. The impulse usually comes more quickly than argument. He is up and away, out of the library with the book snugly tucked under his predatory elbow, and then the act begins to assume proportions. It grows as the Genius grew whom the fisherman let out of the copper cylinder. The problem of getting that book back into the library, past the policeman at the door and past the attendants, endowed by newly awakened conscience with more eyes than Argus, becomes an absolute impossibility. The book is stolen definitely and for keeps. Try as he may to assume the jaunty air of innocence, self-consciousness makes restitution vastly more difficult than the original seizure and the first knowledge that the volume has been ravished from the library comes to the authorities every now and then from the bungling efforts of the robber to clear his conscience by craftily stealing it back again. And people, old as well as young, often put themselves in this unhappy situation through sheer foolishness; too impatient to wait their turn at the delivery desk they march cheerfully off with the desired volume.

Carelessness, impatience, disregard for the rights of others, and often, too, the mere suggestion of impulse or even the incentive (in some youthful minds) of excitement are the contributing factors that, day after day and year after year, turn an appreciable portion of this book-using public into little brothers and sisters of the Rogues' Gallery. But the impulse is higher, poorer as it is, than that which steals fruit from the Italian merchant and papers or pennies from the unprotected newsstand. For here there is either the dishonesty of adult meanness, the alien son of temptation reduced to the most vulgar, unmusical treble, or the happy-go-lucky immorality of the street, and with it often the juvenile desire to torment and make life uncomfortable for others. It is so easy—in this we have the recurrent note of the petty thief wherever captured; more than that it is so winked at by public sympathy with the juvenile offender. The small boy, to his own future undoing, is often so pitiable an object, so small, weak and unfriended in face of the big policeman, that his escape with a lecture is almost certain and capture naturally ceases to produce anything but a feigned terror. Yet from the "sissiness" of petty thieving is recruited the great army of the professional shoplifters and pickpockets, and an analysis of the boys themselves, so far as such analysis is possible, will usually carry the case further back to the lack of home influence. Right and wrong are terms of which their parents have given them no graspable knowledge—in most instances no knowledge whatever.

for the Boston Public Library, and were received a short time ago.

A series of the scrap books is devoted to clippings about the Boston fire of 1872. Everything that the late Mr. Damrell's sight fell upon that referred to the great conflagration in the newspapers of this city and the entire country was made a part of the valuable collection. Many of the books are well worn and it will be necessary for the library management to have these rebound before the public is given the opportunity to handle them.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXX., No. 147.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1906.

TESTATORS AND THE LIBRARY.

The will of Charles Merriam, bequeathing \$70,000 to public institutions, recalls how few men of means include in their testamentary gifts the Boston Public Library. That institution, dependent in the main on the city for maintenance and replenishment, is always short of funds for the purchase of books. Nobody knows when an economical administration at City Hall may curtail the library appropriation, or in what direction the trustees may distribute the decrease. Faddism may strike in, too, using up money for other purposes than the purchase of important works. The larger the endowment funds explicitly available for books only, the more independent the institution will be of such exigencies, and the more secure will the public be in the enjoyment of the institution as a treasury of books.

at Boston Library.

Boston's booklovers have as yet had no opportunity of being shocked by Mark Twain's new book, "Eve's Diary," which has been thrown out of the public library at Charlton because of the "horrid" pictures, which met with the displeasure of the trustees of that institution, because nobody has been kind enough to present the library with a copy of the book.

Whether this book, with its 50 etchings of Eve—which are said to represent the young lady in a most lifelike manner, as she actually roamed about the Garden of Eden—will be placed on the Boston Public Library catalogue or not has not even been considered by the trustees, according to Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian. Mr. Wadlin told a reporter yesterday that he had not seen the book, and it had not come into the hands of either himself or the trustees of the institution, and until it did and they had an opportunity to pass upon its virtue or lack of virtue they would hardly be in a position to cast any reflections upon it.

Boston Transcript.

Nov. 21, 1906.

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City Officials Give Public Property To Private Bill Posting Concern

Huge Bill Board Erected on Street Department Grounds — Permission Given Because Advertiser Is a "Good Fellow."

Not only is the city of Boston allowing billboards to be erected on city property for the use and profit of the owners of the billboards, but at least one head of a department says frankly that the billboard was erected by his authority, for the reason that the man who controls the billboard "is a mighty good fellow."

James H. Doyle, superintendent of the street department, is the city official who believes that billboards should be erected on city land, and for the profit of those who make billboard advertising a specialty. One of the most conspicuous billboards in the city is on the grounds of the street department, Hancock street, Dorchester, near Bowdoin street. It is more than fifty feet long, and is controlled and operated by Donnelly, a well-known billposter.

The superintendent of streets and no other city official has a right to authorize the use of public property for such a purpose, but now that this new method of making Boston bigger and under has gone into effect the next



How city property is turned over to the use of private individuals, and Superintendent of Streets Doyle, who gave permission.

sten probably will be to erect billboards on Copley square, in the vacant lot directly in front of the Public Library. So long as city officials take the ground that "good fellows" should have what they want, there seems to be no reason why those who are opposing billboard nuisances, so-called, may not dissolve their organization and go out of business.

The city land on which the billboard has been erected for "a mighty good fellow" is part of what was formerly the Dorchester town farm. It is now headquarters for the street department district covering that section. The men directly in charge disclaim responsibility for the latest municipal eyesore. Dorchester people are protesting, but protests do no good.

Mayor Fitzgerald lives in Dorchester, and he could order the billboard of the private business man off the land of the public, but thus far he has done nothing. It is probable that action will be taken in the Board of Aldermen next Monday if the obstruction is not removed before that time.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1906

SALE OF TEFFT BOOKS

Dispersal of the Private Library of the Late F. Griswold Tefft at Libbie's Today — Copy of Audubon's Birds Brought \$287

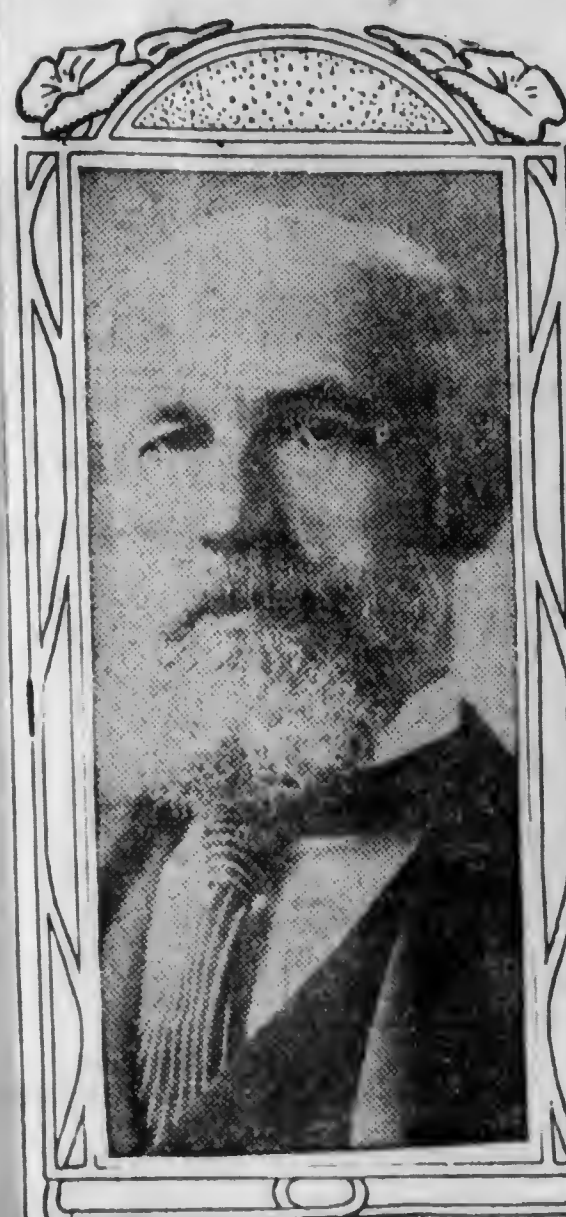
There was a good attendance of buyers, with more than the usual number of book collectors present, at the auction rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co. this morning, when the private library of the late F. Griswold Tefft of Griswold Lodge, Great Barrington, Mass., was sold. The books were of a miscellaneous character, but there were some varieties which attracted the attention of New York and Boston dealers, who were well represented. The highest price for the seven volumes of Audubon's "Birds of America," from drawings made in the United States and its Territories, by John James Audubon; illustrated by five hundred beautiful plates of birds, all drawn and colored after nature, and the plants and trees most frequented by them, with descriptions; royal 8vo, half morocco; New York, 1840-44. This was the original subscription edition, in contemporary binding, and a fine, clean, perfect set, practically new. "Ordered." Dodd, Mead & Co. and Charles E. Lauriat were among the bidders, but the set finally went to Mr. Allen, a private buyer, for \$287. A set of Audubon and Bachmann "Birds and Quadrupeds," ten volumes, New York, 1854, in bindings not uniform, brought \$187.50, and was bought upon an order.

The Boston Public Library bought for \$7.50 a copy of the "Monuments Inedites," London, 1864, with beautiful plates and bindings. "Order" secured the works of Anne Bradstreet, Charles Town, 1807, for \$6.27. The University Press reprint of the works of Geoffrey Chaucer, in colotype facsimile, was bought by W. A. Butterfield of this city for \$12.50. Some standard sets were sold, the Wormsley edition of Balzac being purchased by Mr. Higgins for \$18.10.

Among the first editions sold there were some Bryant items, but they went at comparatively low prices. The first edition of the Poems, Cambridge, 1821, with the back slightly worn, was bought upon the order for \$14.50. The "Memorial of the American Free Trade League," New York, 1896, a rare broadside unknown to Foley or Sturges, went to the former for \$2.50. Lord Byron's "Lara; a Tale," London, 1814, the very rare first edition, went on an order for \$3. A copy of Clemens's "Gilded Age," Hartford, 1873, went for only \$1.87. This is the genuine first edition; in the issue dated 1874 (usually accepted as first), the names of the dramatis personae have been in some cases changed from those given in the earlier copies, of Clemens's "Life on were issued. A copy of Clemens's "Life on the Mississippi," with the cut showing the author's cremation, which was suppressed by request of his wife after a few copies had been printed, was purchased by "Order," who paid \$1.25 each for first editions of the "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "A Connecticut Yankee" (discovered copy), "Merry Tales" and "The American Claimant."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

Point Needs of Industrial Skill



C. STANLEY HALL,
Educator, Who Speaks at Mass
Meeting Sunday Night.



FRED P. FISH,
Mass Who Speaks on Industrial Educa-
tion Tonight.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

addressed the gathering were Miss Jane Adams of the Hull House, Chicago, the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., of Columbus, O., and Dr. Henry M. Lepziger, supervisor of lectures in New York city.

Five meetings were held in the morning about the city, in all of which topics dear to the heart of educators and those interested in children and schools were fully discussed.

In speaking on "Self-Organized Group Work," Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University said: "Many of the acts of voluntary organizations are perfect against the wishes of even the majority of the members of the group, the activity of the executive body directing the group. If the members of the group have their actions largely controlled by others the education effect will be very small. In all volunteer organizations the dominating personalities determine the character of the work of the group as a whole."

In the main hall of Boston University, where the "Relation of the Library to Social Education" was under discussion, Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, who presided in his address said: "The central problem in education at present has to do with the training for effective vocational service. The public school system is being modified with reference to this problem, but the library supplements the work of the school by providing for its pupils, as well as for large numbers of young artisans or mechanics who, on account of age or restricted opportunity have had no school training, books in all departments of the arts and sciences which would otherwise be beyond their reach."

Speaking on the same topic, J. C. Dana of the Newark, N. J., Free Public

Library, declared that libraries are for scholars; that they should supply the material which studious and thoughtful men need in pursuing their studies and ripening their thoughts. He further expressed the belief that libraries are for delights and should contribute directly to the happiness of their people.

Serve as Stimulants.

"I wish," said Mr. Dana, "to set forth my belief that libraries should also serve as incentives and stimulants; that they should try by all proper methods to increase the interest their constituents take in the world they live in, to the end that the people may find that the library they have set up has helped them to become broader, more generous-minded, better-balanced and more able to work for the common welfare with their neighbors."

Industrial education which today is regarded by educators as one of the most important of subjects will be the theme on which prominent leaders in finance, mercantile and educational circles will speak this evening at Tremont Temple, when the second large mass meeting of the congress will be held.

Such prominent men as Frederick P. Fish, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; President E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska, and Frank A. Vandenberg, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York city and former assistant treasurer of the United States, will speak.

At the final meeting in the Colonial Theatre Sunday evening, the speakers will include Alfred Mosley of England, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, the Rev. William J. Long of Stamford, Ct., and the Rt. Rev. William H. O'Connell, archbishop coadjutor of Boston.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906

LIBRARY AND EDUCATION

Dr. Horace G. Wadlin Considers What Public Library May Do in Social Advance—Relation of Librarians to Social Education

At Boston University this morning's session was devoted to "The Relation of the Library to Social Education." Dr. Horace G. Wadlin was the chairman and made an interesting address, and other formal papers were read by John Cotton Dana of Newark, N. J., Miss Grace Blanchard, Concord, N. H., and Dr. Arthur E. Hestwick of New York city. The discussions were led by Sam Walter Foss of Somerville and George H. Tripp of New Bedford.

The subject discussed by Dr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, was "The Social Ideal Today: Can the Public Library Assist Its Advancement?" The speaker said, in part: "Under the changed conditions of our modern life the social ideal comprehend-

nothing less than the adjustment of our social relations in accordance with the spirit of brotherhood and mutual helpfulness—the establishment of conditions under which the reciprocal rights and duties of all shall be recognized, the area of privilege enlarged and opportunity equalized. The educative forces in society, of which the public library is one of the most important should be directed towards this end. The library should not be deemed a luxury, nor so administered as to serve the needs of a special class of readers. It possesses facilities for assimilating the various elements of which our population is composed. Its prime work is to reach them, to inspire them, and to bring them into harmony with the social ideal of today."

"The central problem in education at present has to do with the training for effective vocational service. The public school system is being modified with reference to this problem. But the library supplements the work of the school by providing for its pupils, as well as for large numbers of young artisans or mechanics who, on account of age or restricted opportunity, have had no school training, books in all departments of the arts and sciences which would otherwise be beyond their reach."

"There is also the social need of a clearer comprehension of our civic duties. The public library is the one available source from which the young voter, or the untrained voter of any age, may obtain the books that contain the record of past political action or which enforce the principles that are moving men today towards a better citizenship."

"Finally, under the inspiration of the present social ideal, we hold that the higher ranges of literature shall not be forever unknown to the people at large, but that gradually they may be brought to feel the influence of books which are neither handbooks of technical knowledge nor manuals of civic duty. In this field also, the public library has opportunities and responsibilities beyond those of any other educational institution. It freely supplies books that are literature purely, and provides intelligent direction in their use; books which 'humanize' their readers, and make them more humane."

"There is nothing impracticable or vague in the present effort towards social betterment, and those who administer the public library may greatly assist the movement. But to achieve the highest results the librarian must have not only intellectual culture but spiritual insight and sympathy, and an appreciation of the world outside of books, beyond the library walls."

EFFECT OF LIBRARIES.

Six Speakers Discuss the Importance of Such Institutions to Social Education.

The relation of the library to social education was discussed at the section of the social educational congress devoted to libraries held in the Boston university chapel this morning. The session opened at 9:30 with about 200 in attendance. Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston public library, chairman of the section, presided, and the list of speakers included many of the prominent librarians of eastern cities. The value of the library as an educational force was emphasized by all. They were Horace G. Wadlin, John Cotton Dana of the Free public library of Newark, N. J., S. W. Foss of the Somerville public library, George H. Tripp of the New Bedford public library, Dr. Arthur E. Boswick of the public library of New York city, and Miss Grace Blanchard of the Concord, N. H., public library.

J. C. Dana of Newark, N. J.

Speaking on the topic, "Many-Sided Interests: How the Library Promotes It," John Cotton Dana of the free public library of Newark, N. J., declared that he believed "that libraries are for scholars; that they should supply the material which studious and thoughtful men need in pursuing their studies and ripening their thoughts." He further expressed the belief that libraries are for delights, and should contribute directly to the happiness of the people. "I wish," said Mr. Dana, "now to set forth my belief that libraries should also serve as incentives and stimulants; that they should try by all proper methods to increase the interest their constituents take in the world they live in, to the end that the people may find in the library they have set up has helped them to become broader, more generous-minded, better balanced and more able to work for the common welfare with their neighbors. The library should be a mental irritant to the community."

After speaking at length on the powers of the library, the relation of the newspapers to the library and the various benefits to be derived from the collection of historical and descriptive works found upon its shelves, Mr. Dana closed by declaring that a "librarian must be a scholar and not a business man."

Librarian Wadlin of Boston.

In his address Horace G. Wadlin said in part:

"Under the changed conditions of our modern life the social ideal comprehends nothing less than the adjustment of our social relations in accordance with the spirit of brotherhood and mutual helpfulness—the establishment of conditions under which the reciprocal rights and duties of all shall be recognized, and the area of privilege enlarged and opportunities equalized. The educative force in society, of the most important, library is one of the most important. It should be directed toward this end. The library should not be deemed a luxury, nor so administered as to serve the needs of a special class of readers. The central problem in education at present has to do with the training for effective vocational service. The public school system is being modified with reference to this problem. But the library supplements the work of the school by providing for its pupils, as well as for large numbers of young artisans or mechanics who, on account of age or restricted opportunity, have no school training, books in all departments of the arts and sciences which would otherwise be beyond their reach."

Aid to the Young Voter.

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"There is nothing impracticable or vague in the present effort toward social betterment, and those who administer the public library may greatly assist the movement. But to achieve the highest results, insight, sympathy and an appreciation of the world outside of books, beyond the library walls, are necessary."

Opinions of S. W. Foss.

"If contact with books makes a man sane, then I believe all librarians are sane," said S. W. Foss. "The great object of a library is to make people interested, but before we can make people interested we must go where they are. No librarian will dispute that a majority of the people in any community where there is a library know absolutely nothing concerning that library. If libraries are to get at the people, they will appreciate and enjoy them more. The best book in the world does no good unless it is read."

Library as a Quarry.

Miss Grace Blanchard referred to the public library as a quarry from which everyone can quarry great stores of useful material. She said, in part: "Statues and paving stones, the beautiful and the useful, are latent in the public library, as in a quarry. It includes potentially all other means of social amelioration, as it may inspire to deeds of every kind. From this

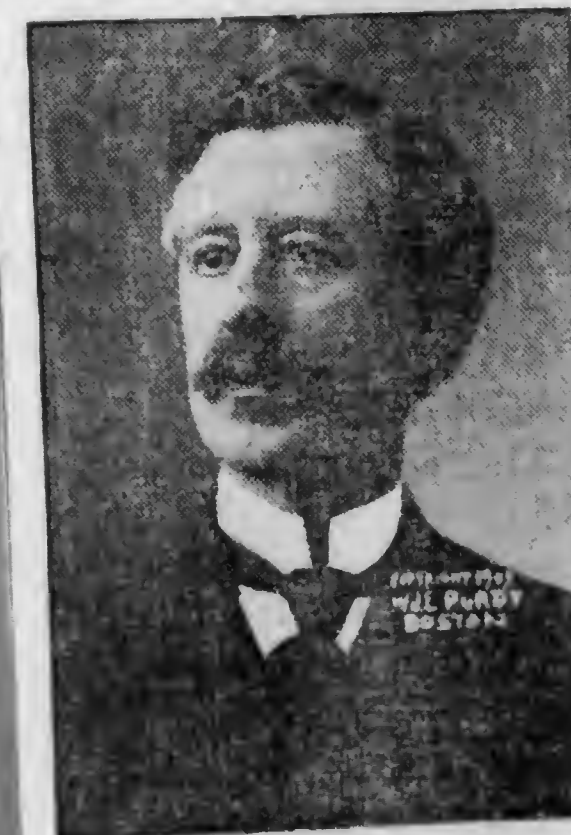
Inhabit 14 Dec 1906
BOSTON EVENING RECORD

LEADERS CONTROL TOO MUCH

Prof. Jenks' Criticises Politics and Unions

Wadlin Connects Libraries and Voters

That too many so-called self-governing organizations are in fact under the complete control of leaders who force them to do things which the majority of the members oppose, was the point made by Prof. Jenks of Cornell University at the social education congress, during the morning. Prof. Jenks referred to labor unions and



H. G. WADLIN.

political parties as among the voluntary organizations which were not so "voluntary" as they were supposed to be.

The morning's work of the congress was again devoted to section meetings, and Prof. Jenks was chairman of the gathering at Chatham hall, Tremont Temple, which discussed the general subject, "Self-Organized Group Work." In his opening address Prof. Jenks said:

PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR

"Often many members of organizations supposed to be voluntary have pressure brought to bear upon them to join the organization. The pressure is sometimes one of social expediency, sometimes one of danger of financial loss, enforced by personal threats, as is the case in certain organizations in trade unions; sometimes one of personal fear."

"Many of the acts of voluntary organizations are performed against the wishes of some of the members of the organization."

Well Written, Cleverly II
Edited by W.
A Special Service on the A

Twenty-Five E
Given as many
Compliments of T

In the Household Department names of the 25 women who sent to Ellen Bergh's Thanksgiving Only five books were named in was so great that five times that disposal of the judges.

John Cotton Dana of the public library, Newark, N. J., spoke on "Many-Sidedness of Interest: How a Library Promotes It," saying, in part: "Many-sidedness of interest is essential to wise and good conduct. This is Herbert's doctrine. Uninterested people, he would say, are stupid, and cannot be virtuous. Now the library is the ready storehouse of the world's activities. It is an encyclopedia of all knowledge, and the library management can present this encyclopedia to the world in so attractive a way as to lead more to enjoy it, use it, study it, and many-sidedness of interest will become more common, stupid people will grow less in number, and wisdom in the form of interest in the world and sympathy with it, will make possible more virtue."

"The library should carry on as aggressive a campaign as possible for the presentation of the value to all its constituents of that encyclopedia of knowledge, which its books compose."

Miss Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Concord (N. H.) Public Library, spoke of the public library as a quarry. Statues and paving stones, she said, the beautiful and the useful, are latent in the public library, as in a quarry. It includes potentially all other means of social amelioration, as it may inspire to noble deeds of every kind. Alike from Frodo's and from this month's magazines pours a flood of testimony that the public library is a leading factor in social education; the burden of proof rests with those who hold a contrary opinion.

There is testimony in the affirmative, however, from famous men, business concerns, librarians, conferences and teachers. Though the manifold phases of the modern development of the public library need not be constantly referred to, even a conservative and brief speaker must mention in this connection the travelling libraries.

Not more sentiment, but sound sociology, is at the basis of the favorable opinions cited; but to exert its highest influence, the library must be a pleasant place, and since the librarian may be "the root of all evil," as well as conversely, weak points in administration should be strengthened. There are needs not fully supplied by Gerald Stanley Lee's type of the old-fashioned librarian. Dr. Arthur E. Boswick of the New York City Public Library said of "The Library as a Conservative Force," that the books enable us to keep in touch with everything of value that has been done in the past, and especially with everything that is in the line of racial progress, so that we may go on in a direct course without retracing our steps. A collection of books is a conservative force in much the same sense as inertia in mechanics; it makes for steady, effective progress along the lines of previous endeavor, and discourages erratic spurts and excursions, which use up valuable energy. In particular, it is a conservator of our written language, which has now earned the right to be considered by itself and not merely as representative of the spoken tongue.

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"Many of the acts of voluntary organizations are performed against the wishes of even the majority of the members of the group, the activity of the executive body directing the group. Political parties and organizations of many kinds furnish examples of this.

"In organizations of which the function is the performance of external tasks, the efficiency varies directly with the amount of pressure that can be brought to bear upon the members of the organization. For example, the political party that happens to be associated closely with the ruling power in government is likely to be far more successful in the collection of so-called voluntary contributions from its members than is the party of the opposition.

"In all voluntary organizations the dominating personalities determine the character of the work of the group as a whole."

LIBRARY AS TRAINING SCHOOL

Horace G. Wadsworth of the Boston public library was chairman of the section at Boston university which discussed the relation of the library to social education.

"The central problem in education at present has to do with the training for effective vocational service. The public school system is being modified with reference to this problem. But the library supplements the work of the school by providing for its pupils, as well as for large numbers of young artisans or mechanics, books in all departments of the arts and sciences which would otherwise be beyond their reach.

"There is also the social need of a clearer comprehension of our civic duties. The public library is the only available source from which the young voter, or the untrained voter of any age, may obtain the books that show the principles that are moving men today towards a better citizenship.

"Finally, under the inspiration of the present social ideal, we hold that the higher ranges of literature shall not be forever unknown to the people at large."

Speaking at the meeting of the library section on the topic, "Many Sided Interest: How the Library Promotes It," John Cotton Dana of the public library of Newark, N. J., declared that he believed "that libraries are for scholars; that they should supply the material which studios and thoughtful men need in pursuing their studies and ripening their thoughts."

SKILLED WORKMEN SCARCE

In his discussion of "The Problem of Industrial Education," Prof. Richards of Columbia university, chairman of the section which met at Lorimer hall, referred to the fact that the lack of skilled workmen is keenly felt in many of the high-grade industries.

The speaker offered as a possible solution, the extension of the present "shop-school" plan in large industrial establishments, and provision by the state or municipality of preparatory trade schools for boys and girls of the ages from 14 to 16.

clearer comprehension of the only available source from which the young voter, or the untrained voter of any age, may obtain the books that contain the record of past political action or which enforce the principles that are moving men today towards a better citizenship.

"Finally, under the inspiration of the present social ideal, we hold that the higher ranges of literature shall not be forever unknown to the people at large, but that gradually they may be brought to feel the influence of books which are neither handbooks of technical knowledge nor manuals of civic duty. In this field also the public library has opportunities and responsibilities beyond those of any other educational institution. It freely supplies books that are literature purely, and provides intelligent direction in their use; books which humanize their readers, and make them more humane."

"There is nothing impracticable or vague in the present effort towards social betterment, and those who administer the public library may greatly assist the movement. But to achieve the highest results, insight and sympathy and an appreciation of the world outside of books, beyond the library walls, are necessary."

Opinions of S. W. Foss

"If contact with books makes a man sane, then I believe all librarians are sane," said S. W. Foss. "The great object of a library is to make people interested, but before we can make people interested we must go where they are. No librarian will dispute that a majority of the people in any community where there is a library know absolutely nothing concerning that library. If libraries are hard to get at the people will appreciate and enjoy them more. The best book in the world does no good unless it is read."

Library as a Quarry

Miss Grace Blanchard referred to the public library as a quarry from which everyone can quarry great stores of useful material. She said, in part:

"Statues and paving stones, the beautiful and the useful, are latent in the public library, as in a quarry. It includes potentially all other means of social amelioration, as it may inspire to nobler deeds of every kind. From this month's magazines pour a flood of testimony in social education; the burden of proof rests with those who hold a contrary opinion. There is testimony in the affirmative, however, from farmers, men, business concerns, librarians, conferences and teachers."

Though the manifold phases of the modern development of the public library need not be constantly referred to, even a conservative and brief speaker must mention in this connection the following:

"Not mere sentiment, but sound sociology, is at the basis of the favorable opinions entertained to exert its highest influence; the library must be a pleasant place, and since the librarian may be 'the root of all evil,' as well as conversely, weak points in administration should be strengthened."

Conservative Force

Dr. Arthur E. Postwick referred to the library as a conservative force. He said in part:

"Books enable us to keep in touch with everything of value that has been done in the past, and especially with everything that is in the line of racial progress, so that we may go on in a direct course without retracing our steps. A collection of books is a conservative force in much the same sense as inertia in mechanics; it makes for steady collective progress along the lines of previous endeavor, and discourages erratic spurts and excursions, which use up valuable energy. In particular, it is a conservator of our written language, which has now earned the right to be considered by itself and not merely as a representative of the spoken tongue."

George H. Tripp spoke in the same strain as the preceding speaker, and discussed in some extent the work of the New Bedford library.

Object Lessons in Schools

Prof. Clifton J. Hooge of Clark university spoke upon "The Forces of Living Nature in Relation to Society and Education." His remarks were listened to with much interest and were heartily applauded.

Then Miss Lotta Clark of the Charlestown high school discussed "Group Work in High Schools," giving the benefit of her own personal experience with the experimental class work she has been carrying on in her school with such success for the last couple of years.

She said she had never known the children to so apply themselves to their studies or to take such absorbing interest in their work as they have done since she first allowed them to organize into self-formed groups for the study of this or that branch of work. Not only were they more interested in their work, but that one fact made her own work much lighter, although far more had been accomplished, and the children helped as they had never been under the former manner of teaching.

Some of the school courses were actually finished two weeks ahead of time. She had allowed the children, at state and city election time, to hold similar elections of their own. They had gone through the entire process from the matter of registration, having studied every move carefully. She did not have to interfere nor to instruct them, such was their interest. If those children do not make good citizens it will not be from any lack of knowledge as to how to vote.

The experiment tried by Miss Clark had been also tried later by teachers in Detroit, Medford and New York city with similarly good results, she said.

Improvement on Old System

Miss Alice M. Nelson, of the Pierce school in Brookline, spoke upon "Group Work in the Grammar Schools," and made a most telling address. She told about the group work carried on in her classes and of the magnificent results being obtained. Every child has in him or her, said she, something that he or she can do better than anyone else. Under the old system in the public schools this talent was never brought out and the always uninteresting middle of the classes plodding through the school period content to take the dust from the brilliant leaders.

Under the self-organized group system, these ordinary middle-of-the-class scholars developed some one talent which made them leaders in that line and looked up to and respected by all in the school, as well as giving them personal satisfaction and interest in their work.

She went into laughable details about the presentation of two little plays entirely written and arranged by the scholars in her school, and of the scorn in the glance of the pupils when she once attempted to suggest that they were not showing dramatic instinct, and they showed that the book called for just what they were doing.

Under this group work system the children take a keen interest in their work and their happiest hours seem to be those passed in the school room instead of being hours of torture as they used to be.

Dr. Arthur E. Postwick of the New York City Public Library said of "The Library as a Conservative Force," that books enable us to keep in touch with everything of value that has been done in the past, and especially with everything that is in the line of racial progress, so that we may go on in a direct course without retracing our steps. A collection of books is a conservative force in much the same sense as inertia in mechanics; it makes for steady collective progress along the lines of previous endeavor, and discourages erratic spurts and excursions, which use up valuable energy. In particular, it is a conservator of our written language which has now earned the right to be considered by itself and not merely as representative of the spoken tongue.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1906

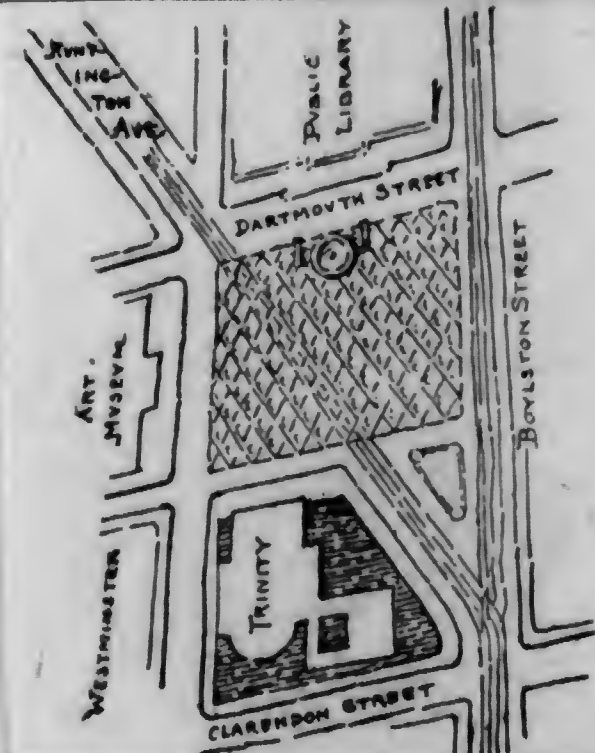
PAVER'S ART FOR COPLEY SQ.

Another Suggestion for the Remodelling of the Much Discussed Plaza

Mr. George T. Tilden, the architect, contributes another suggestion for the treatment of Copley square, a never-failing topic of artistic discussion. The idea of turning the square into a paved area has already been advanced. The manner of paving, however, is new. Mr. Tilden writes:

"The recent suggestions of Mr. William Atkinson for the improvement of Copley square seem to fall wide of the mark in that the large effect of the place, treated as a square, is lost in the several little detached portions which seem to be thought inevitable owing to the brutal slashing across the premises by the Huntington avenue car tracks. The ideal scheme for the treatment of this area was designed and exhibited some years ago by my partner, Mr. Arthur Rotch, that beautiful conception of a Sunken Garden, to which the Boston people gave so much of its cordial approval. We cannot help wishing that Mr. Rotch's Sunken Garden, the thing of beauty and the joy forever for that place, may yet get so strong a hold upon influential Boston, as to plant itself, pro bono publico, in that most important square and compel the tracks to take such subordinate position as may be assigned to them.

"But if now, as heretofore, the tracks are immovable, and they must remain as they are, though the heavens fall, then any project for improving the locality must accept this handicap and work accordingly. Up to this time most of the designs have placed detached features of various forms and sizes about the awkwardly shaped areas left by the tracks and the spotty effect of the various efforts have differed only in the size and shape and the finish of the various spots. We cannot arrive at any quiet, large, dignified effect by any combination of small disjointed irregular pieces. We must take these steel rails in all their unyielding rectitude and compel them, in spite of their impertinence, to help in the scheme of improvement and efface themselves, so far as possible, in the doing of it.



"The plan has in mind one simple square, bounded by Trinity Church, the Art Museum front, with the stone curb made straight, not curved, as now, the Public Library front, and Boylston street, one plain noble, broad rectangular area, as large as the boundaries will permit, and emphasizing its squareness and its full extent by keeping it absolutely uninterrupted by any feature above the level of the street pavement. It is important to be able to look across from every side and from every angle, and get the sense of distance and space

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906

RARE BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY

Bullock's Virginia, 1649, and the Ashendene Dante Recently Purchased Abroad

One of the indispensable items in a collection of Americana has just come into the Boston Public Library from the stock of Bernard Quaritch, the London dealer. This is a copy of Bullock's Virginia, 1649, which is so rare that only one copy has been sold by auction in the last eight years, bringing £27 in a London sale June, 1902. A copy was sold in March, 1891, for \$115. The book is a guide for prospective settlers, and the quaint title reads:

Virginia. Impartially examined, and left to public view, to be considered by all judicious and honest men. Under which Title, is comprehended the Degrees from 34 to 39, wherein lyes the rich and healthful Countries of Roanoke, the new Plantations of Virginia, and Maryland. Looked not upon by private men for private ends; but being read, you shall find, the publick good is the Author's only aim. For this piece is no other than the Adventures of Planners faithful Steward, disposing the Ad-venture for the best advantage, advising people of all degrees from the highest knight to the poorest servant, how suddenly to raise their fortunes. Peruse the Table and you shall find the way plainly layd downe. By William Bullock, Gent. (Rule) 19 April, 1649. Imprimatur Hen: Whaley. London. Printed by John Hammond, and are to be sold at his house | over-against S. Andrews Church in Holborne. 1649.

The work is dedicated to the "Earle of Arundel and Surrey and the Lord Baltimore," then to the governor and council of Virginia, then Mr. Samuel Vassell and the rest of the gentlemen adventurers in Virginia, then to the knights and gentlemen that importuned this work, and finally to "the Reader." These various dedications comes a statement of the author's motives in writing the book and a word of caution against going into a wilderness, but instead, of going where there are settlements established. After the table of contents the author puts a second preface headed "Read this first, the Worke next," and after occupying eleven pages with a preliminary matter he begins on page 2, with a description of the country. The collation of the book is: 2 blank leaves; Title 1 leaf, verso blank; Table A, A2, 2 leaves; text, pp. 1 to 68. A to I in fours, 1 to 13, 3 leaves; last two leaves of text A and K: 2 blank leaves.

The margins are full and wide and the small quarto is bound in full green morocco by Riviere, with crushed levant doubure, gilt tooled.

One of the most beautiful specimens of modern printing, which the Public Library has secured recently is the Ashendene Dante. This is a three-volume edition of Dante's Inferno, Purgatory and Paradise. The complete Divina Commedia, issued by the Ashendene Press of St. John and Cecile Hornby, beautifully printed in old-faced type and illustrated with wood engravings by W. Hooper and C. Keates, from the edition printed in Venice in 1491, with initial letters in red, blue and green. This is probably the handsomest edition of this Italian classic ever printed, the work being done on pure vellum, with only 29 copies of this work were printed on the vellum.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, DEC 26, 1906.

BULLOCK'S VIRGINIA, 1649.

Boston Public Library Comes Into Possession of a Rare and Valuable Book for Its Americana.

The Boston public library has just come into possession of a rare and valuable book and one which makes an important addition to its collection of Americana. It is a copy of "Bullock's Virginia," 1649, and it was obtained from the stock of Bernard Quaritch, the famous London dealer. Only one copy of this book has been sold at auction within the last eight years, bringing \$25. The last previous copy, sold in 1891, brought \$115. The book is a guide for prospective settlers in the Virginia colony and the title, which is very quaint, reads as follows:

VIRGINIA. Impartially Examined and left to publick view, to be considered by all judicious and honest men. Under which Title is comprehended the Degrees from 34 to 39, wherein lyes the rich and healthful Countries of Roanoke, the new Plantations of Virginia, and Maryland. Looked not upon by private men for private ends; but being read, you shall find, the publick good is the Author's only aim. For this piece is no other than the Adventures of Planners faithful Steward, disposing the Ad-venture for the best advantage, advising people of all degrees from the highest knight to the poorest servant, how suddenly to raise their fortunes. Peruse the Table and you shall find the way plainly layd downe. By William Bullock, Gent. 19 April, 1649. Imprimatur Hen: Whaley. London. Printed by John Hammond, and are to be sold at his house | over-against S. Andrews Church in Holborne. 1649.

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Boston Traveler

December 31, 1906

Streets Deep in Slush.

All day yesterday Bostonians waded about in slush and mud ankle deep, simply because employees of the street department would have been liable to arrest if they had attempted to perform their duty. Transportation was held up, handling of the mail was interfered with, and even a South Boston woman, who was sweeping the slush from the sidewalk in front of her home, will be called into court to answer a charge of breaking the law. Hundreds of other cases equally as insignificant were reported, and when the last patrolman had turned in his list after the crusade ended at midnight it was found that 120 "violators" had been notified to appear in court.

Police Commissioner O'Meara says yesterday was but the beginning, and that the arrests will continue each Sunday so long as "the law" is being violated. He wants the courts to deter mine what is lawful work on Sunday. Mr. Moran is sitting back and smiling at himself at the predicament he has placed himself in, and is in a "official tone" demanding in his best "official tone" that the commissioner prosecute every case reported. Past cases will not suit Mr. Moran, and Mr. O'Meara says he will enforce the law.

It was quite possible in "dear old Boston" yesterday for one to secure a shiner, a shave and even a drink, but six clerks in the South Boston Public Library, which observes Sunday hours, and four visitors to the place, were included in those who were summoned for breaking the law.

Thirty-five men who were cleaning cars in the Boston & Albany yards fell victims to the crusade, nine mail clerks in the South Boston postoffice are in the list, which also includes a Back

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, DEC 29, 1906.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS.

Those Added in November Were 600 in Number, Covering a Wide Range—One Novel in Romance.

In the month of November more than 600 volumes were added to the Boston public library, covering a wide range of interests and topics. In the Monthly Bulletin which is published by the library all of these books are classified. Of reference books there were three; under genealogy and heraldry there are 6; biography 21, general history 6, European history 13, of which 2 are in English and the balance in French and German, American history 21, fine arts and archaeology 6, architecture and building 4, artists, 4 works, all foreign, decoration, designs, etc., 2, landscape gardening 2. Then comes music and musicians with 7 works. To the Allen A. Brown musical collection in the library there have been added 24 works, most of them recent operatic scores, under numismatics 3, painting, portraits and color 5, photography 1, geography and travel 15 general, 8 under Europe and 17 under America.

Under language and rhetoric there appear 9 works, bibliography, libraries and books 20; printing, book binding and book plates 5; journalism, authorship and advertising, 1; manuscripts, handwriting, etc. 3; Assyrian literature 1, Danish literature 1, English and American literature 13, fiction in English for reference use 12, French literature 1, German literature 9, Greek and Latin literature 4, Italian literature 2, Persian literature 1, work in German, drama and the stage 23, of which 6 concern Shakespeare, medicine and hygiene 21, general science 2, anthropology and ethnology 3, chemistry and physics 4, mathematics, astronomy, etc., 4.

Under the general head of philosophy, education and ethics, there are nine works; education for children 14, ethics, life, manners and occupations, 4; religion and theology, 46; law, legislation and patents, 9; useful and industrial arts, 2; agriculture, forestry and irrigation, 13; military and naval art, 4; amusements, games and sports, 5; fiction in English, 17; in French, 4; in German, 5; in Hebrew, 1; in Italian, 1; in Latin, 1; in Swedish, 1.

In the children's room there have been added 23 books; concerning associations and clubs, 1; and of medicals and animals, 5. To the branch libraries there have been added 4 volumes on a variety of subjects. To the statistical department 25 works have been added.

The Bulletin also contains a list of books relating to the Melanesians, and a list for teachers and students of kindergarten.

Some were content to accept the fine and paid a \$5 fine without a murmur. Others pleaded guilty through a belief that it is cheaper to pay a fine than to fight, even though they did not have the money to pay the \$5 penalty and had to step into the dock until the wherewithal was forthcoming for their release. Still others, and these were in the majority, appeared with counsel and pleaded not guilty and were ready to contend the charges. These are the men who will determine to the Police Commissioner's satisfaction just how far the premises of the Sunday law extend.

The first of these contested cases to come before Judge Duff was that of Elmer Chickering and two employees who were caught keeping open for business last Sunday, and this starts anew the dispute of whether Boston photographers are going to be allowed to make sittings on the first day of the week. The case, it appears, was not one of the police's own instigation. Samuel Green, the Tremont row photographer, has not been able to do business on the Sabbath day and he has chafed to see others enjoying the trade when he could not. So last Sunday he had men visit various studios in town and in the outlying districts, and one man, under his direction, obtained a sitting at the Chickering studio. With this evidence in hand he brought Mr. Green and two policemen to the place, and the names were taken of Mr. Chickering, Frank Place, his operator, and Joseph H. Jolly, the bookkeeper. All were tried on the charge of keeping open shop for the purpose of doing business, and, although it was proved that the door was kept locked, the fact that arrangements were made to open it on signal satisfied the Court that the place was open for business. To determine other legal points, however, the Court continued the cases until 4 P. M.

The most novel of all of the cases was that of a girl attendant at the branch of the Public Library at 307 Shawmut avenue. Her name was taken Sunday by the very policeman who for the past three years has been detailed at the branch. She is a Boston University student, who works at the library only from 2 P. M. to 9 P. M. on Sundays. It was charged that she took books to and from the racks and gave receipts for them. Judge Duff did not doubt that morally the library was a good Sabbath Day institution, but he did doubt that it was a work of "necessity and charity," and to satisfy himself he suspended judgment until 4 P. M.

Alexander McIntosh, a baker employed at the establishment of Frank Curtis, at the corner of Canton street and Harrison avenue, was caught mixing bread about 10.30 P. M. Sunday. His employer explained that it was necessary to mix dough six or eight hours ahead of baking, but Judge Duff did not consider that it is necessary for the public to have hot bread Monday morning and a \$5 fine was imposed. An appeal was taken.

Nellie Flaherty, however, was discharged. She is an employee of Louis E. Merry's bakery in Endicott street and sold a two-pound carton of sugar. Her employer said that it has come to be the custom of bakers to sell sugar on Sunday and that the sale might rightfully be considered one of the things customarily dealt in by them. The Government had no evidence to refute this and so she went free.

Aaron Berkowitz, an employee of the public grounds department of the city, was caught cleaning the Common and Public Garden of refuse Sunday morning. Judge Duff decided that, in this day and generation, the condition of the Common on Saturday night becomes such that cleaning it on Sunday may be considered a work of necessity.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company could not convince the Court that all of its work is necessary, however. The law says that it may maintain its railway on the Sabbath, but the Court ruled that this does not mean conduct all branches of a railway business. So William J. Donahue and Patrick Nee, who drove a sand team to the different sand stations throughout the city, were found guilty, and so were Edward Brown and John Dunning, who operated the electric shovel which moved coal at the Albany-street power plant. Theirs was work which might have been done by the company on Saturday, even though this might entail greater inconvenience and expense.

Incidentally it developed in the trial of the latter that the road is very short of coal; that since the middle of November there has only been enough for thirty or forty days at the plants and that now there is only seven days' supply at Lincoln wharf. But even this argument did not satisfy Judge Duff of the claim of necessity. All four defendants were found guilty, and at the request of counsel sentence was postponed. There are a number of other cases against Elevated employees to be tried.

The Adams Express Company fared better. Two policemen entered the office at 83 Summer street Sunday and found forty clerks at work. They obtained the names of all and a summons had been issued against just one, James W. Clark, as a test case. The policemen could not identify him, however, so the Court ordered his discharge.

Then there was Edward F. Judge, an Adams Express Company employee, who moved express matter from one of the New York trains. Charles E. Mann, secretary of the Railroad Commission, was present to explain that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has permission to run on Sunday the trains from which he was unloading. The Court decided that this

constituted a legislative permission to do the work necessary to the operating of these trains. Judge was consequently discharged.

There was a fine of \$5 to be paid by Carroll C. Whittemore, the caterer at 88 Massachusetts avenue, for keeping his shop open on Sunday, and another \$5 fine for a driver of his, Fred E. Grant, who was seen loading ice cream into a wagon. Both appealed.

When a recess was taken there was still a long docket waiting to be tried, and with tomorrow there will be another long list of defendants who will answer summonses, and, without any new business, the attention of one Judge will be occupied with Sunday cases for several days.

pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 for selling sausages on Sunday.

Arthur Wilsey of 24 Washington st. pleaded guilty to the charge of dressing store window on Sunday and was fined \$5.

Morris J. Fitzgerald, a clerk in the city collector's office, charged with making public records on last Sunday, pleaded not guilty, and the case was postponed until Jan. 10.

Robert Hubbard of 755 Bayleat st., who was arrested on the charge of sterilizing milk at his place of business on Sunday, was discharged. He maintained that the sterilizing of milk was necessary for the health of infants, and Judge Duff sustained him.

FINED FOR SETTING BREAD.

Boston people must do without fresh bread on Monday, according to a decision rendered by Judge Duff in the case of Alexander McIntosh, a baker employed at the corner of Hampden st. and Harrison ave., charged with having violated the Sunday observance laws by setting bread on Sunday evening.

McIntosh maintained that it was necessary to make bread on Sunday, since it was a food product.

Judge Duff said that it was not necessary to have fresh bread on Monday, however, although he did admit that it was necessary that people should be furnished with the "staff of life."

McIntosh was fined \$5, but appealed and was held in jail.

MAY CLEAN UP COMMON.

"In this day and generation, the work of cleaning a large public park, like the Boston Common or the Public Garden, on Sunday may be considered a necessity," Judge Duff said in the hearing of Aaron Berkowitz, charged with picking up papers off the Common and sweeping up refuse on the Lord's day.

The defendant stated that both the Public Garden and the Common were in unbecomingly bad condition on Sunday mornings, and that to walk through them if they were not cleaned would be unpleasant for pedestrians.

DECISION RESERVED IN LIBRARY CASE.

_____ case that of _____

thorities. We gathered in one room and were talking the thing over when the professors began coming in one by one in an effort to have us desist.

"Finally, John Revere, the leader of the class, looked out of the window and saw Prof. Longfellow coming, and he said:

"Here comes Prof. Longfellow, and we'll listen to everything he says."

"We did listen, and the way he thrilled me by his words is the only thing I remember of the rest of that night. I don't remember what happened to the rebellion, but the thrill of Prof. Longfellow's address to us rebellious students remains with me still."

Col. Higginson spoke of Longfellow's peculiarities and said that, though his memory might be wrong, he was positive he had seen the poet in Cambridge wearing trousers the stripes of which ran spirally up the legs.

"Longfellow's Poetry of America" was the subject of Mr. Stead's lecture.

"Longfellow was a true American and loved America, a faithful child of the republic and of his century," he said.

"The Mayflower bore for him a richer freight than the Argo; and the Charles was fairer than the Cam. When our national sin was rampant he was a voice for the slave, and upon the nameless graves of those heroes who died to save the state will bloom forever the flower of his song. He discounts the centuries for us and makes us see our young history in the same glow which shrouds the middle age romance."

"It was not to the revolutionary time that his imagination turned most fondly, but rather to the old colonial and provincial days. Fully one-half of the total of Longfellow's poetry is devoted to subjects relating to American history and life."

Boston American.
January 20, 1907.

LIBRARY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION DANCE

The fifth annual reception and dance of the Boston Public Library Benefit Association is to be given to-morrow evening in Paul Revere Hall. Hundreds of invitations have been sent out, and from responses received so far it is certain that a great throng will be in attendance. The floor will be in charge of Michael J. Conroy, assisted by Clement Hayes, Robert Dupre, Garrett Lacey, Joseph A. Mayer and Jeremiah J. Sullivan.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, JAN 20, 1907.

PROMOTES A HIGHER CIVIC LIFE—

Dr Horace G. Wadlin.

THE highest service the public library renders is the promotion of a better citizenship and a higher civic life. It is for this, primarily, that it exists. Its work with the children, supplementing that of the schools; its aid to the artisan or mechanic in opening to him possibilities of greater efficiency; its usefulness to the general reader who comes to it for relaxation from the activities of our sometimes too strenuous industrial or business life; all issue finally in benefits to the individual, which broaden into social benefits as those who have received them become better fitted to meet and mingle in their various civic relations.

Civilization is largely dependent on the collected wisdom of the past, recorded in books and transmitted from one generation to another. From the vantage ground thus established progress is made by each generation to higher levels of imagination, science and the arts.

Until the public library was established books were accessible only to the privileged few, a so-called bookish or literary class. But through the public library the heretofore unprivileged are brought within the influence of the world of literature, "an unfailing source of intellectual improvement and rational enjoyment."

As pointed out many years ago by those who were instrumental in establishing the Boston public library—the first great city library absolutely free to all—it is of paramount importance, under political and social institutions like ours, that the means of general information shall be so diffused that the largest possible number of persons may freely use them. It is in this field that the public library finds its widest opportunity and confers its greatest public benefit.

Horace G. Wadlin

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, JAN 22, 1907.

A. SHUMAN A TRUSTEE.

Accepts Position on the Museum of Fine Arts Board—Well Known for His High Civic Spirit.

A. Shuman has accepted the position of a trustee of the museum of Fine Arts. The trustees feel that Mr. Shuman's services in connection with this office will be of especial value because of his broad experience. He has always been deeply interested in the fine arts and is one of the trustees of the finest monument in the city—the John Boyle O'Reilly monument in the Fenway. Mr. Shuman several years ago presented to the public library a bronze replica of Martin Luther's famous bust of Wendell Phillips. He is especially concerned in the educational influence of art on the community as a whole, and his well-known civic spirit will make him a welcome addition to a board, which has always been composed of men of the highest civic ideals.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1907

ONE OF ART MUSEUM'S TRUSTEES

A. Shuman Accepts Honor Conferred at the Annual Meeting

A. Shuman has accepted the place as one of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to which he was elected by the board at the recent annual meeting. The trustees feel that Mr. Shuman's standing in the community and his well-known public spirit are a sufficient guarantee of the value of his presence on the board. Mr. Shuman is already trustee of the John Boyle O'Reilly monument, and is much interested in the educational value of art on the community at large. Some time ago he presented to the Public Library a bronze replica of Martin Luther's bust of Wendell Phillips.

Boston Traveler
January 22, '07

LIBRARY DANCE

Benefit Association Entertains at Paul Revere Hall.

One of the most successful events of the mid-winter season was the fifth annual reception and dance of the Public Library Benefit Association held in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics building, last night. The members of the association entertaining over 600 guests.

The hall never looked prettier than last night. The decorations, although simple, were in good taste and harmonized pleasingly with the soft tones of the interior. Palms, ferns and other greenery screened the orchestra, and also gave a pleasing background to the charmingly gowned women and athletic young men as they danced the dreamy mazes of waltzes and germanes.

The special guests of the evening included Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Librarian Horace G. Wadlin, President James T. Barrett of the common council, and Dr. Thomas Dwight, Thomas Boyle and Solomon Lincoln of the board of library trustees.

Boston Globe.
January 22, 1907

ENTERTAINS 600 GUESTS.

Boston Public Library Benefit Association Holds Annual Reception and Ball in Paul Revere Hall.



MISS J. ROSE ZANGO
AID.

ROBERT F.
DIXON,
AID.

MISS ALICE
DOWNEY,
AID.



CLEMENT T. HAYES,
AID.

Last evening occurred the fifth annual reception and dance of the Public Library benefit association, in Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, where the members of the association entertained about 600 guests.

The special guests included Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Librarian Horace G. Wadlin, Pres James T. Barrett of the common council and Dr. Thomas Dwight, Thomas Boyle and Solomon Lincoln of the board of library trustees, and some members of the board of aldermen.

The decorations, although simple, were in good taste and harmonized pleasingly with the bright interior. Palms, ferns and other greenery partly screened the orchestra.

During the early portion of the evening the reception took place and several of the special guests met the officers and prominent members of the association. Acting as a reception committee were the following: Walter G. Forsyth, Otto A. Hermann, Mary A. Berran, S. Jennie Devilling, Alexander D. McGee, Florence F. Richards, Horace L. Wheeler, John H. Reardon, James L. Kelley, Johannan Zouss, Henry Niedermaier.

Pierce E. Buckley was marshal, Michael J. Conroy was floor director and Robert F. Dixon, Clement T. Hayes, Garrett Lacey, Joseph A. Mayer and Jeremiah J. Sullivan were assistant floor directors. There was a corps of aids as follows:

T. Frank Brennan, William B. Cole,

George H. Connor, James L. Doyle, Alexander C. Fogel, Thomas H. Gillis, Thomas H. Guinan, Thomas Goodwin, John J. Morgan, John L. McKiernan, George V. Mooney, Harry F. Mayor, Charles W. Murphy, Matthew Muckensturm, James L. Sullivan, Charles W. Webster, Miss Josephine Day, Miss Alice Downey, Miss Flora A. Ennis, Miss Alice M. Hennessey, Miss Katherine J. Gorham, Miss Mary B. Kiley, Miss Alice C. McLaughlin, Miss Katherine M. McMillan, Miss Anna M. McNeil, Miss Alice McQuarrie, Miss Alphonse Olson, Miss Alice B. O'cott, Miss Mary C. Toy, Miss Mary E. Riley, Miss Ella T. Shea, Miss Elvior Williams, Miss J. Rose Zango.

The proceeds will be used to swell the benevolent funds of the association.

Boston Traveler
January 22, 1907

Employees of the Boston Public Library and the many friends of Mr. Otto Fletcher, assistant librarian of the library, will be pained to hear that he has been compelled to return to the City Hospital because of a little accident. Some months ago Mr. Fletcher was crossing Copley square when struck by an automobile. He was badly injured, and received a broken leg. Around Christmas time, having recovered sufficiently, he was removed from the hospital to his home. His condition improved, and the other day, while attempting to walk across the floor of his home one of his crutches slipped from under him, throwing him to the ground and injuring his lame leg.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1907

EDWARD H. COBB'S LECTURES

Poston Teacher Makes Second Appearance in Free Public Library Course

A large and cultured audience greeted Mr. Edward H. Cobb of Cambridge, master of Boston English High School, last night, when he delivered his second lecture in the course of free public illustrated lectures which is being given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Cobb is a very interesting lecturer, and is especially well equipped for the work through study and research made a few years ago while abroad.

His topic last night was "The Panathenaic Festival and the Acropolis of Athens." A week ago his subject was "The Olympic Games, Their Value in Greek Life." Last night, as in the previous lecture, the unrivalled art was dwelt upon in brief but scholarly manner, as an adjunct to the dramatic element of the festival; in part its cause, and in part its effect. Interesting views of the Acropolis from a distance were given; then the contents and the progress of the great procession were described. With the procession the audience went up the grand Propylaea to see the glorious collection of buildings and statues as they once looked and were shown in the restored pictures. Then they listened to the imposing ceremonies at the east end of the Parthenon, and the entrance before the great statue of Athena, where the prizes were awarded. The symbolic character of Athena's accessories were so explained as to show again Phidias's exalted conception. The fine opportunity was also seized to point out the difference between the Doric and the Ionic styles of architecture.

When the Parthenon was presented, attention was called to the buoyancy, elasticity and undefined charm; later the causes were fully explained. We value the Parthenon; first, for the exquisite symmetry; secondly, for the marvellous skill in workmanship; thirdly, for the metopes and frieze, and finally for the pediments.

As proof of the symmetry, it was explained how the Hellenes studied the comparison of every dimension with all the other parts, in order to get the most perfect proportion. The delicate sense of fitness which led them to make the spaces between the columns at the ends narrower, to introduce the two parts of the capital, to make the edges of the columns curve out a very little in order to correct the feeling of heaviness which comes from perfectly straight lines, and the curving up of the horizontal lines of the floor and entablature, was a fascinating study and one into which the lecturer went in a whole-souled manner.

As proofs of the great skill in workmanship, views were shown illustrating the fitting of the drums of the columns upon one another, so that the joinings can hardly be seen. Attention was also called to the perfect shape of all the forms in the ornamentation and of the tests that the columns will stand.

Equally marvellous was the technique of the frieze, where the figures of a relief that could be allowed only 24 inches in depth were made to appear three or four deep by curving out parts of the bodies. The grace of the riders and the fiery vigor of their steeds were conspicuous features.

The group in the east pediment illustrating the birth of Athena was fittingly left for the close, for it was the most important conception in the Hellenic religion and civilization. A part of this group, the Three Fates, the acme of art and the despair of artists, was left vividly impressed on the audience.

In his first lecture the idea was very fully illustrated that Greek sculpture was largely dependent on the athletic contest, and also that the Olympian games and the sculpture were deeply infused with religion. The beautiful statues and figures of the athletes were due largely to the fact that the games were an offering to Zeus, and therefore nothing but perfect forms in athlete and statue would do in the presence of their chief god; for the gods were thought to be very near and to enjoy these festivals. Another indication of their sacred character was this: in 1100 years only thirteen contestants had to be disgraced for unfairness. The extraordinary honors paid to the victor and the reasons why we cannot restore the games in all their glory were discussed in an interesting and thorough manner. The salient points of art at Olympia, especially the renowned Hermes, were strongly presented, in order to show more clearly the value of the games to the Hellenes and also to us. The Hellenic power of idealizing was a characteristic that appeared in every part. Especially telling was the exalted conception which Phidias illustrated in his statue of Zeus.

BOSTON POST,

January 26, 1907

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

It is a good and encouraging omen for the future of the Museum of Fine Arts that the Board of Trustees of this institution has received the accession of Mr. A. Shuman to its membership. Mr. Shuman will bring to the direction of this great art enterprise those qualities of executive force and intelligent energy which are peculiarly needed in the field of development upon which the Museum of Fine Arts has entered.

Mr. Shuman's connection with art in Boston has been fortunate and fruitful. His gifts to Faneuil Hall and the Public Library, his services on the John Boyle O'Reilly Memorial Association, the recognition of his work along esthetic lines which has been made by Tufts College, are well known. It is, indeed, seldom that such appreciation and knowledge of art are combined in the same individual with skill in the advancement of large enterprises along material lines. As a merchant, a financier, a practical philanthropist, Mr. Shuman has made his mark broad over Boston. The City Hospital is a monument to his untiring zeal and intelligent labor during a score of years.

The projected development of the Museum of Fine Arts, so long in realization, may be confidently accepted as an assured fact under the impulse of Mr. Shuman's energy.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, JAN 31, 1907.

REMBRANDT REPRODUCTIONS

Preliminary Sketches and Finished Pictures on Exhibition in Art Gallery of Public Library.

In the art gallery of the public library on Copley sq., on the third floor, there has been hung a comprehensive exhibition of reproductions of some of the most famous paintings by Rembrandt, the celebrated Dutch artist—the greatest of all painters of Holland and one of the most versatile and effective etchers the world has produced.

The exhibition is of special value because it includes an admirable series of the rough, preliminary sketches which Rembrandt made for some of his most noted pictures and etchings.

These sketches show the idea as it was first formed, and most of them include besides the rough outline of the figures and composition in each case, a suggestion of the color value in the broad masses of light and shade. It is these sketches which the student should look at most carefully as they show not only the method of work of the artist, but also the firm grasp he had of every picture from the start. These sketches were made under the strong mental pressure of the artist when the idea was conceived, when it had its birth in his mind. Some of them look as if they were done in feverish haste—mere memorandums. But the touch of the master is in every one of them.

These sketches have been so beautifully reproduced that they may be said to be exact facsimiles, and among these perhaps one of the most noticeable is the sketch of his young bride, " Saskia," made three days after their wedding. It is a happy face—the face of a healthy young woman, taken when she was at the height of her happiness in her unconventional old straw hat and jilly holding in one of her hands a little flower as she gazes with a knowing smile into the intent face of her artist husband, who was himself a fine type of healthy young manhood at the time. Somehow this trivial little sketch of Saskia is more interesting than that portrait of her in which she sits on her husband's knee decked out in a splendid costume while he holds aloft a glass as they both turn around to the unseen spectators before he drinks a health to his bride.

Other notable sketches are "The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Johannes Weyland," the study for "St. Jerome" in two colors, a sketch for the famous portrait of "Jean Six," a sketch of three women looking out of a doorway—very powerful in its light and shade effects; a sketch of "Abraham Sending Away Hagar," a sketch of "Christ's Return from Gethsemane," a sketch of "The First Appearance of Christ to Mary Magdalen," "The Farewell of Tobias," a close sketch for the portrait of "Cornelius Chase Anso," a pen and ink sketch of "Simon in the Temple," a sketch of a sleeping old woman, a rough sketch of an old man seated, a simple outline sketch for a picture of "The Discovery of Moses in the Bulrushes," a study for a St. Jerome in two colors, and a sketch of "Isaac Blessing Jacob."

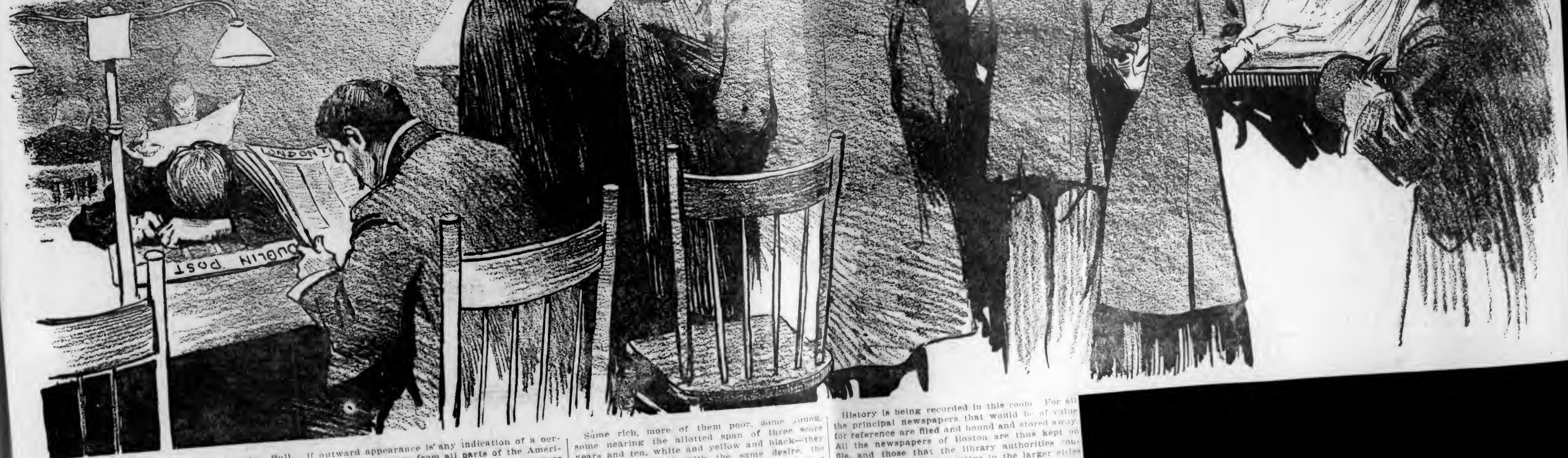
The reproductions of finished pictures are some of them photographs and others intaglio photographs; all large and very well done. Notable among these is the famous portrait picture of the five "Synopses," regarded as one of the greatest portrait pictures ever painted. It is in the Rijks museum at Amsterdam.

The "Night Watch," from the same museum, is regarded as one of Rembrandt's best pictures. From King Edward's collection comes the "Adoration of the Wise Men," from Boni de Castellani's collection the portrait of "Nicholas Ruts" and the "Supper at Emmaus," from the collection of Mme E. Audre.

There is also a very fine reproduction of the anatomy lesson and a half dozen good reproductions of different portraits which the artist painted of himself, the most notable of which is probably the portrait in the National gallery, London.

ALL NATIONS RUB ELBOWS HERE

*Newspaper Room at the Public Library
Speaks a Score of Languages,
and Suggests Home to Thousands*



JOHNNY CRAPAUD and John Bull, Johnny with his exquisite neatness and John with his quiet air of proprietorship, the Turk and the Armenian, the exiled Russian and elbow-banded Russian Jew are all brothers and elbow-mates at the newspaper room in the Public Library. It is as cosmopolitan as an ocean liner, or the Champs Elysees on a hot midsummer night. It is suggestive of home to all men, this quiet newspaper room in the Copley square building, and it speaks a score of languages.

Sanguine as he was of the boon that a newspaper room would prove to the travelling and local public in connection with a public library, William C. Told of Atkinson, N. H., probably never appreciated the extent of the popularity of the room founded by his munificence in a city in which he was not even a resident, would attain. Of all the reading rooms the most liberally patronized, even Bates Hall not exceeding in number of visitors.

On a stormy, blustery day recently the newspaper room held well over a hundred visitors. At a table reserved for women an elderly spinster went through each column of a Rhode Island paper with keenest eagerness. At her left hand sat a white-haired woman deeply immersed in the happenings of Seattle as chronicled in a daily paper of that city. Grouped about the table were other women of all ages, of all degrees of life—

if outward appearance is any indication of a person's circumstances—from all parts of the American continent, too, to judge by the newspapers they were perusing.

A marine with the tan of tropical suns still upon his cheeks was reading, 10 feet away, the latest edition of a Hongkong paper. In the chair at his elbow a stout German reposed contentedly, gathering some idea of the happenings of the Vaterland from a Berlin sheet. When one sees a florid gentleman of aggressively good health, of unimpeachable manner, of heavy mustache and military bearing, wearing a monocle, and the said gentleman is bending, absorbed, over a copy of the London Times, there is no inclination to put him down for anything but an Englishman.

Of slimmer build, of immaculate dress, with carefully trimmed beard and hat that suggest the Bohemian, a young French doctor visiting America stands a few feet from where the Englishman has stationed himself with a quiet suggestion of exclusiveness. He is reading, with scarcely concealed delight, the Paris Figaro.

One or two Italians, a Russian Jew, humble of dress but watchful and intent, a Japanese student reading his newspaper from Japan in English; an Armenian who years ago was a refugee, but is now a thriving citizen of the United States; and who comes here regularly to glean the current news of the city of the Sultan; a Norwegian miner fresh from the mining camps of the western states, with a craving for home news—they form a crowd that can only be duplicated in the Champs Elysees.

Some rich, more of them poor, some young, some nearing the allotted span of three score years and ten, white and yellow and black—they were all consumed with the same desire, they were all longing for "home" and all that it means to a wanderer.

But there were others of different type—students who in the preparation of an essay require certain material only to be had in the records of everyday events, men and women with hobbies who make it a practice to spend a certain amount of time each week in the newspaper room, digesting out quaint facts for reference. Not a few odd characters of this description are to be met with in this portion of the library, and the direction in which their delving runs would astound any body but a library official used to the vagaries of its many readers.

If one has any curiosity about what everyday people are doing in the civilized portions of China, here can be found papers that will enlighten him. Should one desire to ascertain the political situation in Italy, Austria or Germany or Spain, papers from these countries of the most recent date are on file in this world storehouse. It sends its news sheets to this world storehouse—South Africa, Australia, India, Russia—scarcely a country in the world where are published newspapers that could possibly be of use to any of the scores of nationalities represented in Boston's population and her large contingents of visitors, is represented here by the printed page. All told, the reading room of the library keeps on file, from day to day, nearly 400 newspapers.

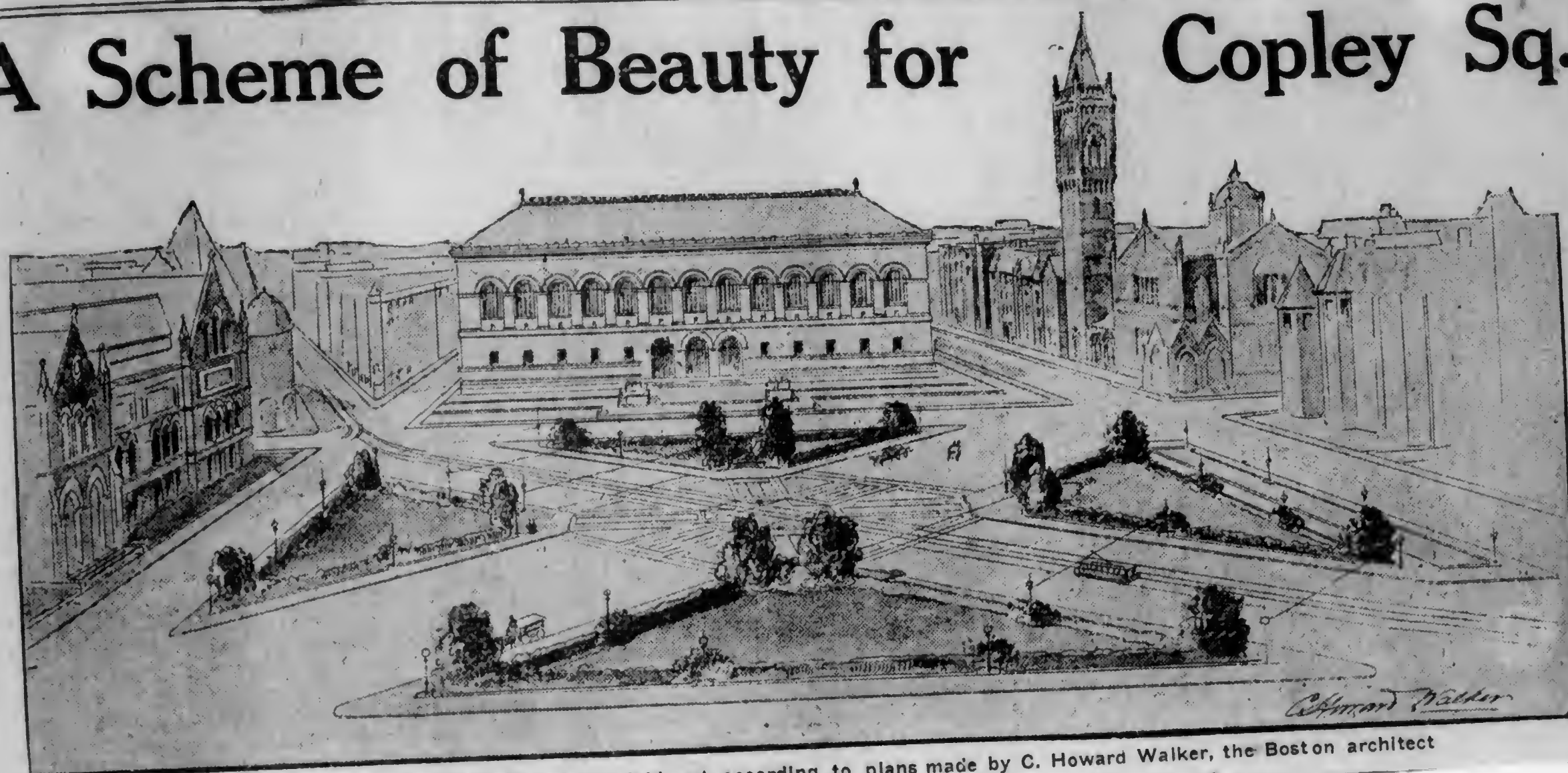
History is being recorded in this room. For all the principal newspapers that would be of value for reference are filed and bound and stored away. All the newspapers of Boston are thus kept on file, and those that the library authorities consider the most representative in the larger cities of the United States. England, too, and France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Russia, parts of China and Japan, Canada, Australia—a veritable number of the most representative and reputable newspapers of all these countries may be had in volume form by inquiry of the attendants of the newspaper room. It would, of course, be impossible to preserve and bind the copies each day of all the newspapers received. That would require a building for storage purposes that would cover the whole of Copley square.

Chief among the treasures of this file room are a copy of the Boston News Letter, which first saw the light in 1715, and is the oldest copy of a newspaper in the library, and complete files of the Boston Gazette, published from 1747 to 1797; one of the most important publications of the revolutionary period. During the revolution, these files were hidden in Cambridge to prevent destruction by the English troops.

Of all the files in the reading room, the most complete and the largest is probably the *Moniteur Universel* of Paris, which extends back to the first issue in 1791, and is continued up to the present time, though now it is known as the *Journal Officiel*. Strangest of all the frequenters of the room is one from Jerusalem, printed in Hebrew.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1907

A Scheme of Beauty for Copley Sq.



Copley square, recognized for many years as a beauty spot of Boston, is to be still further improved.

The Copley square to be will equal, it is said, any public square or promenade in the world.

The first great change in this section of the Back Bay will be the building of a public park to take the place of the present square there.

A plan under consideration for a dozen years will be put into effect, and the \$40,000 which the city has appropriated for the purpose will simply give the new Conley square a start.

Thousands more will be expended here

The present square will be eliminated and built upon the spot will be a public garden consisting of four triangles.

Mr. Walker the Designer

These four grass plots will be arranged symmetrically upon the axes of the Museum of Fine Arts and the Public Library. Boylston street and Huntington avenue will form the outside boundaries of the plotted area. Two diagonal avenues will cross the square thus formed.

The design for the new square was made by C. Howard Walker, the Beacon street architect. Mr. Walker has been years at work upon it. Way back in 1892 there was a rumor that a design for the embellishment of Copley square was contemplated, in which would be incorporated a number of equestrian statues.

The Boston Society of Architects considered that any such contemplated scheme should receive the most careful attention, and brought about a competition amongst its members and other architects.

A great number of designs were submitted and the one placed first by Mr. Walker was in all important respects the one just approved and accepted by the

There was a design, placed second, by Arthur Rotch, in which a sunken garden occupied the centre of the square. This was extremely attractive, but, in the opinion of the judges, interfered with the traffic across the square. The character of Mr. Rotch's design so commended itself to the Society of Architects that they desired a sort of referendum in regard to the merits of the designs, and all were placed on exhibition in the Art Club gallery and visitation by ballot.

Favored Sunken Garden

By this popular vote, Mr. Rotch's design was placed first and Mr. Walker's second, and both architects were instructed to collaborate and produce a design incorporating, if possible, the best ideas of each. This was an extremely difficult task, as both designs were of entirely different character. After Mr. Rotch's death, however, the sunken garden idea was abandoned and the first design reappeared, with slight changes. The peculiar plots will be grass

The four triangular plots will be sown and their borders hemmed in with beautiful plants and shrubs. At the inner point of each triangle Mr. Walker expects statues will be placed there for private persons. Backing against the shrubbery will be long, single rows of stone seats that the weary may sit and rest and enjoy the grandeurs that a

A portion of the land, at the present time owned by Trinity Church and about the edifice, will be sacrificed. The city will take, giving in exchange

Museum to Go

The second great alteration to appear in the Copley square of the future will be the removal of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The property was sold several years ago and will be taken by the syndicate, which purchased it, in the summer of 1909. The present building will be torn down and rebuilt in Fenway, near the Simmons College buildings.

The report was current last week that on the site of the Museum would be erected a hotel, of palm garden style, to be patterned after a magnificent European hostelry.

The work on the new square will begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground and will be completed, it is expected, in a few months.

BOSTON HERALDPublished Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXI., No. 60.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1907.

**BIG STAMP ALBUM
TO PUBLIC LIBRARY**

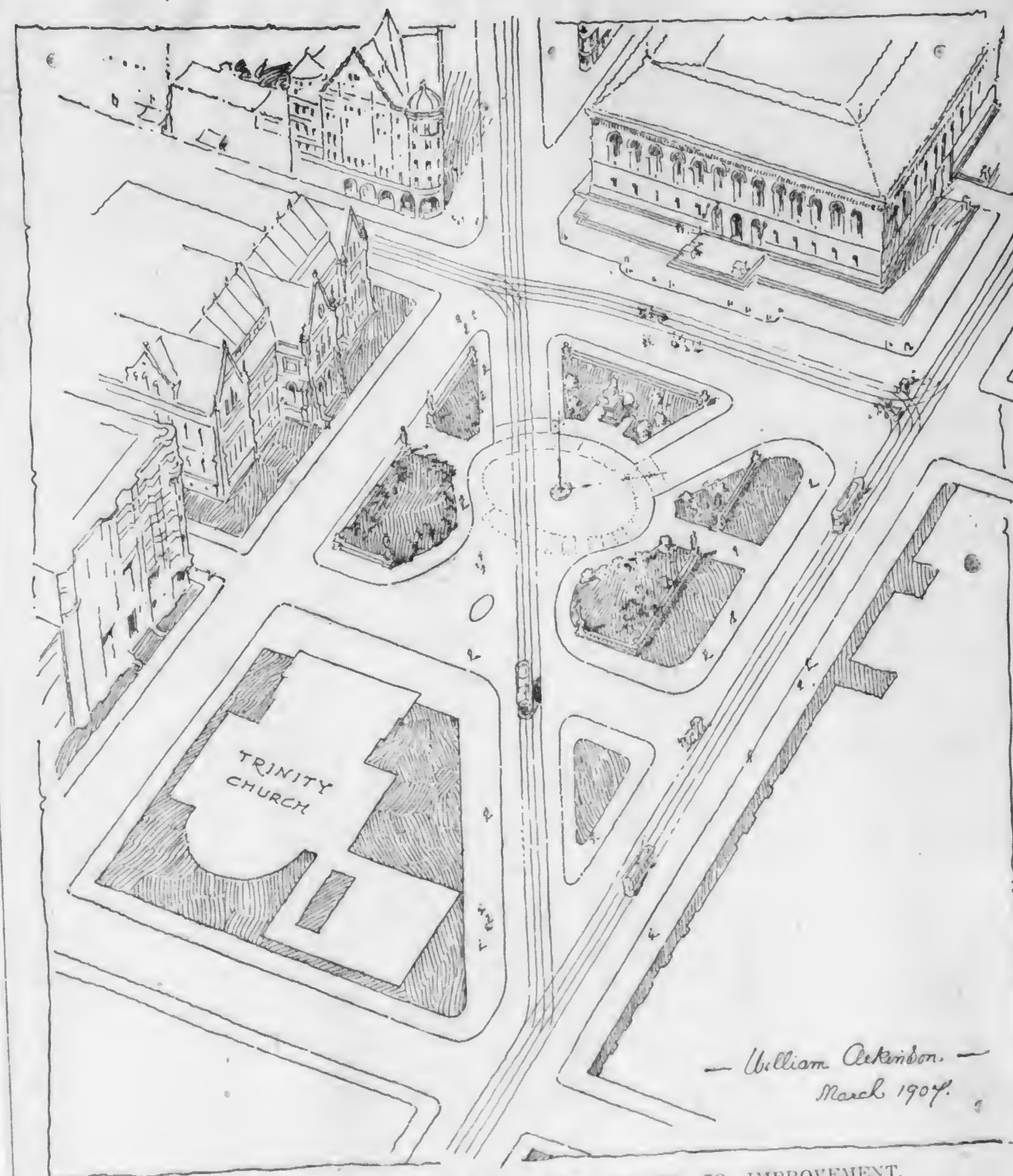
By the will of Mrs. Harriet F. Warren the Boston Public Library comes into possession of one of the most complete postage stamp collections in the country. It took over 30 years of continuous work to assemble the collection, and it includes almost every postage stamp issued by countries in the postal union during that time.

The collection is valued at \$2000. In addition, the Homoeopathic Hospital gets \$5000 to maintain a free bed.

Boston Globe.
March 5, 1907.

COPLEY-SQ IMPROVEMENT.

Plan Submitted by William Atkinson Considers the Retaining of the Car Tracks.



WILLIAM ATKINSON'S PLAN FOR COPLEY SQ IMPROVEMENT.

The architectural "problem" of Boston has long been Copley sq. and many plans have been suggested for its improvement. It is not a problem which can be solved, however, until certain things have been decided on. If, as has been suggested, the subway is extended to and under the square so that the car tracks could be removed from Huntington av., Boylston st. and Dartmouth st., the problem would be a much more simple one than it is at present. Then if the grass plot in front of the museum could be secured so that St James av. could be run in a straight line to Dartmouth st., the square would certainly lend itself to a dignified treatment which is not possible under present conditions. The Boston society of architects, through its committee recently submitted a plan which considered these alterations. Another plan has just been submitted by William Atkinson, a prominent architect who has given the subject much consideration, and which considers the

retaining of the car tracks as they are at present, but includes the change suggested by extending St James av in a straight line through the plot of land in front of the museum, and also takes for granted that the little triangle in front of Trinity church becomes public property and can be utilized in the scheme which he proposes. In his plan Mr Atkinson considers that Copley sq extends from the public library to hotel Brunswick and Charlestown st. thus including Trinity church and as a building within the square, and as one of its elements, Huntington av. thus becomes the true diagonal of this larger Copley sq. its vista not being obstructed. The public library, as the most important building, facing the square, is the axis of this plan as a basis. The axis of the plan, is made while recognized by the plan, is made subordinate. Upon the axes of these two buildings as a center is located a plaza, through which Huntington av. passes. A second diagonal will extend from the porch of Trinity church to the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth sts. In this plan the width of Huntington av in the square has been reduced to that of Boylston st between the sidewalks. The oval space in the center is designed to be paved with large blocks signed to be paved with large blocks in concentric rings and in the center is placed a slender mast for an electric light. In front of the public library a monument is indicated. Enclosing the plaza around the central oval are balustrades with columns at the corners. These plots are designed to be planted with flowers. The sidewalk upon the Boylston side is designed to be of extra width, so as to afford an opportunity for entrances to a future subway under that street. In front of Trinity church is an oval plot or "pocket" to continue the line of the Huntington sidewalk. The sidewalk of the Trinity church lot is increased in width on the Huntington side, giving an increased dignity to that structure.

Its essential elements Mr Atkinson's plan is not expensive, as the car tracks are not disturbed and the creation of the three triangles which form the basis of the plan means nothing more than a rearrangement of sidewalks and the placing of a certain amount of turf.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1907

The Librarian

Mr. William C. Lane in his report as Librarian of Harvard University states that the corporation has authorized the construction of an addition along the north side of the east stack at Gore Hall, the addition to contain two stories and a basement. This will result in an enlarged delivery room (a great need); a small reference and reading room opening from it; three rooms for the staff, so that assistants need no longer work in the stack; a room in which all the rare books and many of the manuscripts can be assembled convenient for use; a map room, also serviceable as a study room; a classroom, in which small classes may meet; storerooms in the basement; a lunch-room for ladies of the staff; and an hydraulic lift. Very little additional shelf room, however, will be permitted by the change, and the lack of shelving will remain an embarrassment.

A larger income for administration is the other great need of the library. During the last seven years the number of volumes received annually has increased eighty per cent; the income available for the purchase of books seventy-four per cent; the cards added annually to the public catalogue seventy-four per cent; while the salary and wages roll of the library has grown less than eleven per cent, and the total cost of administration less than ten per cent. "It is a fair inference from these figures, either that the work of the library was conducted in an extravagant and unreasonably elaborate manner seven years ago, or that at the present day it has been cut down by a too stringent economy to a point where some considerable portion of it does not get done at all. That the latter and not the former inference is the true one is evident to all who know the library."

Mr. Lane further says, "The custom of lending to other libraries and of borrowing from them in return increases from year to year. . . . The number of books borrowed is naturally much less, not because of unwillingness to lend on the part of other libraries, but because our own collection is, without doubt, the richest and the most comprehensive library for a scholar's use in this country. Over fifteen hundred volumes were sent in the course of the last year to other libraries for the use of resident scholars, or in some cases to individuals directly. . . . this is evidently one of the largest services which the library renders to scholarship, and one of the most highly prized. I wish that the library might be better equipped to perform it. With a suitable endowment for this service . . . this library might usefully conduct a central lending library for the benefit of all other colleges in America. Such a plan would be of the greatest practical value to all the smaller colleges, and could, I believe, be inaugurated here more economically and with larger results than anywhere else."

The other side of this system of inter-library loans at Harvard is represented by seventy-five special catalogues issued by other libraries, and posted on the public catalogue case. These are to give the student an idea of the resources which are at his command through the system of exchanges. They are lists of books on Africa in the present interest, the material on Government Boston Public Library, or on Government control of railroads in the New York Public Library. Secondly they show the extent of notable collections in other libraries, the Barton Shakespeare collection of the Boston Public Library, or the catalogue of Russian works and books on Slavic history and literature in the library of Yale University.

No great single gift of books has marked the year at Harvard, though the number of gifts has been about as large as ever. From the Austrian and Prussian, from the Japanese and Chilean governments have come important donations of governmental records and official maps. The gifts of money for

the purchase of books have been more numerous than ever before. Professor A. C. Coolidge has given altogether over \$6000 to the library, and through him an anonymous donor presented \$1000 to found the John Lothrop Motley collection on Dutch history.

Throughout the University from the Museum to Boylston Hall are scattered twenty-nine special reference libraries, containing over 47,000 books, all but about 3000 of which form permanent collections. To enlarge the library of philosophy Mr. Reginald C. Robbins of Boston gave \$4000. This library covers the history of philosophy, metaphysics, logic, aesthetics, ethics, and the philosophy of religion. The collection on psychology is shelved in the same room, and Dr. Benjamin Rand is in immediate charge of the library. These special reference collections form one of the most agreeable opportunities for the reader or student that the University Library affords. A great drawback of the main reading room at Gore Hall is (or used to be not very long ago) its lack of ventilation. In the smaller libraries the student of a special subject could often find an appealing collection of books and a fair supply of oxygen which he might have all to himself, or at least, share only with a few others. One librarian at least, recalls with pleasure when he was permitted access to the Child Memorial Library of English Literature. He became then forever an advocate of free and open access to books, in a college library, at least.

The lack of shelf room, which the Librarian of Harvard declares to be one of his most serious difficulties, has been illustrated in an incident in Mr. Flaudrau's "Diary of a Freshman." Mr. Lane probably did not care to quote that work in an official report, but there is no reason why it should not be mentioned here, especially since it bears on the subject of "dead books," which librarians have not ceased to discuss since President Eliot's address before them at Magnolia five years ago. Mr. Flaudrau's freshman and a classmate make their initial visit to the library of Harvard University. Their first impression is something like this. "We could not get to the desk at first, as there was a little, red-faced, old gentleman walking angrily up and down in front of it, while a terrified librarian and several pages were cowering behind it. The librarian was murmuring: 'But I can get you the book the first thing in the morning, sir.' At this the little, old gentleman burst out with: 'I tell you I want the book now, sir, now!' He was so excited and peevish that several students in the next room pushed open the swinging doors and stuck their heads out to see what was the matter. The old gentleman went on: 'Tomorrow morning, indeed, sir! You're preposterous, sir, preposterous! It's an outrage, an outrage! I shall certainly speak to the president about this before the sun goes down on my wrath!'

"Well, we inquired of a page and found that he is the greatest philosopher of modern times. It seems that he had called to get a book that had not been asked for in fifteen years, and found that it had been carted away to the crypt of Appleton Chapel to make room for something that seemed more universal in its appeal."

Boston Transcript
March 17, 1907

Exhibition of Sicilian Pictures

A ninteresting exhibition of pictures of Sicily is open in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library, including water-color sketches and paintings by George P. Fernald. Mr. Fernald will give the free lecture of the current week in the lecture hall, Thursday evening, describing out-of-the-way places in Sicily, with their architectural and landscape attractions, illustrated by lantern slides from his own negatives.

The Boston Journal

March 22, 1907

Isn't the governor's council a bit impatient in its implied rebuke of Senator Kitchin for failing to deliver the Banks statue? To be sure, he has been five years about it, but then Saint Gaudens has been fifteen in providing works for the facade of the Public Library, and they're not yet in sight. These gentlemen simply will not hurry.

Boston Evening Record
March 24, 1907

At the Public Library there are files of the Boston Daily Advertiser dating from 1813, a stretch of 94 years. In the old days news was not as plentiful as today, and the most interesting stories were printed in three or four lines. The news columns resemble a reprint of telegrams. The old files show, however, that advertising is not a new art, as there is column after column of paid matter setting forth the merits of various enterprises of the day.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

March 20, 1907

An interesting exhibition of pictures of Sicily is open in the exhibition room of the Public Library, including water-color sketches and paintings by George P. Fernald. Mr. Fernald will give the free lecture of the current week in the lecture hall of the current week in the lecture hall of Thursday evening, describing out-of-the-way places in Sicily, with their architectural and landscape attractions, illustrated by lantern slides from his own negatives.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907

I would like to make a few inquiries regarding Gleason's Pictorial. The Transcript of Oct. 10, 1896, said that the paper "was started as Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion in April, 1851, when Frederick Gleason issued a few numbers in large folio or octavo form. These are extremely rare. On May 3, 1851, the regular issue was begun, and ran through thirty-five numbers, the last one being issued on Dec. 27, 1851. In July, 1851, another form of the paper had been meanwhile started, known as Gleason's Pictorial on the front page, although the longer title was retained at the top of the other pages. The opening article in the first number of both issues is the same." The Boston Public Library has a full file of the "form of the paper," which the foregoing extract from the Transcript speaks of as having been started in July, 1851. The first number of the paper of this "form," which, to be exact, bears date of July 5, 1851, said: "We thought five weeks ago, when we issued the first number of the Companion," etc. "Five weeks ago" was not "in April, 1851," or "May 3, 1851," but May 31, 1851. One issue of what the Transcript calls "the regular issue" of the paper is at the Boston Public Library; it is the issue for Oct. 11, 1851, and is No. 24 of vol. 1, which would make May 3, the date given by the Transcript, the date of the first number. Can anyone tell where numbers 1 to 23 and numbers 25 to 35 of what the Transcript calls "the regular issue" of the paper can be found? Can anyone tell where a file of the "few numbers," which the Transcript speaks of as having been issued "in large folio or octavo form" can be found?

On Jan. 6, 1855 (No. 1 of vol. xiii.), the title of the paper was changed to Ballou's Pictorial. Maturin M. Ballou having purchased the paper of Mr. Gleason. Ballou's Pictorial ceased publication with the issue of Dec. 24, 1859.

At the Boston Public Library are thirteen copies of Gleason's Pictorial, which are dated from Jan. 7 to March 31, 1850 (inclusive), and numbered 1 to 13 (inclusive) of volume 2, so it seems that Gleason revived his paper before Ballou's Pictorial ceased publication. Can anyone tell where the issues of this revived paper, other than the thirteen I have mentioned as being at the Boston Public Library, can be found?

Where can a file of the Charlestown Advertiser for October, 1850, be found?

L. W.
A. D. C.

I have a complete file of Gleason's Drawing-Room Companion for the year 1854, bound in two volumes.

H. E. C. asks for information in regard to the Boston periodicals. We have in our library complete files of Ballou's Pictorial for the year 1855 and for the first six months of 1856. Bound with them are two or three numbers of Gleason's for December, 1854. All are in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that they have been the favorite "big picture books" of two generations of children, as well as perfect mines of information for older people.

M. P. L.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907

STUDYING LIBRARY METHODS

Students from Pratt Institute, Brooklyn,
in Boston This Week

Libraries, both public and semi-public, in Boston and its vicinity, and the equipment for the same, are receiving close attention this week from a company of about twenty visitors who are making a study of them as a part of their school training. The party is from the Pratt Free Institute Library School of Brooklyn, N. Y. Each year a class makes a trip to some outside city where library methods may be studied. This morning they visit libraries at Cambridge, and during the afternoon Simmons College at the Back Bay Fens received them. A tour of the Boston Public Library was made Tuesday morning. A member of the library staff explained the various systems in operation there.

In the early part of Tuesday afternoon the students journeyed to the rooms of the American Library Association at 34 Newbury street, where they were given the privilege of inspecting modern library equipments. From these rooms the party went to the Boston Athenaeum in Beacon street. The trip began Monday, when the libraries at Medford were visited. Tomorrow the Library Bureau is to receive attention.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1907

EVOLUTION OF PRINTED VOLUME

William Dana Orcutt Talks on World
Famous Books at Public Library

At the third and last lecture under the auspices of the Society of Printers, given at the Public Library last evening by William Dana Orcutt of the University Press, the subject was "World Famous Books: Accomplishments in the Development of Printing as an Art," and the volumes selected were the Grimani Breviary" (1480), the "Mazarine Bible" (1450), Aldus's "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili" (1499), Stephen's "Royal Greek" (1544), Plantin's "Biblia Polyglotta" (1573), Elzevir's "Terence" (1625), Baskerville's "Virgil" (1757), Didot's "Racine" (1801) and Morris's "Chaucer" (1890).

Taking each volume as representing the highest degree of typographical excellence of its epoch Mr. Orcutt explained the evolution of the printed book out of the written book, and traced the supremacy as it passed from Germany to Italy, to France, to Belgium, to Holland, to England, again to France and then again to England. Continuing, Mr. Orcutt said in part:

"We may better appreciate the weight of responsibility felt by Aldus in becoming a printer, when we stop to realize that this vocation included also those of publisher and editor. The printer of today receives his manuscript from the publisher; the publisher accepts or declines manuscripts which are submitted to him by their authors—and the editing of manuscript, if considered at all, is put in the hands of still another. The old-time printer, however, was obliged to search out his manuscripts and to superintend their editing—not from previous editions, but from copies transcribed by hand, frequently by careless scribes. Thus his reputation depended not only upon his skill as a printer, but also upon his sagacity as a publisher and his scholarship as shown in his texts. And in addition to all this, there were no established bookstores to assist him in the sale of his finished product. He must create the demand as well as the supply.

"Robert Stephens found the French people of his period in exactly the same frame of mind as Aldus had found the Italians. They wanted to learn. They desired books, not to place upon shelves, but to read, in order to know. They wanted to know the truth in the matter of religion and the cause and remedies of moral and material evils, by which they felt themselves oppressed. Stephens, who possessed much of the Humanist spirit, was heartily in sympathy with them, but nothing could have been further from the intention of Francis I., when he called him to become 'printer to the King.' Thus Robert Stephens, the greatest printer of his time, corrector, publisher, editor and author, was forced, within ten years, to flee for his life to Geneva, for having violated the edict of 1534, which forbade any printer to print anything whatever without the royal license, under pain of death.

"The quest of the ideal book passed out of France, and was taken up by another knight adventurous in the person of Christophe Plantin, in Belgium. The century which had elapsed since Gutenberg had removed for him many of the technical difficulties which his predecessors had been obliged to endure. He could now secure printed copy for his compositors, which he could edit and improve; printing machinery could be purchased; the sale and distribution of books had been systematized; and scholars were easily attainable from the universities for editorial purposes. Plantin availed himself of all these improved conditions, and added to them, establishing a business which continued from 1553 down to 1867, at which date the city of Antwerp purchased the entire outfit, and established the famous Plantin Museum.

"By the end of the sixteenth century printing had lost much of its art, and had become a trade. By this time the list of disasters which had overtaken without exception all those printers who had striven for glory, was an ominous one; while on the other hand, the demand for low-priced books was considerable. In addition to this, cheaper paper, made in Switzerland, had come into the market, and this inferior, unbleached variety replaced the Italian and the French manufactures, which had contributed no small part to the beauty of the pages printed upon them. Ink-makers had learned how to produce cheaper and poorer ink, and the types themselves, from constant use, had become worn down to an extent which made real excellence impossible. For over a century, therefore, the world was deluged with a mass of wretched examples of bookmaking, and for this reason the work of the Elzevirs, in Holland, stands out in far greater relief than if it were to be compared with that of the great Italian and French master printers."

The best work of Baskerville, Didot and William Morris was treated, a large number of slides being shown of the various volumes under consideration. In conclusion, Mr. Orcutt said: "We have learned from the work of the great master printers that we must stand first and foremost for harmony and unity; the subject matter, the type, the paper, the ink, the arrangement of types and decorations, if any, must all be beautiful, each in itself, but, beyond this, all must be beautiful in their relation to one another. And until someone can suggest a better definition for the book ideal this must surely be accepted as final. The success or the failure of all printers, past, present or future, must be measured by this test."

THAT HARVARD SEAL

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

A MODEST and apparently innocuous resolution introduced in the Rhode Island House of Representatives a short time ago has aroused unexpected interest and provoked unlooked for opposition. The resolution recited that in the State Library in the State Capitol among medallions decorating the ceiling is one and only one containing the seal of a university; that the university selected by the architects is not one of peculiar interest to Rhode Islanders, and its selection has no apparent appropriateness, and that this State has reason to be proud and is proud of its own university, whose history is intimately connected with that of the State, and the resolution provided that the State House Commission be requested to cause to be substituted for that seal the seal of Brown University.

After debate in the House the resolution was voted down by an almost straight party vote, the Democrats voting for and the Republicans voting against the measure. Another resolution was immediately introduced free from the objection that if the university seal already in the library is inappropriate, the seal of Brown University is equally so, neither being a printer's device. This second resolution provided that there be substituted for the university seal now in the library a printer's device more consistent with the other medallions and also to cause the seal of Brown University to be placed in the library.

This second resolution was referred to the committee on education and there voted down by a strict party vote of four Republicans to three Democrats. A substitute resolution was then offered, omitting all reference either to the removal of the university seal now in the library or to any substitution of a printer's device therefor, and providing solely for the placing of the Brown seal in the library, and this, too, was voted down by the same strict party vote of 4 to 3. These resolutions were prompted by local pride and based on historical facts, and it is difficult for the unpractised eye to discern a good reason why they should arouse partisanship.

There are in the State Library 16 medallions, 15 of which contain printer's devices or marks and the 16th contains the seal of Harvard College. It seemed proper that if the seal of any one university was so represented, it should be the seal of Brown University.

The latter not a printer's device and so would not accord with the other medallions, but since, at the time the first resolution was introduced, no suggestion had been made that the Brown seal might be placed elsewhere in the library with the approval of the State House Commission, and since it seemed more appropriate than the seal already there, the resolution provided for the substitution of the one for the other. The second resolution, however, was not for a substitution. It was a request for two distinct things: First, that the university seal in the 16th medallion be replaced by a printer's device more consistent with the other 15; and second, that the seal of Brown University be placed somewhere in the library.

The reason for the change suggested is this: A printer's device or mark is a distinctive device which the early printers were accustomed to use on the title page or colophon of their books. It served two purposes: It was a kind of trade-mark to guard against the printer's edition being counterfeited, and it was a personal symbol showing that the printer-craftsman took credit for the specimen of his handwork on which it was placed.

By no means all of the early printers used these devices and the custom of their use died out to a great extent and has been revived by certain modern printers comparatively recently. The 15 all marks of the State Library are printer's devices in the European individual printers, covering a period from the latter part of the 15th to the early part of the 17th century.

The question then is whether the seal of Harvard College is such a printer's mark. The basis of the claim rests on the alleged fact that this seal is the printer's mark of the university which established the earliest press in America.

The earliest printing press introduced in America was at Lima, Peru, about the year 1580; the earliest press in North America was introduced in Mexico about 1600; the earliest press in what is now the territory of the United States was introduced at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639. An excellent account of the status of this press is given in Harvard Historical Studies, vol. 12, at pages 22 to 24.

It is to be noted that the Harvard Historical Studies are published under the direction of the department of history and government of Harvard College and are copyrighted by the President and fellows of Harvard College. The account is as follows:

"The authorities of Massachusetts must have felt the lack of a printing establishment before 1638, both as a matter of convenience for carrying on the government and as a means of promoting printing and religion. The need was supplied by Rev. Joseph Glover, a Puritan clergyman who arranged to bring type, paper, a printing press and printer with him when he started from England in the year of 1638. Mr. Glover died on the voyage, however, and the layed the beginning of printing that there were no cause from the press for several months after its arrival in the colony. Not until March 1639 did Winthrop record in his journal that the printing house was begun at Cambridge by one Day at the charge of Mr. Glover, who died on sea afterward."

Concerning the printer's press there is a singular absence of information for the period of 1639 to 1641. Information upon the status of the press became somewhat less dubious after June 22, 1641, when Mr. Glover's widow became the wife of Henry Dunster, President of Harvard College, and the control of the Glover estate in New England passed into the hands of President Dunster. Through his representatives he bought and transferred, Mr. Dunster after some manner the press and, at the same time, by an act of the trustees of the college made him ex-officio the custodian of gifts of type and material for printing.

It is reasonable for the modern historian to confuse the activities of Henry Dunster in the various capacities as President of Harvard College.

promptly obliterated upon the unanimous vote of the trustees. Max it not have been the same joking spirit which prompted the including of the Harvard seal in a place so inappropriate as our State Library? Was it, perhaps, the wish to wave the red rag in the face of the Brown bear?

Motives are, of course, hard to determine, but, at any rate, the seal is not appropriate to its present location. It is there either as the seal of a university or as an early printer's mark. As the former it is inappropriate; as the latter it is unjustified. A printer's device should be substituted. Or, if the Harvard seal is retained, the seals of Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Amherst and other universities and colleges, to which Rhode Island occasionally sends her sons, should be added and the whole scheme of decoration changed.

Nor would the removal of the Harvard seal because of its not being a printer's mark be any slight to the university it represents. On the contrary, the attempt to justify historically its place among printer's marks is only a little more flattering to that great university than would be the attempt to justify its place at a food show among the trade-marks of makers of breakfast foods, arguing that Harvard Commons was an early maker of breakfast foods and would have impressed the Harvard seal upon his fish-balls if they had been marked at all.

Stress was laid by one of the speakers in the House upon the fact that the first issue of the Daye press was a broadside containing the Massachusetts "Oath of a Freeman," and the latter part of this oath was actually declaimed on the floor of the House as calculated to persuade Rhode Island men. Did the speaker

know the historical significance of that oath? It was that very oath, adopted in 1634, which Roger Williams so vigorously opposed, that on April 20, 1635, he was summoned before the Governor and assistants, and according to Winthrop (Journal 1, page 58) Williams himself, however, far from recognizing his confutation, strove in the belief that he was strong and with his fighting blood up, continued his active opposition to the oath.

On July 8, 1635, the case was argued before the General Court at Salem and resulted with "diverse dangerous opinions, among other things with his opposition to this oath." Williams "maintained all his opinions," but the court passed the sentence of banishment. "Mr. Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction within six weeks," and Rhode Island history began. As Knowles in his "Memoir of Roger Williams" sums it up:

"It is this oath, under such circumstances, Mr. Williams, as a friend of liberty, was opposed. He would not renounce an oath which had taken and substitute another, which bound him to fight whatever laws the magistrates might deem wholesome. The reason assigned for the new oath, moreover, was a guard against Episcopal and malignant practices. This gave it the appearance of a law to restrain liberty and conscience, and Mr. Williams's principles were totally opposed to any measure which tended to that result, however specious its professed object might be. If these views are correct, Mr. Williams's opposition to oaths in this case resolves itself into an inflexible adherence to his great doctrine of unfettered religious liberty; a doctrine which, more than anything else, drew upon him the jealousy and dislike of the magistrates and the clergy."

Would not any Rhode Islander find it almost inconceivable that even a Massachusetts man should hold up this oath for the admiration of Rhode Island representatives? What respect for Rhode Island traditions! What evidence of Rhode Island spirit! How much more appropriate the recital of the first part of the oath: "I, _____, do hereby swear, Commonwealth _____, do hereby swear, that I will not plot or practice evil against it or consent in any that shall do so; but will timely discover and reveal the same to lawful authority now here established, for the speedy preventing thereof."

How significant it is that the placing of the Brown seal in the State Library is a printer's device, and that the seal of the State Library is not a printer's device. The seal of the State Library is a printer's device, and the seal of the State Library is not a printer's device. The seal of the State Library is a printer's device, and the seal of the State Library is not a printer's device.



THE HARVARD SEAL IN STATE LIBRARY.

Boston Transcript

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907

The Librarian

MR. Forbes-Robertson, representing Julius Caesar, but uttering the opinions of Mr. Bernard Shaw, has been going about the land, making disrespectful remarks about libraries. It is in the second act of "Caesar and Cleopatra" that loud cries of woe are heard of the stage and old Theodotus rushes in with "Oh, worse than the death of ten thousand men, at least irreparable to mankind! The fire has spread from your ships. The first of the seven wonders of the world perishes—the library of Alexandria is in flames!" Caesar's officer, who has become excited at the old man's emotion, merely remarks "Pah!" and Caesar says, "Is that all?" Theodotus, unable to believe his senses, exclaims, "All! Caesar, will you go down to posterity as a barbarous soldier too ignorant to know the value of books?" and Caesar replies, "Theodotus, I am an author myself, and I tell you it is better that the Egyptians should live their lives than dream them away with the help of books." However, he contemptuously allows Theodotus to take the Egyptian soldiers to put out the fire, remarking to his officer, "We must respect literature, Rufus." Later it appears that the Roman legions are able to perform some manœuvre unopposed because the Egyptians are "putting out the library" and Mr. Shaw and the audience should other derisive laugh at the poor old duffer who allows his country to be captured while he is saving the books.

Now, it is so frequently the delight of literary men to sneer at their own craft that we need only utter a muffled sob that playwrights should take up this poking of fun at librarians, before the novelists have left it off. But there is a general opinion that books and libraries represent a lack of practicality. Mr. Bostwick of the New York Public Library noticed this in a speech he made a short time ago. As one straw to show the wind's direction, he mentioned the series of "comic" newspaper pictures in which a certain "Book-Taught, Bilkins" comes to one disaster after another through relying on the information obtained from books. As the series has continued for a year or two, and people still find delight in the various embarrassments and bodily injuries which Bilkins has suffered, there must, as Mr. Bostwick says, be a widespread feeling that a book is the last place in the world to go for any practical advice.

We confess that we have no remedy for the thing. We shall just retire into Lafford Hearn's letters, and get our consolation from learning that he was by way of being a librarian once, for a time, and that after he removed to New Orleans he used to write to his friend in Cincinnati, lamenting that he had not access to a public library. To another friend in Boston he wrote congratulating him on living within reach of "one of the best libraries in the world." Although he collected a valuable assortment of grotesque books, they did not make up for the lack of a large library in the far-away places to which Hearn exiled himself. His regrets in this matter recall Stevenson's lament that Samoa was so far from the libraries.

Boston Transcript

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907

Libraries still hear requests from time to time for a printed catalogue of their resources. The requests usually come from persons of mature years who wish "a catalogue in book form that I can take home and look over at leisure, instead of pulling out these little trays and sifting through all these tiresome cards." The reply of the librarian is ready, and usually takes the form, "Very few libraries print such a catalogue nowadays; we add books so fast that it would be out of date before it returned from the printer." If his library is a large one he can add that the size of the catalogue would involve the employment of an express wagon to "take it home;" and if the funds of the library are small, as they usually are, he can further state that it is about all he can do to employ the labor required to keep the card catalogue up to date. The expense of printing another in book form, is prohibitive.

Without much doubt, such a reply is composed of uncontrovertible facts. Yet it must be thought that it expresses what ought to be—it is only what has to be. A card catalogue has been in some libraries for a long time, and a pet to which no rival might be suggested. Certainly one would hardly advocate any such scheme as its abandonment, and a return to the exclusive use of the book form of the catalogue. But when a library can have both kinds, it seems like a satisfactory arrangement. Such a plan is in a way fulfilled in the annual compilations of the Monthly Bulletins of the Boston Public Library. Another library—the Carnegie of Pittsburgh, which, as some librarians have said, "does all the things that the rest of us would like to do," has recently published Part 8 of its classified catalogue. As this part deals with history and travel—the nine hundred of the Decennial Classification, it presumably completes the catalogue. Like the other parts, its simplicity of arrangement, annotations from literary reviews, and freedom from perplexing details, make it not only a catalogue, but a real guide to reading.

The Mail and Times.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

APRIL 12, 1907

A Newspaper Correspondent

A newspaper correspondent, writing about Boston's public library, says that the names on its outer walls—old-world names of the persons who subscribed to build the library.

Boston Transcript

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907

As to the Sunday opening of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Wadlin says: "The library opens on Sundays at two o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open until the usual closing hour in the evening. It is also open on what may be called the minor holidays, closing, however, on Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas." He pronounces this Sunday opening to be an unqualified success, and a return to the exclusive use of the book form of the catalogue. But when a library can have both kinds, it seems like a satisfactory arrangement. Such a plan is in a way fulfilled in the annual compilations of the Monthly Bulletins of the Boston Public Library. Another library—the Carnegie of Pittsburgh, which, as some librarians have said, "does all the things that the rest of us would like to do," has recently published Part 8 of its classified catalogue. As this part deals with history and travel—the nine hundred of the Decennial Classification, it presumably completes the catalogue. Like the other parts, its simplicity of arrangement, annotations from literary reviews, and freedom from perplexing details, make it not only a catalogue, but a real guide to reading.

Mr. Wadlin speaks of another important point in this connection: "There are many who live in lodgings, or who on account of conditions surrounding them have no cheerful place in which to spend the day. They may attend church in the morning. Since the library opens at two in the afternoon it does not interfere with this. But afterwards it furnishes opportunity for spending a portion of the day, at least, in profitable reading, in comfortable and attractive quarters. Its influence in this direction is uplifting, and in accordance with the highest morality. From this point of view alone, the service justifies its cost."

The librarian of the Boston Public Library states that the duties of administration on Sundays are easily solved. The arguments that were brought against Sunday opening on the ground that it worked a hardship for the librarians, and that the public would be drawn from the regular staff, but they are not required to work every Sunday, perhaps not more often than one Sunday in four. Appointments to the library are made only from those who voluntarily apply. Other assistants are chosen from students in the city who are glad to accept Sunday work in order to increase their income.

Boston Advertiser

April 25, 1907.

NO CHANGES WERE MADE

IN MAYOR'S ANNUAL LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

But Only Those Subject to Con- firmation by Aldermen Were Sent In—Pauper Trustees Are Not Yet Named.

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the board of aldermen yesterday only those annual appointments which required confirmation. There were no changes and were laid over for one week under the law.

No pauper trustees were sent in, as Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson had declined and two other places are not yet filled.

There is still a vacancy in the overseers of the poor to be filled owing to the declination of Edwin F. Sawyer to take another term because of ill health. There is also a bath trustee to be named to succeed the late Thomas J. Lane.

As all the names not requiring confirmation were held over the re-appointment of Election Commr. Burtin was not made, although there is no doubt that he will remain for another three years.

The reappointments were:

Samuel Hichborn, Edward B. Dally and James Buckner, assessors, three years.

J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, one year.

Patrick F. McDonald, supt. of bridges, one year.

John A. Rooney, building commissioner, three years.

Garrett W. Scollard, city collector, one year.

Thomas M. Babson, corporation counsel, one year.

William Jackson, city engineer, one year.

Michael W. Norris, board of health, three years.

Dennis J. Horn, supt. of lamps, one year.

George E. McKay, supt. of markets, one year.

Thomas A. Whalen, supt. of printing, one year.

James F. Nolan, supt. of public buildings, one year.

D. Henry Sullivan, supt. of public grounds, one year.

Edward W. McGlenen, city registrar, one year.

Daniel H. Gillespie, supt. of sanitary, one year.

John J. Leahy, supt. of sewers, one year.

John E. Gillman, soldiers' relief comm'r, one year.

James H. Doyle, supt. of streets, one year.

Matthew Cummings, supt. of street-cleaning and watering, one year.

Michael J. Mitchell, supt. of supplies, one year.

Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer, one year.

Henry B. Lovering, scaler of weights and measures, and John E. Ansell, Mannheim E. Bradley, Jeremiah Brosnahan, Jeremiah J. Crowley, Timothy W. Crowley, Daniel J. Moynihan Jr., Hugh J. Quinn, James A. Sweeney, James J. Sweeney and Charles E. Walsh to be deputy scalers of weights and measures, all one year.

These are unpaid officials: John J. O'Hare, bath trustee, five years.

Mrs. Lawrence J. Logan, bath trustee, five years.

Charles E. Phillips, cemetery trustee, five years.

Herbert E. Price, consumptives' hospital trustee, five years.

Dr. Francis J. Kenny, city hospital trustee, five years.

Thomas F. Boyle, library trustee, five years.

John A. O'Shea, music trustee, five years.

William P. Fowler, Thomas Spronles and Thomas Downey, overseers of the poor, three years.

James M. Prendergast, park commissioner, three years.

Nathaniel J. Rust, commissioner of sinking funds, three years.

Laurence Minot, statistics trustee, five years.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907

In his appeal for a more adequate support of the Public Library of Toledo, Ohio, the librarian, Mr. Willis F. Sewall, makes some comparisons between the financial aid given the schools and that accorded the library. He says: "Under a compulsory law the ward and high schools in some forty buildings scattered conveniently over the city, had an enrolment of 22,418 in December, 1906. These buildings are open for business five hours a day, five days in the week for forty weeks. The amount spent for maintenance during 1906 was \$683,031.50, an average of more than \$30 per pupil. The library had a voluntary registration of 15,931 (two-thirds adult) in one building, which was open twelve and a half hours every weekday in the year, and seven hours every Sunday. The amount raised from taxes for its maintenance was approximately one-thirtieth of the cost of the schools. Our local public schools cost twice as much to maintain as the Boston Public Library, with its great building and nearly 200 other agencies. By so much is a library system less expensive than a school system. Instruction once given must be paid for again and again; books can be used many times before they wear out. It is said that our high school is the best in the State, and we all rejoice thereat. But for the \$75,000 or \$80,000 it costs, this library could maintain a system that would put books within the reach of every man, woman and child in Toledo."

On the subject of salaries, Mr. Sewall says: "By the laws of the State, the minimum salary for inexperienced teachers just out of the training class is \$40 a month. We have assistants of equal ability and education with the wider culture that comes from handling many books and meeting many people, who are paid even less, after a service of three years and more. I cannot make it look like a 'square deal.'"

Boston Daily Advertiser

4 Wed. April 24, 1907

The final lecture in the free course at the Public Library will be given Thursday at 8, by Francis Antonio Stoll, the well-known lecturer upon art subjects. She will describe the paintings by Puvis de Chavannes in Paris and in Boston, illustrating her lecture with lantern slides especially colored by herself directly from the paintings.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907

LIBRARIAN FLEISCHNER RETURNS

Assistant Librarian at the Public Library Back at His Old Desk

Assistant Librarian Otto Fleischner of the Boston Public Library has returned to his old desk, after an enforced absence of seven months. On Sept. 20 of last year, while Mr. Fleischner was crossing Huntington avenue at Copley square, he was knocked down and had three ribs and a leg broken by the accident. He remained in the City Hospital until the Saturday before Christmas, when he was taken to his home. When able to get about on crutches he fell one day and had to return to the hospital for two months more. He is at present able to get about on his crutches over a level surface, but has to be carried up and down stairs. Since his return to the library, Mr. Fleischner has had a large number of calls from personal friends who are pleased to see him back at the desk once more.

Many matters have necessarily been delayed in his absence, and the resumption of the fine arts department exhibitions is expected soon, this being the department to which Mr. Fleischner was promoted to his present position. The library has recently issued a handsome catalogue of selected editions of the Book of Common Prayer, both English and American, together with Books of Hours, manuscript Missals, and other books of devotion in the possession of private collectors in Boston or owned by the Boston Public Library or Harvard College. The catalogue is of the exhibition given at the library from August last year to February of this year, but it could not be ready before the exhibition closed, owing to Mr. Fleischner's accident. The library has also just prepared, in the current number of the Monthly Bulletin, a list of books suitable for the use of schools in their Memorial Day exercises.

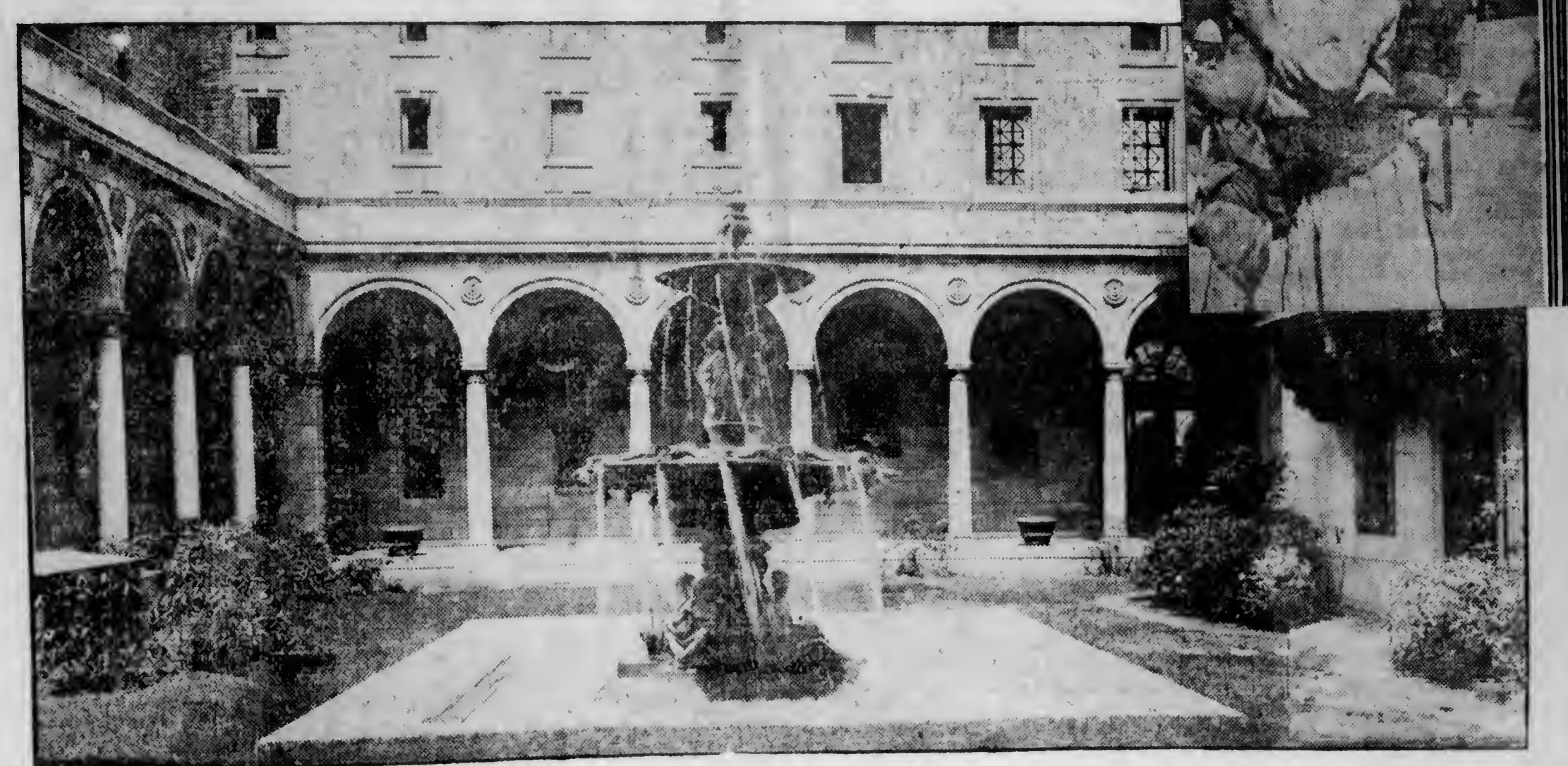
Boston Daily Advertiser

49 Thurs. May 2, 1907

Assistant Librarian Otto Fleischner of the public library after a seven months' absence has returned to his desk. While crossing Huntington ave. on Sept. 20 of last year he was knocked down and had three ribs broken beside internal injuries.

Boston Globe,
May 12, 1907.

NEW SITE SUGGESTED FOR THE BREWER



HOW THE BREWER FOUNTAIN WOULD LOOK IN THE COURTYARD OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"The vacant area in the inner court of the public library," says See Reed of the Bostonians, "seems to me to be an ideal location for the Brewer fountain, which for 40 years has been a sufferer from its incongruous surroundings on the Common. On the proposed library site the fountain, with all of its ornamentation, will find a most appropriate setting. The splendid architectural effects of this columnar inclosure will greatly lighten the beauty of the composition of the fountain, while the space, devoid of all ornament since the forced asparture of Bacchante, will receive an object of real artistic beauty and which I understand is duplicated in several of the European cities."

A Boston paper of June 2, 1868, thus referred to the Brewer fountain:

"The fountain in the Common presented to the city by Gardner Brewer of Boston will be completed within the next 12 hours. It will form an attractive feature and we trust other wealthy citizens will imitate the example of the generous donor and add to the ornaments of this public resort by the gift of statuary. The gift is made free of all expense to the city save the introduction of water pipes to convey the sparkling Coehite to feed the metallic arteries. The fountain and the foundation, the granite basin, the copper pipes connecting the fountain with the basin, the circular back passage leading under the fountain, in short everything pertaining to the work, was paid for by Mr. Brewer. It is a little singular that this is the only gift, if we except the deer presented by the city of Philadelphia, that has been made to Boston for the benefit of the Common."

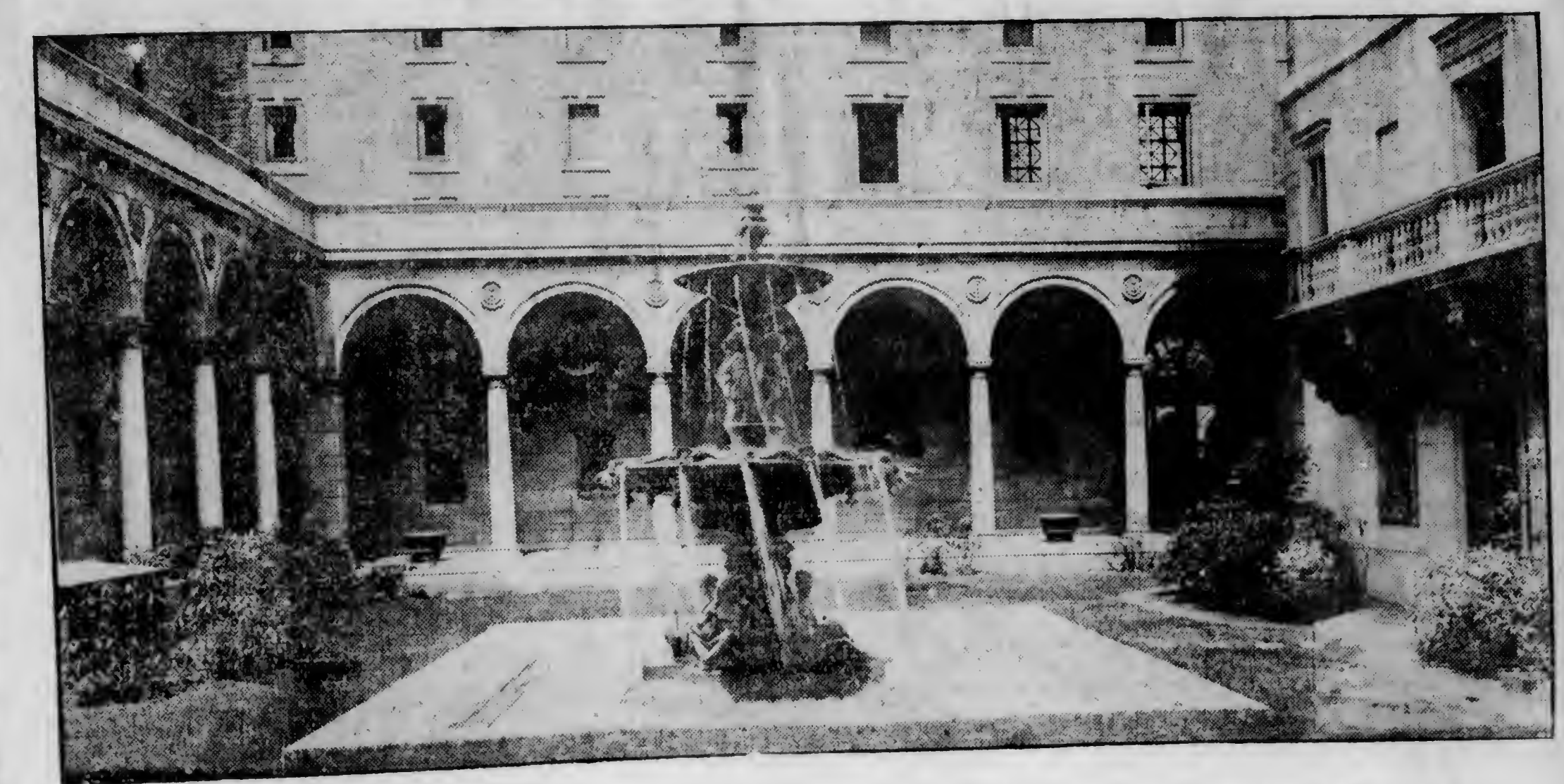
"The original design of this fountain was executed for the Paris world's fair of 1855, where it attracted much attention, and it was awarded a gold medal. Since then copies of the original, in iron, have been made for the cities of Bordeaux and Lyons. Also a copy in bronze was made for Said Pasha, the late viceroy of Egypt."

"This Boston copy was cast at the foundry of Fourment Houille & Co. in the Val d'Osne, and it was finished in Paris under the direct supervision of the well-known American banking house of Bowles, Drevet & Co. who, from the commencement, have manifested the warmest sympathy in the fountain, and the firm has carefully watched it in every stage of its construction."

"The design is the work of the noted Menard, knight of the Legion of Honor, whose productions, as works of art, maintain a high rank. The fountain's representing marine

Boston Globe,
May 12, 1907.

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bronze was made for Said Pasha, the late viceroy of Egypt. "This Boston copy was cast at the foundry of Fourment Houdie & Co. in the Val d'Aoste, and it was finished in Paris under the direct supervision of the well-known American banking house of Bowles, Drevet & Co. who, from the commencement, have manifested the warmest sympathy in the fountain, and the firm has carefully watched it in every stage of its construction. "The design is the work of the noted Llenard, knight of the Legion of Honor, whose productions, as works of art, maintain a high rank. The fountain's representing marine

subjects, and the fidelity with which this idea is carried out in every part, will doubtless be apparent to every observer. The statuary is from the chisel of Mathurin Moreau, who has received the grand prize of Rome, four medals, and the Legion of Honor cross. The four large figures at the base represent Neptune, Amphitrite, Ais and Galathea. "The fountain is of chased bronze, of the guaranteed purity of 90 percent copper and 10 percent tin; the height of the fountain is 24 feet. The diameter of the basin is 8 feet, which is two feet larger than the original design. The entire work has been erected under the supervision of Emerson & Pohnet, architects, and J. H. M. Hanon, builders."



BATES HALL CLOSELY FOLLOWED, EVEN TO ARRANGEMENT OF LIGHTS.

SINCE Japan has taken a prominent place among the nations of the world we have had a voluminous literature dealing with the achievements of the Japanese in the last few years, of their ready adoption of western civilization and customs, and more especially of their

The Boston Public Library has been the inspiration and model for the new library of the Imperial University (Teikoku Daigaku) at Tokyo. The grouping of the buildings around an interior court, the large arched windows of the facade, the stacks in which the books are stored, the use of many varieties of marble in its interior decoration, but especially the general reading room, with its close resemblance to Bates Hall in the arrangement of a double row of tables lit by electric lights, the cases of reference books, which in time will extend entirely around the room—they all make evident the fact that Japan considers Boston the best authority on libraries, and honors her by imitation.

At the present time only one-fourth of the building is finished and occupied. At the end of eight years it will be completed. An appropriation is made each year from the national tax for its creation, and the amount of work done during the year is never in excess of the funds in hand.

The library and the other buildings of the Imperial University are beautifully situated in Ueno Park, the most popular resort in Tokio, world famous for its temples, its tombs of the Shoguns, and especially for its avenue of cherry trees. Here, and first week in April, all Tokio assembles to admire and feast upon the beautiful sight of masses of pale pink cherry blossoms filling the air like clouds, to drink tea, exchange courtesies and make a general holiday.

The library, supported from the national tax, was founded in 1872. The national department of education donated more than 10,000 volumes of Japanese books, and the educational departments of the several provinces gave about 15,000 additional volumes. A number of books in other languages were bought at this time. Especially in the collection of books then added to the collection, until a country has been added to the 80,196 Japanese books in the present time it numbers 80,196 foreign, making the present books, and 200 volumes, an excellent result for a number of years. The library was wholly a circulating library, and provided for

[illegible][illegible]

BOSTON EVENING RECORD

May 19, 1907

LILLIAN WHITING AS MEDIUM

Rome, May 13.—Miss Lillian Whiting of Boston is visiting here on her way from Egypt. She is a friend of Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, and was, it is asserted, the means by which he communicated with his wife after her death.

Miss Whiting has stated she had been in many occasions in her rooms at the Hotel Brunswick with the departed Kate Field on many occasions in her rooms at the Hotel Brunswick in this city.

"A few years ago," she said in describing one of those, "I gave to the Boston public library a wonderful collection of autograph letters which had belonged to Kate Field and which had been placed in my hands."

Boston Herald

May 20, 1907.

"I ought to mention that Boston has a school for indigents and waifs conducted wholly on this principle, in touch with the soil, and Boston is turning out in this manner as a product of the school many self-supporting and self-respecting citizens. Perhaps one of the most notable features of Boston is the famous 'Children's Library.' On entering any school in New York one is always greeted by the latest library bulletin hanging on the notice board. Boston, naturally, goes one better. She has in her library two splendid rooms set apart for the children."

Mr. Smith had more to say of Boston in other departments of Boston's activity. Speaking of his visit to Bunker Hill and the tea party wharf, he remarks that the memory of the vicious decoctions of herbs, moved him to ask whether an everlasting judgment was to lie on the new world for the same riotous party.

Boston is a very English town yet, says Mr. Smith, in spite of the elevated "tube" and trolley cars and "the one-dollar ticket on articles for sale, which we, casually inspecting, felt should have been one shilling."

Boston Record

May 24, 1907.

The Shaw monument on the Common, opposite the state house, is being cleaned, and its appearance is a renewed revelation. Anybody who believes that dirt and art go together, and to clean a monument or a building is to "skin" it of its beauty, should see the before and after effect.

What a change it would be for Boston if the library and the post office buildings should be thus "skinned." In Paris, I am told, all public buildings are cleaned on the outside once in seven years.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907

Nearly everyone has heard of a doll's hospital, a parasol hospital or a baby carriage hospital, but few in Boston know of the hospital work done at the public library in the matter of caring for damaged books. Patrons of the library may have noticed from time to time that books they have borrowed have been "doctored," that is that torn leaves have been mended or that a whole book has been rebound. The first class of work is done by the attendants at the central library and the rebinding is the fruit of the labor at the library bindery in Stanhope st.

An idea prevails that when a book is returned at the central library it passes into the hands of a searcher who examines it for torn pages, broken backs or any other defacement or damage that would preclude the further use of the volume until it has been repaired. Such an impression is erroneous. It is true that an attendant may casually turn over the leaves and thus discover a tear or defacement, but as a rule the book goes back to its proper place in the shelves.

The discovery of damage done to a book usually comes from a patron who calls the attention of the receiver to it when returning the volume. In that event it is passed to one of the attendants at the "stacks," and if tough, transparent tissue paper can join the torn parts the repair is easily

made and the book is replaced on the shelf for the next borrower.

Sometimes one, two, three or four pages have been torn out and are missing, but otherwise the book is in good condition. In that event a young woman copies the missing parts clearly and distinctly from a perfect volume, and the new pages are deftly inserted.

When it is possible to fasten the damage on the borrower a fine is imposed, ranging from 5 cts. to \$1. and if the book is so damaged that it has to be condemned the full retail price is charged against the culprit and must be paid before another book is issued to him. Frequent repetitions of this sort result in the cancellation of the library privileges and ticket.

When it happens that a book is so badly damaged, either through constant usage or carelessness, that it has to receive drastic treatment it is sent to the library bindery in Stanhope st. Expert binders take it in hand there and in a brief space of time it looks, judging by its outward appearance, as if it were a new volume.

It is estimated that 3000 books are condemned each year for the reason that they are not worth rebinding; 20 are destroyed because they have been returned from homes in which there have been contagious diseases; 125 are missed on the average each year from the closed shelves, and 850 are stolen from the open shelves.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907

RARE BIBLIOGRAPHY SOLD

The 1804 Catalogue of American Books Brings \$50 at the Montgomery Sale in New York

New York, May 23.—The bibliographical collection formed by Charles Alexander Montgomery of Brooklyn, containing the completest "Catalogue" of American publications ever offered for sale, was dispersed in the Anderson rooms yesterday afternoon. Excellent prices were realized, despite the fact that books of this class seldom sell high; and important items were purchased for several prominent public libraries (including the Congressional) and for a number of well-known private collectors. The rarest item in the sale realized the highest price, "Order" securing at \$50 the earliest known attempt at American book-trade bibliography—"A Catalogue of all the Books Printed in the United States, with the Prices, and places where Published, annexed. Published by the Booksellers of Boston. . . . Printed at Boston, for the Booksellers. Jan. 1804. Price Ten Cents." The sale catalogue yesterday gave Edward Cotton as the possible compiler of this little rarity of 70 pages, in which 1338 books are recorded, ("Law," "Physics," "Divinity," "Bibles," "Miscellaneous," "School-Books," and "Singles-Books"). Mr. Growell believed that it was possibly compiled by John West, of West & Greenleaf, the famous Boston booksellers of a century ago, and by Samuel Hall, who sold his business in 1805 to Manning & Loring. The Montgomery copy was purchased some years since at the sale of the library of Hon. Fernando Wood, ex-mayor of New York city. It has been rebound by Bradstreet in half morocco, and although the corners of a few leaves have been restored, its general condition is excellent. Only four other copies are in existence: those in the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, and the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Philadelphia Library Company. Other interesting items brought the following prices yesterday:

Rosbach's "Bibliotheca Americana," the four volumes which record the books printed between 1820-1861. New York, 1862-1861, four volumes in one, half morocco; \$25. (Bibliography.) Kelly's "American Catalogue," vols. I and II, 1861-1860. New York, 1861-1871, in one volume, half morocco; \$25. (Order.) Lepelletier's "American Catalogue," vol. I, compiled by L. E. Jones. New York, 1880, half morocco, \$21. (Type.) Vol. II, 1881, brought \$4. Vol. III, 1882, \$3.50; Vol. IV, 1881, \$10; Vol. V, 1896, \$1, and Vol. VI, 1901, \$12.

Poole's "Alphabetical Index," New York, 1848 (the very scarce original edition), together with the third edition, 1882, and the first and second supplements, 1888-1893, four volumes, half morocco; \$32.

An extra illustrated copy of Granger's "Biographical History of England," London, 1824, etc., brought only \$37 at the Frederick Robert sale, in the Anderson rooms on Tuesday afternoon. It comprised nine volumes (including the "Continuation"), and contained over 1200 extra plates. Audubon and Bachman's "Quadrupeds of America," New York, 1840-1854, three volumes, green morocco, a fine copy of the original issue, realized \$47.50. A "Statement of Facts in Relation to the Origin, Progress and Prospects of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company," New York, 1833, fetched \$6; and a "Reply" to the same, issued in the same year, brought \$5.15. The latter contained two folding plans of Broadway.

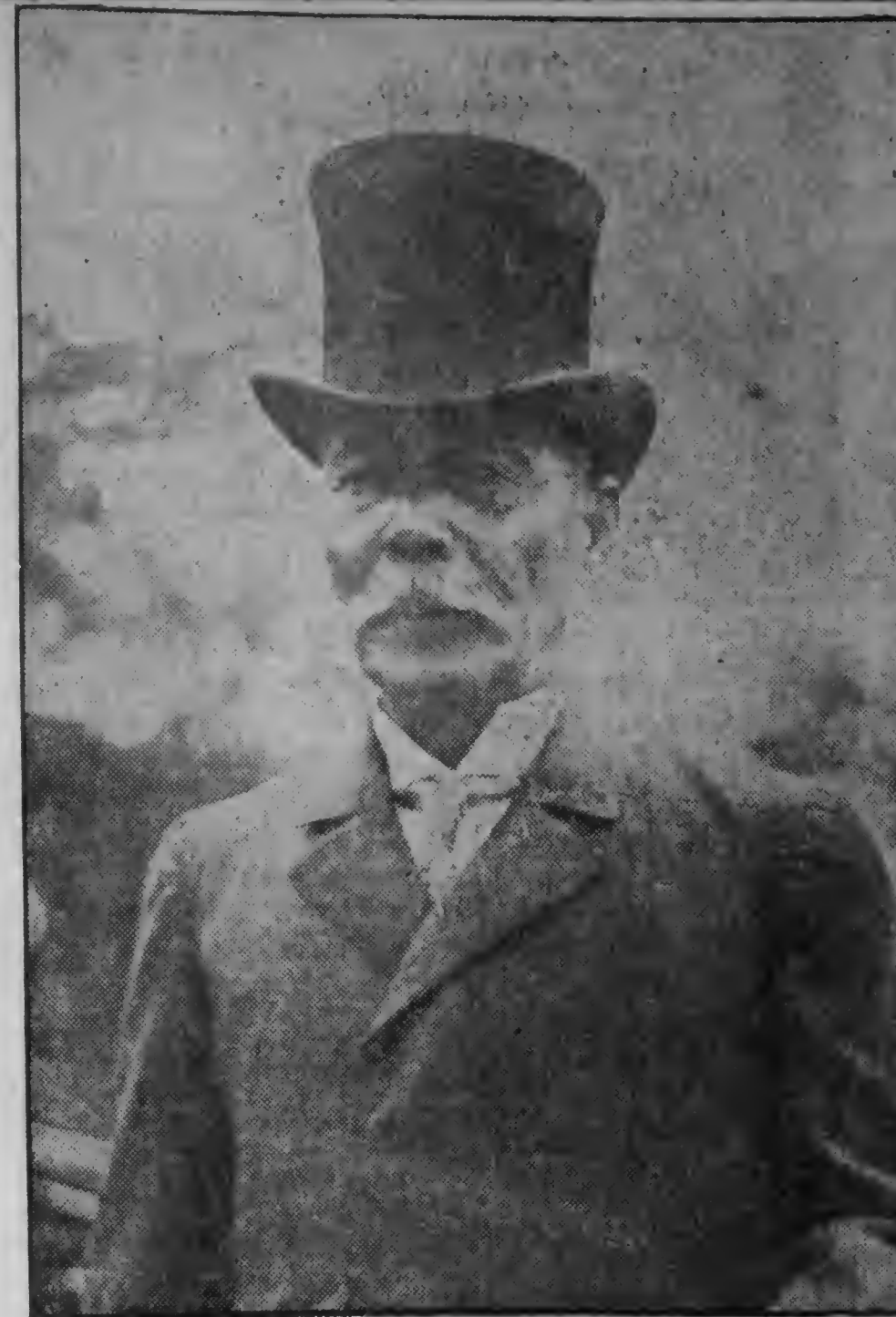
General Baron Tamemoto Kuroki started his second day of sightseeing in Greater Boston in belated fashion. The distinguished Japanese soldier-strategist was scheduled for a visit at the Public Library and the Museum of Fine Arts at ten o'clock this morning. He was up and astir betimes at the Hotel Touraine this morning, as were the members of his official family; but there were greetings to exchange with a number of morning callers, and even when Gardiner M. Lane, president of the corporation and a member of the board of trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, and Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, a trustee, arrived to escort General Kuroki to the Museum, there was a delay of several minutes.

Meantime the two-dozen odd men and women who had been loitering about the steps and in the lobby of the Public Library had been augmented gradually, so that at 10:30 o'clock, when the first of four covered carriages rolled rather swiftly by, coming from Boylston street into Dartmouth street, there were several hundred. But the carriages kept on across the square, to the Museum of Fine Arts, and hither rushed most of the library throng. As Kuroki, stepped from the first carriage, accompanied by Mr. Lane, General Oliver E. Wood, U. S. A., and Dr. Bigelow, he stopped for a second to gaze at the crowd and then proceeded up the steps. He had reached almost to the top before someone, more demonstrative than all the others, clapped his hands, and this form of applause was welcome was instantly swelled to a respectable greeting. Within the somewhat austere portals stood Benjamin Ives Gilman, director of the Museum, and Professor P. S. Morse, keeper of Japanese pottery, and director of the Peabody Museum at Salem, Francis L. Higginson, a trustee, and three Japanese artisans in uniform, Messrs. Okao, Tamura and Rokoku. After a very brief greeting the party started on its tour of the building.

The party ascended first to the second floor, a substantial portion of which is devoted to a general exhibit of Japanese screens, lacquers, etc., and where it so happens there is at present a special display of Japanese sword guards of quaint and curious workmanship and representative of various ages. Here Kuroki at once felt at home and it was his pleasure to do full justice to this portion of his visit. Then the course was taken down to the directors' room, and here were seen some of those invaluable treasures which are not revealed in the general exhibition halls, but which may be viewed by permit. Here was the famous Kelon roll, one of the three most famous Japanese paintings of this sort in the world. The other two are in the royal possession at Tokio, and that now held by the Museum of Fine Arts is held in deepest regard and reverence in Japan, whence it came several years ago. This roll is twenty-four feet long, and it consists of eleven papers which when rolled up would be stowed away in a long trunk. Unrolled, it gives the impression that a huge segment of the famous cyclonic views of the battle of Gettysburg would give. It depicts in flashing figures and color effects events in the civil war which rent Japan in the mid-dle ages, and among the striking scenes are the kidnapping of the emperor and the burning of the royal palace. In this room also are many smaller Japanese paintings, of no ordinary quality, but choice of subject and workmanship, and of rare value.

General Kuroki soon struck up an acquaintance with the three Japanese who are permanently employed at the Museum, and who were the only persons allowed to accompany the visitors in their tour. Even the attendants were kept at a distance. Okao looks after the metal work; bronzes are apt to take on a greenish tinge, and certain preparations must be applied to keep them right. Tamura is the master painter, and what secrets he does not know concerning their care is hardly worth possessing. Rokoku is expert at lacquers, and he can mend a broken article so skillfully that the keenest eye cannot find the flint crack or flaw.

Nearly an hour slipped by in the Art Museum. Meantime, across the way, in the lower lobby, stood Solomon Lincoln, Rev. James De Normandie and Colonel Josiah H. Benton, Jr., representing the trustees of the Public Library. Kuroki and his party entered here about a quarter to twelve o'clock, and then came more pretensions. After that, paired off with the trustees, the Japanese climbed up and down the wide stairways, looking into the reading-rooms and the circulation rooms, and apparently being impressed by the roominess and the innumerable facilities of the rooms. The mural decorations held them by their grandeur and nobility of subject and execution. The Japanese mind is ever sensitive to tokens of art, and it is safe to say that in their busy sojourn here nothing will be more deeply impressed on their memories than what they saw in these two edifices.



BARON GEN KUROKI.
Photographed on Leaving His Carriage.

Public Library, Art Museum, Big Slaughter Houses Visited.

After breakfasting, at 9:30, this morning, after his three customary cups of tea with his suite, Gen Baron Kuroki descended to the lobby of the Touraine, cool and imperturbable, to discuss the arrangements of the day. When he had returned to his suite, Gardiner M. Lane, president of the Art Museum, appeared at the hotel, and was shortly followed by Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, a trustee, the man who entertained President Roosevelt last February.

At 10:15 the party descended the staircase with gravity, Mr Lane uncovered, escorting the hero of the Yalu; and Capt Tanaka following closely behind, with the others.

Those already mentioned, in addition to Gen Oliver E. Wood, USA; Maj Charles Lynch and the Japanese staff of Gen Kuroki, took carriages and rolled

up Boylston st, Arlington st and Commonwealth av, through Dartmouth st and past the public library.

The huge crowd, gathered there, though disappointed, madly pursued the carriages to the art museum, screaming and clapping their hands. The jam at the art museum was tremendous.

Kuroki Sees Japanese at Work.

The distinguished party was greeted by Francis L. Higginson and Prof P. S. Morse, collector and keeper of the Japanese pottery. Gen Baron Kuroki saw first three expert Japanese workmen in native garb: Okaba, expert metal worker; Tommera, expert painter, and Rokoku, expert lacquer worker. He looked at Japanese screens, lacquers and swords. Then he went to the directors' room, where he viewed the Kelon roll, a painting 24 feet long, containing scenes from the Japanese civil war of the 13th century. He appeared intensely interested. He also saw other Japanese paintings.

At the public library the party was loudly clapped and was greeted at the entrance by Solomon Lincoln, J. H. Benton Jr and Rev Dr De Normandie, three of the trustees. The party arrived about 11:30 a m.

All points of vantage were taken on the broad stairs, and the delivery room, containing the Abbey paintings of the Holy Grail, was densely packed. The soldier seemed interested in these paintings, but was whisked away by his escort in characteristic fashion.

He seemed much more on exhibition than the library itself.

Crowd "Frenzied, Maniacal."

The Japanese general was whisked along so quickly by his conductors that he had only a glimpse of Bates hall and the children's room; and no peep at all of the top of the library.

While he was at the entrance, Lillian Clayton Jewett, the advocate of negro equality, stepped forth and handed him a bunch of plinks. He bowed gracefully, beamed and said a few words in Japanese—unintelligible to an American.

The party, amid hurrahs from the frenzied crowd, returned in carriages to the Touraine. There they walked right in, turned around, and walked right out again.

Automobiles were waiting and, in two of them the dark skinned men where whisked through the business district. They chattered gleefully among themselves and were evidently glad to be rid of the maniacal crowd.

The tour next, they whisked up Beacon st to the Hotel Somerset, where they were the guests at luncheon of their countrymen in Boston.

On the way up School st Gen Baron Kuroki stopped at the city hall and paid a formal call on Mayor Fitzgerald.

About 3 p m the mayor appeared at the Somerset and conducted the party through the park system, stopping at the Oliver Wendell Holmes school in Allston that the work of the children might be seen. The visitors were then

Boston Traveler
May 24, 1907

KUROKI PLEASED

Honored with Flowers from
Lillian Clayton Jewett,
Negro Advocate.

THOUSANDS CHEER
IN COPLEY SQUARE.

Hub's Guest Sees Library,
Museum, School, Horses
and Parks.

AT BANQUET TONIGHT.

What Kuroki Is Doing Today

10 A. M.—Leaves the Touraine to visit the Art Museum and Public Library.
12:30 P. M.—Lunches at the Somerset as the guest of Boston Japanese citizens.
2 P. M.—Leaves the Somerset to visit Brookline Country Club.
2:30 P. M.—Prize winning horses paraded for Gen. Kuroki's benefit in the ring at Clyde Park, Brookline Country Club.
3:30 P. M.—Gen. Kuroki and his suite enter automobiles at Clyde Park for a trip which will swing them completely around Greater Boston.
8 P. M.—Guest of honor at the Empire day banquet of the Victorian Club at the Exchange Club.

In winding up his whirlwind tour of Boston, General Kuroki, the able but impressive Japanese general who vanquished the Russians in the battle of the Yalu, this morning visited the public library, had luncheon at noon at the Somerset as the guest of Boston Japanese residents, visited the horse show at the Brookline Country Club, and with the Mayor went on an auto trip which swung them completely around Greater Boston.

Following breakfast at the Touraine this morning, it was announced by Baron Kuroki's interpreter that the party would not leave Boston until tomorrow morning, when the doughty warrior, accompanied by the members of his official party, will leave from the South station for a visit to Niagara Falls.

Although the noted Japanese fighter put in a very strenuous day yesterday, he was up bright and early this morning. After partaking of a light breakfast, Gen. Kuroki, escorted by the Mayor, was driven in an auto to the Museum of Fine Arts, where the general manifested a strong interest in the many exhibits. He was much pleased with the exhibit of Japanese curios, saying that the collection was one of the best he had ever seen outside of his native land.

From the Art Museum the party went to the Public Library, where they were met by President Solomon of the board of trustees, who showed the distinguished visitors about the building. The Japanese members of the party were very much interested in the system of bookshelves and in the paintings and maps that adorn the foyers, corridors and main stairway.

From the library the party were driven to the Hotel Somerset, where they were the guests of local Japanese residents at lunch. The lunch was an informal affair, no speeches being made.

This afternoon the Japanese club of Harvard will tender a formal reception to Gen. Kuroki, following which automobiles will be taken for a trip to the Brookline Country Club, where the general and his party will be spectators at the horse show at Clyde Park.

After the horse show the party will make a tour of Greater Boston in automobiles, journeying along the Metropolitan park boulevard to the Middlesex Fells, thence to the Back Bay Fens, thence to Roxbury and Charlestown and back to the hotel.

This evening Gen. Kuroki will be the guest of honor at the Empire day banquet of the Victorian Club at the Exchange Club. The general will be accompanied by his full staff, and by Brig. Gen. O. S. Wood and Maj. Litch of the United States army, detailed as escorts by the national government to the general, who is in this country as the guest of the nation. The British embassy will be represented by Lieut. Col. James and Capt. Wyndham. British consuls, the presidents of St. George's Society, New York, and of the Canadian clubs of Toronto, Boston and Harvard University will also be present.

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1907.

TODAY FOR SIGHT-SEEING.

Gen Kuroki to See the Library, Museum of Fine Arts and Other Boston Show Places.

Gen Kuroki had not intended to remain in Boston more than one day, but he has been prevailed upon to remain over today. He will probably leave the hotel this morning about 9 to visit the public library, where Solomon Lincoln, president of the board of trustees, will conduct him over the building. He will probably go from there to the museum of Fine Arts across the square. At 1 p. m. he is to be the guest of his own countrymen resident in this city at a luncheon at hotel Somerset; later his Japanese entertainers will show him some of the beauties of the suburbs, and at 7 p. m. he will become the guest of the Victorian club at the Exchange clubhouse. He expects to leave for Niagara falls early tomorrow forenoon.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

IN FORCED MARCHES

Baron Kuroki
Sees Boston.

Mayor's Guest in the
City's Parks.

Makes Short Speech at the
Victorian Club.

Will Leave for the West
This Morning.

The second full day in Boston of Baron Gen Kuroki should serve to show him that idle curiosity is not confined to New York city, for the Boston curious were everywhere he went.

At 9:30, after his three habitual cups of tea, the general descended from his suite to the Touraine lobby and discussed plans for the day.

At 10:15 escorted by Gardiner M. Lane, president of the Art museum, he passed through the gaping crowd of those who had forced entrance, followed by his suite, Gen. Oliver E. Wood, USA, Maj. D. W. Sturgis Bigelow and Charles Lynch, and entered carriages to be driven to the art museum.

The party drove by the public library where a cluster of sightseers had gathered. Not stopping it was pursued by an applauding crowd to the art museum where most of the sensation hunters were thwarted by gates.

The party was greeted at the museum by Francis L. Higginson and Prof. P. S. Morse, collector and keeper of the Japanese pottery.

In the directors' room Gen Kuroki viewed the Keron roll, a painting 24 feet long, containing scenes from the civil war in Japan in the 18th century. In this he manifested intense interest.

At the public library the Japanese general was greeted by Solomon Lincoln, J. B. Benton Jr. and Rev. James de Normandie, three of the trustees. The greeting was interrupted by the advance of Lillian Jewett Clayton, an advocate of Negro equality, who presented him a bunch of plinks. He bowed low and uttered a few words of thanks in Japanese.

With characteristic speed he was hurried through the delivery room, where are the Abbey pictures of the Holy Grail, Bates hall and the children's room. He never saw the upper stories of the library, though he was allowed to peep at the Sargent pictures on the broad stairs.

In their carriages the Japanese were whisked back to the Touraine, only to find two automobiles and another crowd waiting.

A rapid whirl through the business district, a brief call on Mayor Fitzgerald, a trip up Beacon st. and the little dark-skinned fighters found themselves at the hotel Somerset, where they were guests of their countrymen in Boston at luncheon.

In the afternoon the mayor took them through the park system and gave them opportunity to see the children at work in the Oliver Wendell Holmes school in Dorchester and the tactics of the fire department in action.

Then the original visitors were turned over to Jerome Jones, president of the Boston mercantile association, at the Country club at Clyde park, and the day was ended at the Victorian clubbanquet.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXI, No. 162.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1907.

I hear many complaints by readers of books in Bates Hall of their mutilation and grave reflections are cast on a "public" that is permitted thus to misuse the freedom of the library, as well as on the guardians who do not prosecute such offenders. Whole sections of books have been removed by cutting with a penknife, and in many instances a reader has torn out a page of a Baedeker, or a whole story from a magazine, or taken from some more valuable volume a leaf that contained information he was too lazy to copy. Not only this, but such a book as "Cosmic Consciousness," of which there were less than five hundred copies, printed, has been defaced by pencil marks and the leaves so loosened they will soon be dropping out and lost. Now it is quite possible to keep track of volumes of the character of Dr. Bucke's important work, for it is only taken out by card, and the name of the last reader as well as the first, must be known to the librarian. The merely popular book always receives harsh treatment, but books of reference, statistics and so on, are simply cut and slashed with not a show of conscience.

Boston Globe

June 5, 1907

In the Boston public library was once a book entitled "Flatland: A Romance of Two Dimensions." By A. Square. Its author was said to be a professor of mathematics at Oxford. The scene of the romance was in a flat region where objects had length and breadth, but no thickness. The least intelligent and most vicious men were scalene triangles, or triangles having no two sides equal. They were slaves and performed the most menial tasks. The more intelligent slaves were isosceles triangles, with two equal sides. Workmen, artisans, peasants, etc., were equilateral triangles. Merchants were quadrilateral figures, and the more intelligent and virtuous they were the more nearly they approached the perfect square, with four equal sides. Professional men, scholars, artists, poets, etc., were polygons. The more sides they had the nearer they came to perfection. The most symmetrical and highly developed characters resembled perfect circles, but there was said to have been in the history of Flatland but one absolutely perfect circle.

The strange thing about the Flatland people was the fact that all the women, no matter to which class they belonged, were straight lines, or tolerably straight lines. And if a man went out after dark he had to carry a lantern or run the risk of being impaled on one of the straight lines. They were one of the straight lines. They were forbidden to frequent the crowded thoroughfares, and they were extremely dangerous at all times. No wonder the author of that book hid himself behind a pseudonym.

Boston Sunday Globe.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1907.

THE SILENT JUDGE.

Blaisdell's Time Clock in the Public Library Tells How Long Patrons Wait for Books—It Saves a Lot of Talk When the Impatient Man Thinks He Has Waited Half an Hour, When in Reality It Has Been Eight Minutes—It is the Invention of Mr. Blaisdell, Who Has Been at the Library Thirty-One Years.



Many of the patrons of the public library must have noticed the curious little box in the "window" of the delivery room. This box, with a clock in the center, with radiating grooves on all sides of it, looks harmless enough. But it is not so; it is a nemesis—a harsh, uncharitable, truthful sphinx.

Listen to the raw student: "Say, I've been waiting around here for over 45 minutes, and I should think the library ought to get a book by that time, no matter how rushed you people are. What's the same anyhow?" feeling at the mild young lady in charge.

She says nothing but "What's your name?" Then begins a fingering of the cards in the grooves of the mysterious box. "Is this it?" she inquires, simply pointing to the card, not taking it out.

"Yes," growls the student. "Well, you see," remarked the young lady in the ultra-silvery cadences one has to adopt when serving the public, "we put the card in the groove which is opposite the minute hand at the time you slip in the slip. You can see for yourself how long you have been waiting."

The youth looked—the present hand said "45"—the groove containing his card was opposite the "10 o'clock" sign. What argument could even a student give to that? and off he stalked.

Then comes the blue blood who occasionally is peevish enough to patronize the library.

"Can you tell me the cause of this delay in delivering the books I sent for? Really I must have been waiting 20 minutes. Pardon my criticism, but there does seem to be mismanagement somewhere. This is unpardonable. Like drops of cool ice on the spine

are the voice and manner inflections of this type. They arouse the gorilla instincts much more than remarks of the rude, frank type.

But no, the young lady is well trained. "Madam, I shall be glad to rectify any mistakes that we have made—your name is?" Deftly the fingers caress the treasure box, again the same result, the wait was eight minutes, and so it goes.

Mr. Blaisdell, the inventor, who is the chief of the issue department, says: "As usual, the invention was the result of a great need. We felt we must have some register which would convince the public that we were not spitefully holding back their books to show our mastery, for that is the attitude some people take.

"The old-time stamp registered, when the card came in, but no matter how many times that was shown, a patron wishing to claim a wait of one-half hour, in spite of the stamp proving with the aid of a little arithmetic, that the wait was only 10 minutes, many would insist the stamp was wrong.

"I finally hit on this clock scheme as a proof of our innocence of guile and also as a talk saver—really a life saver—for our employees.

"You see, there are 60 sections, each corresponding to the divisions on the clock. The whole inside, clock and divisions, you see, can be twisted around without squinting."

Mr. Blaisdell, having invented the affair for the library, has felt satisfied to leave it unpatented. The invention, which was sent to the American Library association meetings held at Montreal, was most highly recommended.

Mr. Blaisdell's services are much felt in the library, where he has served for 31 years, having for many years been the custodian of Bates hall.

Boston Globe
Saturday,
June 29, 1907.

WHIST AND OUTING CLUB.

How Twelve Young Men of the Boston Public Library
Get Recreation and Good Air.



PUBLIC LIBRARY WHIST AND OUTING CLUB.

Front Row, Seated, Left to Right—M. Muckenstrum, W. Mulloney, F. Brennan, C. Murphy. Second Row, Seated—A. McGee, J. Kelly, J. Malers. Standing—J. Ward, F. Hannigan, J. Horgan, J. Sullivan, M. McCarthy Jr.

There are few social clubs of a similar character that has more genuine, hearty fun and recreation than the whist and outing club of the Boston Public Library, which, though not very large in actual membership, still includes in the scope of its recreations many of those connected with the library who are not actual members.

The club for one thing stimulates, especially in the summer time, an interest in outdoor life and sports among the library employees which certainly must be of vast benefit to a class of people who are confined as are the people in the library in an atmosphere which is rendered none too fragrant from the smell of old books and printing, to say nothing of the fact that the library each day, do not tend to clarify the atmosphere of the place, especially in the winter season, when a high temperature has to be maintained in the vast building. It is the employees who work day after day in such an atmosphere who feel it most keenly. Of course, the antidote for this sort of thing is outdoor life, and this the W. O. C. encourages in a sociable way.

The club consists of 12 young men—J. Kelly, F. Brennan, C. Murphy, A. McGee, J. Malers, J. Ward, F. Hannigan, J. Horgan, J. Sullivan and M. McCarthy Jr.

On the 12th of the present month the club held a most enjoyable "field day" at Roslindale. The heads of departments and others were invited, and went with baseball, quoits and a good dinner the day was passed very pleasantly.

The club has purchased a large naphtha launch and preparations are now being made for the first vacation trip of the season down the harbor. Other trips are being planned for the month of July. Then the launch will be taken to Christmas cove, Me., where the club has secured a nice cottage, in which the members and their friends will spend their vacations during the month of August. During old-home week the club will keep "open house" at the summer cottage. Recorder McCarthy has been delegated to make all the arrangements for that week.

BOSTON SUNDAY POST, JUNE 30, 1907

At the Library

By Morris Scott



July 1, 1907.
"MISTAKE, CHURCH STAYS," SAYS MULLEN

Yet Trade Papers Report Plans for Tearing Down—Architect Said to Be Working on Plans for New School House on Site.

Is the Old West Church in the West End, one of the landmarks of Boston's history, to be demolished?

A statement to the effect that the venerable building now used as a branch of the public library, is to be replaced by a new 15-room schoolhouse has been published in a trade paper.

Schoolhouse Comm'r Mullen promptly denies that this action was contemplated, and stated that the commission intends to select a site somewhere in the vicinity of the church.

Yet even the name of the architect of the new structure has been published. It is also stated that he is at work on the plans.

When the project of tearing down the building to make room for a new schoolhouse came up, some two years ago, it met with prompt and determined opposition from influential residents of the Back Bay whose families had once lived in the West End and who, therefore, held the old landmark in affectionate remembrance. So powerful was the storm of protest that the proposition was apparently abandoned.

Yesterday, however, a published statement announced that Architect Kelley of 57 Mount Vernon st., will have plans ready to figure about Sept. 1 for a 15-room schoolhouse to be erected on the site of the Old West Church in the West End.

Despite this flat-footed statement Mr. Mullen last night denied the existence of any intent to destroy the building. Just what the commission will eventually do is still in doubt.

The West Church has had a most interesting history and has been under the guidance of many distinguished pastors since it was founded in 1736 by Rev. William Hooper and his 17 parishioners. The building first put up was a wooden frame affair; the congregation waxed strong and vigorous until 1806. It had 64 pews on the lower floor.

On Nov. 27, 1806, the present edifice was built in Flemish style, the bricks being arranged sides and ends, alternating. It was built by Joshua Blanchard, who constructed the Old Brattle St. Church, the Park St. Church and others in the same style.

Since the time when the 17 members "gathered" on Jan. 3, 1737, it has had five pastors. Jonathan Mayhew succeeded the first minister. The next was Eusebius Howland, who was followed by Rev. Charles Lowell, the father of James Russell Lowell. The last preacher at the church was Rev. C. A. Bartol, called "poet, preacher, essayist." He held the pulpit of the West Church during the period between 1837 and 1839.

At that date the congregation had become so depleted that the church was sold to the city of Boston for its present use.

During the revolution the West Church shared some of the vicissitudes of the siege of Boston. The British garrison destroyed its steeple to prevent signalling to the patriots in Cambridge, and later turned it into a barracks for their troops.

When the church was closed its library, consisting of 1800 volumes, was entrusted to the librarian, Thomas Gaffield, who was instructed to turn it over to the public library if the city purchased the building.

In view of the former determined protest against the proposed demolition of the building, if the schoolhouse commission ever again brings up the project, it is likely to arouse somewhat of a storm from many of Boston's most influential citizens.

Boston Transcript
 July 1, 1907.

Public Library for Public Schools

Bostonians are proud of their public library, and they have reason to take pride in it, not so much for the beautiful and spacious building with its unique sculpture and painting, but for the ever-increasing bounty of its service which, quietly and unostentatiously, is making the library the greatest factor in the education of the people. Lectures, exhibitions, bulletins, reading-rooms, branches and deposit stations are carrying its influence into every quarter of the city and every walk of life.

A Boston teacher recently remarked that the importance of the work of the library for the public schools, second to none of the library activities in its far-reaching influence, is not generally known or fully appreciated. Begun less than ten years ago, precluded with a deposit of a few books in one school, the service has grown as fast as funds would allow, until nearly a hundred public and parochial schools and more than three hundred teachers are regularly supplied with the books and illustrative material most needed in their work. In this way teachers are enabled in a measure to control the reading of their pupils, to see that they read the books which will be most helpful in their line of study, and fiction which will correlate and not dissipate the work of the school. The time which is saved to both teachers and pupils by the deposit of books in the school building is beyond computation.

By this service the library has also helped to free many of our Boston schools from the criticism so commonly made in regard to the equipment of schools, that they are bountifully supplied with laboratories, chemical, physical, biological, and what not, but that library facilities are either entirely lacking or sadly deficient.

The library books deposited in the schools are used in many ways: for collateral reading, investigation of special topics, comparative studies when illustrated as sources of blackboard and chart drawings, and for class exercises. For instance, in a certain English class the past year each pupil selected a work of fiction (Scott, Dickens, Stevenson, van Dyke, and the like) to read in leisure hours, with help from the instructor on any obscure points. After reading each one reported to the class the gist of the story, with a general statement of the pleasure or profit gained by the reader. No exercise of the whole year was more enjoyed or carried on with more zest or profit. Those teachers who have enjoyed this library service cannot say enough in its praise.

Boston Transcript
 July 1, 1907.

The Library

The fine arts department of the Public Library has been enriched by several important works. A painting by Gustave Courbet by Georges Ruyter is amply illustrated, but the author seems to have been careless about some of his data. In the list of Courbet's pictures, "La Curée" is put down as belonging to the "Alston Club de Boston," a club which, unfortunately, ceased to exist a year or two after its purchase of "La Curée" in 1891. As is well known on this side of the ocean, this masterpiece has belonged for many years to Mr. Henry Sayles of this city. M. Riat writes:

"La Curée," exposée en 1893 boulevard Italienne, fut en 1896 achetée, pour 25,000 francs, par souscription, pour l'Alston Club de Boston."

M. Riat might have found a full account of the circumstances under which this transaction was made by consulting the Atlantic Monthly for October, 1888 (pp. 503, 504, 505, 506); and he would also have seen there the statement—not entirely without pertinence in a biography of Courbet—that in 1896 Courbet had a very limited following in France, and therefore the sale of "La Curée" to a club of American artists was of considerable benefit to him; what is still more to the point, "La Curée" and "Les Demeurettes de Village," bought by the Duc de Morny and later acquired by Thomas Wigglesworth, both of which works came to Boston, were the only important pictures by Courbet sold during his lifetime, which ended under such a heavy cloud. All his other works were locked up in his studio, painted for the sole love of art. And it was left for the Government which had fined and banished him and made his life miserable to buy his works at enormous prices after his death.

Other noteworthy new books in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library are a superb folio on Jean Baptiste Greuze by Camille Maclair (Paris); a great illustrated book on the life and works of Carpeaccio, by Ludwig and Moiment (n Italian); another addition to the growing shelf of Whistleriana in the shape of a monograph called "Whistler: Notes and Footnotes," by A. E. G. (New York); Lionel Henry Cust's "Van Dyck" (London); with plates; Frederick Lawton's "The Life and Work of Auguste Rodin" (New York); "Rembrandt's 'Sialmeesters'" six plates (Berlin); and the seven last numbers in Newman's Art Library, namely, Mrs. Bell's "Paolo Veronese," A. L. Baldry's "Velasquez," Malcolm Bell's "Titian," Edgumbe Staley's "Fra Angelico," A. L. Baldry's "Reynolds," Edward Meynell's "Giovanni Bellini," and P. G. Kennedy's "Filippino Lippi."

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The Bibliographer

THREE important accessions have been made to the Americana collection of the Boston Public Library, the works having just been received from London, where they were secured of Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, by exchange. For some years the Boston Public Library has been trying to secure these books, but when copies have appeared in this country they have sold at very high prices. Two of the works relate to the Quakers in Massachusetts and the third is a tract relative to the dispute between Governor Dudley and others in the colony. The most important work is William Coddington's "A Demonstration of true love unto you the Rulers of the Colony of Massachusetts in New England; shewing to you that are now in authority the unjust Paths that your Predecessors walked in, and of the Lord's Dealings with them. . . . Written by one who was once in Authority with them; but always testified against their persecuting Spirit, who am call'd William Coddington of Road-Island. Printed in the Year 1674." This is a quarto of twenty pages, including title, in polished plain blue gros-grained morocco. This extremely scarce historical pamphlet is so rare that no copy is to be found in the library of the British Museum. It contains two letters from "Road Island" addressed to Governor Bellingham of Massachusetts, reciting numerous cases of persecutions practised on the Quakers by him and his predecessors, and warning him "that he walk not in the same steps lest he come under the same condemnation" as had overtaken them by the Lord's dealings with them. Unfortunately the leaf B 1 (pages 9-10) had to be supplied in facsimile from a copy belonging to the library of the Society of Friends, Coddington was a merchant of Boston, who went over with Winthrop. After his banishment from Boston he removed to Aquidneck (Newport), and with others founded the colony of Rhode Island in 1637. The Deane copy, in half calf, realized \$125 in 1895.

The second volume is Samuel Gorton's, "An Antidote Against the Common Plague of the World. Or an Answer to a Small Treatise (as in water, face answereth to face intitled Saltmarsh, returned from the dead; and by transcribing the letters of his name, this is Smart, lash, etc., etc. London: Printed by J. M. Crook, 1657." This is a volume of excessive rarity and great historical importance. Sabin evidently never saw a copy, as he does not mention the whereabouts of one, and his collation does not appear to be correct. The collation of the library's copy, which agrees with those in the British Museum and John Carter Brown Libraries, is as follows:—Title 1 leaf + Epistle Dedicatory to Oliver Lord Protector, 9 unnumbered, leaves signed Samuel Gorton and dated "from Warwick in the Naniganset Bay, this present October the 20 1656, New England," + The Epistle to the Reader, 31 unnumbered leaves + Preface, 1 page verso blank + Text 296 pages (pp. 89 to 120 being omitted). Pages 260-296 contain "Certain copies of Letters passed betwixt the Penman of this Treatise and certain men newly come out of Old England into New." These letters are two which Gorton wrote to the Quakers suffering imprisonment in Boston and their reply. Gorton's letters are dated from "Warwick, Septemb 16, 1656," and "Barwick in the Nauhysanet-Bay this present Octob 6, 1656."

The third volume is an octavo in polished calf extra, entitled, "The deplorable state of New England, by reason of a covetous and treacherous governour and pusillanimous counsellors with a vindication of the Hon. Mr. Higginson, Mr. Mason, and several other gentlemen from the scandalous and wicked accusation of the votes, ordered by them to be published in their Boston News Letter. To which is added, an account of the shameful miscarriage of the late expedition against Port Royal, London. Printed in the year 1708." This extremely rare tract is written with great warmth, and lays open the disputes which existed between Governor Dudley and some leading characters in New England, who opposed his designs, which were to get rid of the charter, and make the government completely arbitrary. The petition is signed Wm. Partridge, Thomas Newton, Nathan Higginson, Tho. Allen, Alex. Holmes, John Calley et al.

Only a few copies of any of these books are known. Of Gorton's "Antidote" the Book Prices Current records but one sale, and of the "Deplorable State" only five copies are recorded as having been sold by auction in the last thirty years.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1907

LIBRARY EXAMINING COMMITTEE

Prominent Bostonians Named for the Work This Year

The examining committee of the Boston Public Library for 1907-8 is made up as follows:

Mrs. Nathaniel P. Beaman, 41 Elmwood Street, Roxbury.
Mr. John D. Berran, 21 Bainbridge Street, Roxbury.
Mr. William W. Clark, 82 Kenwood Road, Roxbury.
Mr. J. Allen Crosby, 70 Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain.
Mrs. F. O'Meara Edson, 26 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury.
Hon. William H. H. Emmons, 285 Meridian Street, East Boston.
Miss Bertha Hazard, 100 Tyler Street, Boston.
Mr. Henry Lewis Johnson, 236 Metropolitan Avenue, Roslindale.
Rev. Reuben Kidner, 18 Belknap St., Dorchester.
Mrs. Henry S. King, 4 Ashland St., Dorchester.
Mr. Robert M. Morse, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain.
Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Transcript Office, Boston.
Mrs. Stephen O'Meara, Beacon Street, Boston.
Mrs. William Parmelee, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
Mr. Augustine L. Rafferty, 41 Bradley Street, Dorchester.
Miss Julia Graham Robins, 65 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck, 135 Marlboro Street, Boston.
Mr. William G. Stillaber, 275 Beacon Street, Boston.
Rev. Joseph V. Tracy, D.D., 321 Market Street, Brighton.
Dr. John Warren, 58 Beacon Street, Boston.
Mr. John P. Woodbury, 348 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

And

Hon. Solomon Lincoln, President, or
Rev. James De Normandie, D.D., Vice President of the Board of Trustees.
Rev. Reuben Kidner, Chairman.
Mrs. Henry S. King, Secretary.

OLD HOME WEEK EXHIBITIONS

Public Library and All the Branches Will Have Them

For Old Home Week the Boston Public Library has arranged exhibitions to be held both at the central library in Copley square and in the various branches. The central library exhibition will be held in the Fine Arts room and will most appropriately have as its central idea Old Boston as described or represented in books, manuscripts, early maps and views, broadsides, etc. There will be on exhibition original letters written from Roxbury, Cambridge and Winter Hill during the siege of Boston; original documents relating to the Boston Massacre; portraits of the mayors of Boston from 1822 to 1867, and a large collection of books relating to the early history of Boston and the colony, including works of John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers. In the children's room at the central library building there will be a collection of views of the Boston playgrounds. Mindful that many of the Old Home Week visitors will wish to go to the libraries near which they may be visiting friends, the trustees have planned the local exhibitions with special reference to localities. The West End branch, near the new bridge to be dedicated that week, will have an exhibition of views of bridges in America, Europe and Asia. The other exhibitions are as follows:

South End Branch, Shamfut Avenue—Views of Old Tremont street.
Station P, Broadway Extension—Views of Old Washington street.
Station W, North Bennet Street—Views of old churches.
Station 22, North Street—Views of houses in the Old North End.
Brighton Branch, Academy Hill Road—Views of old houses in Brighton.
Views in the Back Bay Pens and the Metropolitan Park system.
Station G, Allston Reading-Room—Views of Commonwealth avenue and the Back Bay.
Charlestown Branch, City Square—Views of the Old North End and Charlestown.
East Boston Branch, 37 Meridian Street—Views of the present wholesale district when occupied by residences.
Station Z, Orient Heights Reading-Room—Views on Boston Common.
South Boston Branch, 372 Broadway—Views of old churches.
Station 23, City Point Reading-Room—Views in Olmsted Park and Arnold Arboretum.
Dorchester Branch, Adams Street—Views of monuments and statues.
Upham's Corner Branch, Columbia Road—Views of old houses in Dorchester.
Station A, Lower Mills Reading-Room—Views from the dome of the State House, 1858.
Station D, Mattapan Reading-Room—Views on the Public Grid.
Station E, Neponset Reading-Room—Early plans and views, 1635-1700, and views on the Neponset River.
Station F, Mount Bowdoin Reading-Room—Historic buildings.
Station J, Colman Square Reading-Room—Views of Old Beacon Hill.
Roxbury Branch, 46 Milmont Street—Views of Old Town.
Station K, Mount Pleasant Reading-Room—Historical Views and Documents.
Station H, Warren Street Reading-Room—Views of old houses in Roxbury.
Station S, Roxbury Crossing Reading-Room—Views of Old Tremont street.
Station 24, Parker Hill Reading-Room—Views of Old Tremont street.
Jamaica Plain Branch, Curtis Hall—Views of Jamaica Pond.
Station T, Devonian Station Reading-Room—Historical Buildings and Views.
West Roxbury Branch, Centre Street—Views in Franklin Park.
Station B, Roslindale Reading-Room—Historical buildings and views.

Boston Journal
July 10, 1907.

OPEN TWO READING ROOMS FOR ROXBURY

On Monday the trustees of the Boston Public Library will open two new reading rooms, one at 1518 Tremont street, Roxbury, to be called the Parker Hill Reading Room, and one at 362 Neponset avenue, to be called the Neponset Reading Room. The latter takes the place of a shop station which existed for many years in Neponset, but was recently discontinued.

These reading rooms will have reference books, periodicals and a small collection of books for general reading. In addition, books will be delivered from the Central Library daily to applicants.

The reading rooms will be open every weekday in summer from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., except that on Wednesdays they will close at 6 P. M. and on Saturdays at 9 P. M. After September 15 the hours will be from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

Boston Journal
July 10, 1907.

TO FINISH STATUES FROM HIS DRAWINGS

ST. GAUDENS' WORK FOR BOSTON LIBRARY NOT LOST

Figures Were So Carefully Sketched That They Can Be Done by Others.

That St. Gaudens had already done some work before his death on the groups of statuary to be placed on the two granite pedestals in front of the Public Library, and that his work has not been in vain, was brought to light by the finding of complete cartoon drawings originated by the noted sculptor, rolled in parchment in the library, where they have been hidden in a storeroom for a number of years.

The drawings are so thorough and specific that according to Cyrus E. Dallin, a Boston sculptor, they can easily be carried forward with but slight changes. This information was gladly received by the commission in charge of the erection, for it was feared that the 12 years that have elapsed since the giving of the commission to St. Gaudens by McKim, Mead and White, the architects, would have gone with nothing to show for them.

The sculptor made two drawings of each figure, one of which is about seven ft. in height and the other about eight ft. high. In general the duplicate drawings are alike, yet there are minor changes in pose and treatment of the drapery that make each drawing distinct and of separate value as a study in the details.

The group is allegorical, representing labor in the central figure and the arts and sciences in the two female figures.

The three figures are seated on a slightly curved roman seat.

The central, male, figure, which portrays labor, is heroic in pose and stature. The left arm hangs loosely over an anvil, while the right supports a hammer which rests lightly on the knee.

There is dignity in the whole pose, and a masculine strength which contrasts strongly with the more delicate lines of the female figures. The head is well poised and the folds of the leather apron hang heavily, exposing the left leg.

The figure of Science sits easily and is very largely enveloped in drapery. The right arm lifts and holds aside the veil, while the face peers outward and upward in a sort of wonder. The left arm rests on a globe.

The figure of Art is partially nude, with the drapery in artistic folds passing from the seat behind the figure and over the left hip.

The head rests lightly on the right arm. The treatment of the hair is effective and the drawing of the nude portion of the body is very delicate and refined.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 10.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.
NEW READING ROOMS.

Public Library to Open One in Roxbury and One in Neponset Avenue.

On Monday, July 15, the trustees of the Boston Public Library will open two new reading rooms, one at 1518 Tremont street, Roxbury, the Parker Hill reading room, and one at 362 Neponset avenue, the Neponset reading room. The latter takes the place of a shop station which existed for many years in Neponset, but was recently discontinued.

These reading rooms will have reference books, periodicals, and a small collection of books for general reading. In addition, books will be delivered from the central library daily to applicants.

The reading rooms will be open every week day in summer from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., except that on Wednesdays they will close at 6 P. M. and on Saturdays at 9 P. M. After September 15 the hours will be from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

Boston Advertiser
July 11, 1907.

PUBLIC LIBRARY TO HAVE TWO NEW READING ROOMS.

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Boston Record
July 11, 1907.

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BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 11.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907.

LIBRARY OPENS TWO NEW READING ROOMS

Branches at Parker Hill and Neponset Begin Today—Shop Station Closed.

The Parker Hill reading room at 1518 Tremont street and the Neponset reading room at 362 Neponset avenue were thrown open to the public today by the trustees of the Public Library. The latter takes the place of the shop station at Neponset.

The reading rooms contain reference books, periodicals and a small collection of books for general reading. Applicants may also obtain books from the central library if they so desire, and a delivery will be made each day.

The rooms will be open every week day in the summer from 2 to 6 and from 7 to 9 P. M., except on Wednesday, when they will close at 6 P. M., and Saturdays at 9 P. M. After Sept. 15 the hours will be from 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

Boston Journal
July 12, 1907.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS AT LIBRARY FOR OLD HOME WEEK

Rooms to Be Thrown Open and Famous Relics and Possessions to Be Placed on Public View—Historical Documents to Be Seen.

One of the very best features of Old Home Week and quite in keeping with Boston's reputation as the center of culture and especially of belle letters will be the special exhibitions at the Public Library. These exhibitions will be in various rooms and will be of a nature that will interest all classes.

The exhibition in the central library will be held in the art rooms on the third floor, and also in the children's room on the second floor.

The exhibit in the fine arts department will consist of rare old colonial books, magazines, early maps and views of Boston, and broadsides. There will also be exhibited original letters written from Roxbury, Cambridge and Winter Hill during the siege of Boston by Washington and the colonial troops, and also original documents relating to the Boston massacre. The portraits of all of the mayors of Boston from 1822 to 1907 will be hung on the walls.

In the exhibition cases will be found books relating to the early sources of New England history; the persecution of the Quakers in Boston and Massachusetts; the Salem witchcraft trials; and some of the early accounts unfavorable to the Indians in the Indian wars and the early publications in the Indian dialect. Also the works of John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the works of Capt. John Smith, besides some early accounts of the colony of Virginia.

In the children's room will be found some interesting pictures of Boston playgrounds.

In the South End branch, 357 Shawmut avenue, will be exhibited an interesting series of views of old Tremont street, and at Station P. 13 Broadway street, will be exhibited views of old Washington street.

In the West End branch, Cambridge and Lynde streets, will be exhibited views of bridges in Europe, America and Asia.

TO OPEN NEW READING ROOMS

Trustees of Public Library to Establish These in Roxbury and Neponset

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In the West End branch, Cambridge and Lynde streets, will be exhibited views of bridges in Europe, America and Asia.

July 13, 1907

ROXBURY GAZETTE

And South End Advertiser

Establishment of a new reading room of the Public Library at 1518 Tremont street causes wonder that the Roxbury branch of the library should have been established on such high land as Lambert avenue and in a location considerably removed from the "centre" of the district. This branch library, though quartered in a fine building, the whole of which it uses, is not known to the public as well as it should be, and were it not for the school children it would find little demand for its books and papers. A public library building should be located centrally, where it can be readily seen and easily reached.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 28.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1907.

SAVE THE WEST CHURCH.

When the city is using to advantage as a branch library a structure made memorable by the presence in its pulpit of men like Jonathan Mayhew, Charles Lowell—father of James Russell Lowell—and C. A. Bartol, and embodying in its exterior and interior some of the best features of the older ecclesiastical architecture of New England, it seems to be folly to substitute for it a new structure lacking any such historic associations or educational value. Just so long as the old West Church can be advantageously used it should be kept as it is, and possibly by the time it ceases to be useful public sentiment regarding sacred shrines will be so strong as to insist on its retention for sentimental reasons only.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 15.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1907.

Franklin and Quincy are to have a bath to put them into good shape for the 28th. Not only should these statues in front of City Hall be polished up, but that structure itself needs smartening. Boston buildings—and note the grimy condition of the Public Library—are a dirty looking lot.

Boston Advertiser
July 17, 1907

Religious works head the list of additions during June to the public library by gift or purchase. Only 12 works of English fiction went on the shelves during that month, with 10 German works and four French, while of religion and theology there were 125 volumes.

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Boston Post.
July 25, 1907.

DON'T WANT TO SEE OLD WEST CHURCH WIPED OUT BY SCHOOL

Perturbation has again been aroused in the West End by a report that a school-house is to be erected on the site of the old West Church on Cambridge street. A similar report was circulated about a year ago, but opposition was so strong at that time that the project was abandoned.

The present rumor has it that Architect James T. Kelley, 67 Mt. Vernon street, will have plans ready by Sept. 1 for a 15-story schoolhouse to cost \$538,000.

For years the old West Church contained many of the wealthiest, most influential and aristocratic citizens of Boston. It was made famous as the place where the Rev. Cyrus Bartol preached from 1837 to 1866. James Russell Lowell was an attendant upon this church, his father having served as pastor for many years. Of late years it has been used as the West End branch of the Public Library.

The Rev. Fr. Field, of the Cowley Fathers, rector of the church of St. John the Evangelist, who was responsible for the city purchasing the old West Church and using it as a public library, yesterday said:

"I consider the project an outrage. The idea of destroying the one monument we have in the West End of historical interest, already used as a public building, and putting in its stead a building of a nature that could be placed upon any site is scandalous. In front of the building is a breathing place for the poor of the district. It is the only one we have, and it would be a great hardship for the poor people if they were deprived of this one spot where they can get a breath of air. I would gladly sign a petition against such an abominable project. I heard whisperings of this some time ago, but I did not think the authorities would dare to attempt any such plan."

Ex-Mayor Green, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, when asked if his society would take action on the matter, said: "If the city wishes to use the site of the old church for a schoolhouse they can do so. They own the property and can do as they please with it. The Massachusetts Historical Society will not object."

Mayor Fitzgerald denied vigorously last night that there was any truth in the matter.

"It is all rot, all bosh, there is absolutely no truth in the matter," he said. "We have never considered the project for a minute. It is utterly impossible to consider."

Boston Transcript

July 31, 1907.

OLD BOSTON AT THE LIBRARY

A COLLECTION WORTH SEEING BY OLD RESIDENTS

Early Views of Boston and Rare Early Volumes of Americana Relating to New England Shown in the Fine Arts Room This Week—Rev. Andrew Eliot's Letters During the Siege

BY HERBERT COPELAND

None of our visitors need be urged to visit the Public Library this week to see the building, the paintings and all that makes it one of Boston's greatest and most frequented attractions. But lest some omit a visit to the art room off the upper hall, where the Sargent paintings are, we wish here to call attention to the specially interesting collection now on exhibition there, consisting of rare prints and reprints of views of early Boston and a fine and valuable assortment of early Americana—things that old time Bostonians will find worth while seeing.

Though the earlier pictures are interesting and curious in their old-fashioned and quaint way, they might, so far as any resemblance to the present city or any of the familiar localities are concerned, except for the dominating Beacon Hill, be views of any small town—and even the hill does not look different from other hills till after it is crowned by the State House. Among the most interesting of the early views is a facsimile of Paul Revere's famous colored engraving of Boston in 1768. It is an extremely quaint picture both in its portrayal of the landscape and in its mechanical process. It is more familiar than the other early views on account of its frequent reproduction in one form or another. There are interesting views taken in 1744 and 1757. Perhaps the most interesting of all the early views, because it is on so large a scale, and also because it is one of the original plates, is William Price's detailed view of the city made in 1742. This shows exactly how this sort of work was done in those days, and is surprisingly well preserved considering it was made one hundred and sixty-four years ago. Another picture of particular interest is from a watercolor done in 1768, entitled "Prospective View of Part of the Commons." Note the final "s" on commons. Though we Bostonians always say the Common, and that is its title—"Boston Common, our proudest possession"—yet in the parlance of the "sailor boys," who so delight in the spot, it is even now always "the commons." It would be interesting to know just where they got this and just when it ceased to be "the commons" and became the Common.

There are several interesting views of the Common. One shows a general view in 1841; another shows Tremont street looking towards King's Chapel in 1800 and is quite unrecognizable, either from the present view or from other pictures that show similar views in the past. But the most interesting of all is a very elaborate colored plate which depicts the celebration in honor of the introduction of the water system into the city in 1818 and shows the fountain spouting on the Frog Pond. Alas! Alas! here let us pause and weep awhile; that dear, familiar spot is a thing of the past—in its place is a common ordinary fancy electric fountain, such as any "amusement park" can have, and many must see a colored fountain, why not have lighted the old spot as we did for Grand Army week, and let us have our good "Old Faithful" for the rest of the time? No longer does the Frog Pond seem an appropriate title, it would now seem to be the "lake" on the Common. "O tempora! O mores!"

There are two interesting pictures of the early city, made in France—one, "L'entree au Port de Boston"; and the other a view from Chelsea, made in the early eighteenth century. The latter is most amusing, for although one is obliged to acknowledge the State House on account of its locality, it resembles nearly as much the Tomb of Hadrian or the Mosque of St. Sophia. There is an almost equally unrecognizable "Boston and Bunker's Hill" made in Nuremberg. But the really more interesting pictures, because they show the enormous changes within the last half century or so, and are quite within the memory of many people, are those taken in the forties and fifties, and there are a lot of them. The corner of Beacon and Walnut streets is entirely familiar to anyone, and yet this picture of the well-known house, done in 1845, looks different somehow. Haymarket Square in 1854 is curious to most of us, though the "lay of the land" is quite the same. "Boston from Dorchester Heights" in 1841 shows in all its picturesque dignity the once familiar pyramidal rise to the capping once familiar pyramidal rise to the capping State House—alas! now destroyed from any point of view by even our moderate "sky-scraper." Winter and Summer streets of them curious changes since the most striking contrast in 1848. Perhaps the most striking contrast of all is in a view of the Back Bay taken from the hill in 1857. That so much within the memory of many, not even the people, the present far-famed Commonwealth avenue and the other streets of "palatial residences" should have been the watery waste here depicted! There are many other interesting views: these have been picked out as particularly striking, with the hope of arousing interest in "our fellow-citizens," of arousing interest in "our fellow-citizens," as well as in "our visitors," sufficient to get them to go and see Boston as they are.

and Quaker persecutions. There are sermons, letters and pamphlets by the Mathers and John Cotton, all extremely worth seeing whether for curiosity or sentiment.

The Library has just come into possession, through the thoughtful gift of the Misses Elliot, of the original of the following letter—a very human and interesting document:

Mr. Daniel Parker, Salem.

Boston, July 31, 1775.

My Dear Sir: Your great attention to me & concern for my comfort deserve my sincerest thanks—I read the two quarters of mutton & have divided one between Dr. Rand & Mr. Welsh, who express their acknowledgments in the highest terms—Part of the prisoners, who have really suffered for want of fresh meat—I shall this day make a quantity of broth for the sick around me who are very numerous—I cannot conceive the relief you will give to a number of persons by this kind office—perhaps your broth has been dispersed to 30 or 40 sick people I thank you for the ability of helping them—I have invited a number of . . . partake of the rest—it is one of the greatest pleasures I have to communicate of any good thing which Providence sends me. Oh! how have we despised former mercies—God is severely teaching us our ingratitude. May we know the blessedness of those whom he chasteneth & teacheth out of his love—after all, the difficulty of food is the least concern I have—the very session meet with anything fresh—But to live among scenes of blood & slaughter—other trials which I do not care to mention—I am sorry I tarried—I hope cannot say I am in some measure used to my labors both in public & private—I visit the sick in all parts of the Town—but alas! I do not do so good a work as what I ought to do for so good a cause—This is my greatest distress—The door is again opened for the departure of the Inhabitants—The more go embrace the opportunity—The more go from us, the easier it will be for me to depart—going from me—yet if God calls me to tarry why should I repine? 'tis because I have not that temper of mind I ought to have that I cannot leave myself wholly to Providence & be perfectly easy in the situation in which God sees fit to place me—I have yet fixed no time for my departure. I find the very mention of it occasions uneasy sensations in the people which give me pain—May God direct me—I just read a Letter from my Son at Fairfield—dated July 20, which informs me of the health & welfare of Mrs. Elliot & my children there—Blessed be God! You cannot conceive what a relief this affords me. Pray re-

write to me & your dear Consort . . .

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 33.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1907.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS COLUMBUS LETTER

Priceless Literary Treasures

Placed on View Without Notice.

ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH
RELATION AMONG THEM

Only Copy Extant of Bay
Psalm Book, Printed in
1640, Is Shown.

All unknown to the bibliophiles of Boston and America, the Boston Public Library authorities have placed on exhibition in the Fine Arts room on the third floor of the library one of the finest collections of ancient literature and manuscripts relating to Boston and the founding of the Massachusetts Bay colony to be found in the world.

Had Librarian Wadlin and Assistant Librarian Felschner announced in advance the exhibition of the historical treasures which they had in mind, the library building and especially the Fine Arts room would undoubtedly be crowded to the doors every day and evening this week, and the city would have been enriched during Old Home Week by the presence of the leading savants and historians of the United States. As it is, scarcely a person knows that these treasures are on exhibition, and the few visitors who have made their way into the Fine Arts room have been more interested in the really fine collection of European photographs there than in the priceless historical treasures in the glass cases around them.

Letter of Columbus.

First and foremost on the list of exhibits is the Latin version of the letter of Christopher Columbus to his friend Raphael Sanchez in Spain, announcing his discovery of America. This dates back to 1493, the year after his landing on San Salvador Island. It is, of course, absolutely priceless. The "Whole Booke of Ladines" (the famous Bay Psalm Book), the first book printed in British America, by Stephen Daye of Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, comes next. This is the only copy known to exist in America, outside, possibly, of a copy in the possession of the John Nicholas Brown collection in Providence.

Increase Mathers' "The Wicked Man's Position," a sermon preached by that eminent authority on fire and brimstone, and published in Boston in 1675, the first book printed in Boston, is another gem of the collection. This is the only known copy extant, and is a good example of the first attempt at book printing on the part of the first Boston publisher of his day.

The Rev. John Cotton's sermon to Winthrop's company just before they sailed for England, entitled "God's Promise to His Plantations," on their way to the settlement of Boston is also in evidence. This was printed in London in 1634, some four years after its delivery.

The Real Plymouth Relation.

Of even more local interest is a letter dated Feb. 6, 1631, in the faded and quaint handwriting of William Bradford, governor of the Plymouth colony, addressed to Gov. Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay colony as "Tri-mount." (Boston) welcoming him and his company to the New World. Besides the signature of Bradford, himself, the letter is signed by Dr. Samuel Fuller, a famous physician of Plymouth, and afterwards of the Massachusetts Bay colony. Captain Miles Standish, and last, but not least, by Standish's friend, the husband of Priscilla, John Alden.

Then follows in the handwriting of Bradford and Winslow, the daily journal of the happenings during the first 12 months of the Plymouth colony, September, 1620, to Dec. 11, 1621. The title of this quaint old manuscript is "A Relation, or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantations Settled at Plymouth in New England by Certain English Adventurers, both Merchants and Others." The little details of the strange experiences and sufferings of the Pilgrims during their first year in the new world, together with the account of the first Thanksgiving day celebrated in New England, appear in full.

One Clean Shirt a Week.

The struggles and privations of the infant Harvard College at Cambridge and the straits to which its first students were put are all set forth in the book printed in London in 1648, entitled "Of the Progress of Learning in the College at Cambridge in Massachusetts Bay, with Divers Other Special Matters Concerning That Country." From this it is found that one clean shirt (shirt) a week was the allowance of the Harvard student of that time. Edward Johnson's "History of New England from the English Planting in

1664. This is particularly valuable
preserving the early Indian dia-
Massachusetts. There are early
on the Salem witchcraft and the

The writer of these letters was of the New North Church in 1742, remained there until his death in 1751, was elected president of Harvard University, but was so attached to his that he declined the honor, and was constant benefactor of the university.

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Charles Town
Enterprise
August 10, 1907

WHY NOT WARD FOUR

Reading Room Needed More in That
Section Than Monument Square.

PATRIOTIC CHARLES L. RIMBACH

Two Officers Who Have the Esteem of
the Boys and Girls Comprising the
Randidge Fund Excursionists.

There is to be a reading room for the public in the new High School building, and already books, magazines and papers have been removed from the public library in City square to the Monument square structure.

The opposition there proved effective, but it seems that someone is determined to divide the occupancy of the building with the school, for what urgent reason the friends of the school are at loss to know.

There has been no general demand for a reading room in the building and from authentic library sources it has been learned there is no absolute need for one at that point, the logical and urgent necessity for a reading room being strong only in Ward 4 which is quite far away for people living in that section to walk to the City square library.

To put one in Monument square seems absolutely unnecessary and almost ridiculous when the needs of other sections are considered. Ward 3 and Ward 5 people, especially the school children of those wards, find the City square reading room quite convenient to their homes and schools.

Then again, the new school building will be none too large for school purposes, either for day or evening classes and with the latter the coming winter, it is believed that the floor space occupied by the reading room will be encroached upon. Let the High school be used for high school purposes, and place the reading room, if those in authority must have one over here, in Ward 4 where thousands believe this accommodation should have been provided years ago.

only that the won-
courses contained in his gospel
of the doctrine of Christ.
and the doctrine of Christ.
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of the canon was defined and con-
of the canon was defined and con-

Boston Herald,
Aug. 4, 1907.

SAINT GAUDENS' SCULPTOR WORLD MOURNS, HOME AND GREAT STATUE

Augustus Saint Gaudens. Home of Famous Sculptor at Cornish, N. H.



SAINT GAUDENS, SCULPTOR, DEAD

(Continued from Page One, Column 6.)

bronze statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Park, Chicago, and "The Puritan" in commemoration of Dea. Chapin, the founder of Springfield, Mass. Another work is in Rock Creek cemetery, Washington, a draped figure in absolute repose and with a face of singular nobility and strength. It was erected by Henry Adams in memory of his wife. His bust of Gen. Sherman, to which he devoted 12 sittings of an hour each, is a great work, as is his equestrian statue of the general.

Mr. St. Gaudens long had in hand the memorial to the late Col. Shaw in the shape of a great high relief tablet, which he desired to make a masterpiece.

Farragut Statue a Surprise.
The Farragut statue was erected in Madison square, New York in 1881. It had been exhibited in plaster at the Paris Salon in 1880. It attracted in Paris as much admiration as it did in New York. In New York, however, it also aroused surprise. Here was something new to Americans, at any rate, in sculpture, a new spirit, a new conception, a new achievement. Our public had been enraptured with the wrong sort of thing—with mere foundry work and stone cutters' hacking that pretended to be art. We had in the United States many "statues," but we had very little sculpture.

The Farragut statue brought St. Gaudens' genius prominently before the world. The sculptor returned from Paris to New York in 1881, and settled in a studio in West Thirty-sixth street. It was only that time, or a little later, that he received the commission for the Shaw memorial.

Shaw Memorial a Masterpiece.
The Shaw memorial has gained because since its inception the sculptor has produced his Dr. Bellows, his "Angels," his Logan and Lincoln, his "Gates," his several bas-reliefs. Indeed, it is a gain incalculable that from this "Shaw" St. Gaudens has given us in his Shaw memo- rial, not only the very greatest work he has yet produced, but the very greatest monumental base-relief in the world.

There was not a man in the two hemispheres who had warmer friends nor one who won friends more readily than St. Gaudens. There was something about him which drew this loyalty in an uncommon degree. It was not easily defined; it might have been his freshening honesty; it might have been his native way of looking at things and talking about them; it might have been his utter lack of affectation; it might have been any one of 40 qualities of the entire lot; but it was not only his genius.



Statue of Grief, in Rock Creek Cemetery, Near Washington.

sign is probably the last completed work that left the hands of the sculptor.

The letter was sent to Thomas L. Elder, secretary of a committee of the American Numismatic Society, which is endeavoring to secure an improvement of the entire coinage artistically, in response to resolutions which this committee forwarded to President Roosevelt.

The letter follows:

FOSTER BAY, Aug. 1, 1907.
My Dear Mr. Elder—I am in receipt of your letter of July 29, with accompanying resolutions, and have called for a report on them from the secretary of the treasury.

You will be pleased to know that we are now completing a new coinage of the eagle and double eagle, designed by St. Gaudens, than whom certainly there is no greater artistic genius living in the United States or elsewhere. Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The opposition to a branch library being installed there proved effective, but it seems that someone is determined to divide the occupancy of the building with the school, for what urgent reason the friends of the school are at loss to know.

There has been no general demand for a reading room in the building and from authentic library sources it has been learned there is no absolute need for one at that point, the logical and urgent necessity for a reading room being strong only in Ward 4 which is quite far away for people living in that section to walk to the City square library.

▲ ▲ ▲
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Then again, the new school building will be none too large for school purposes, either for day or evening classes and with the latter the coming winter, it is believed that the floor space occupied by the reading room will be encroached upon. Let the High school be used for high school purposes, and place the reading room, if those in authority must have one over here, in Ward 4 where thousands believe this accommodation should have been provided years ago.

SAINT GAUDENS, SCULPTOR, DEAD

(Continued from Page One, Column 6.)

bronze statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Park, Chicago, and "The Puritan" in commemoration of Dea. Charles, the founder of Springfield, Mass. Another work is in Rock Creek cemetery, Washington, a draped figure in absolute repose and with a face of singular nobility and strength. It was erected by Henry Adams in memory of his wife. His bust of Gen. Sherman to which he devoted his life, is an hour's work is a great work, as is his equestrian statue of the general.

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Farragut Statue a Surprise.

The Farragut statue was erected in Madison square, New York, in 1881. It had been exhibited in plaster at the Paris Salon in 1880. It attracted in Paris as much admiration as it did in New York. The artist, John Lauder, also aroused surprise. Here was something new (to Americans, at any rate) in sculpture, a new spirit, a new vigor. He was a Scotchman, our public began slowly to see that; hitherto they had been enraptured with Frenchmen doing things which were done by stone cutters' hands, mere laundry work intended to be art. We had in the past seen many "statues," but we had very little sculpture.

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[illegible]

Mr. Main Studio at Cornish.

[illegible]

Held Important Commissions.

Held Important—Mr. St. Gaudens was one of the artistic advisers for the design of the new city hall at Chicago and the scheme was largely of his suggestion. His beautiful design for a temple in a temple, having shocked the line of the Secretary of the Interior, in a similar manner, something of a sensation was made over the Boston "twins" had seen. The burned the facade with their men, before the "twins" had local innocents for a year. The print attempted to represent, which fell through, although the press displayed that made the outside of the building. Boston was stirred to the depths over the public service of

Another eminent public service of St. Gaudens was that of membership on the commission for the improvement of the District of Columbia in association with D. H. Burnham, C. F. McKim and F. L. Olmsted. In 1897, shortly after the dedication of his Shaw memorial, he was honored with the degree of LL. D. from Harvard.

Dead Sculptor Designed New Gold Coins, Says Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1907. Through a letter from President Roosevelt, made public today, it was learned that Augustus St. Gaudens, the famous American sculptor, who died tonight, had designed the new gold coins which are now being completed. This de-



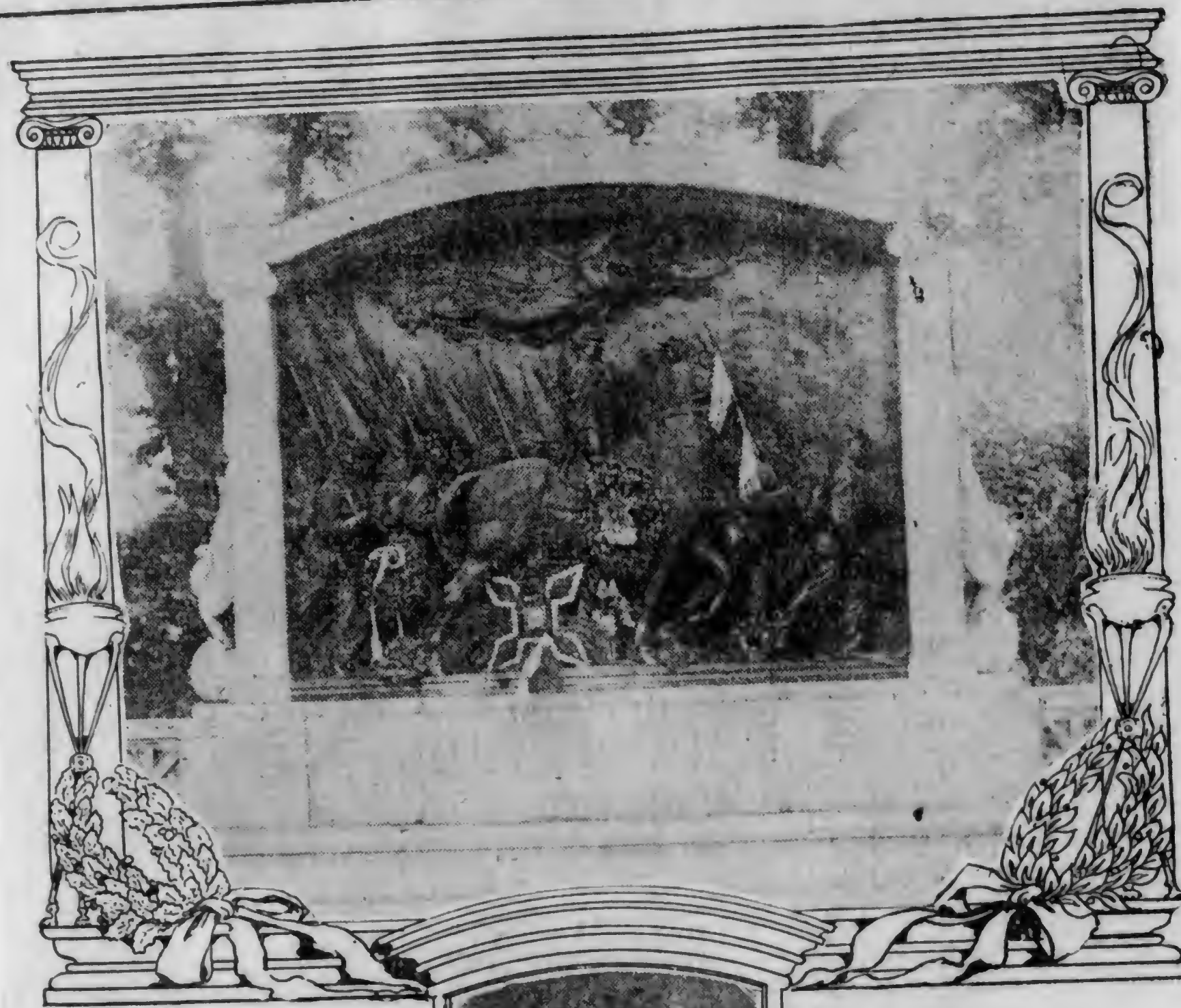
Statue of Grief, in Rock Creek Cemetery, Near Washington.

sign is probably the last completed work that left the hands of the sculptor.

The letter was sent to Thomas L. Elder, secretary of a committee of the American Numismatic Society, which is endeavoring to secure an improvement of the entire coinage artistically, in response to resolutions which this committee forwarded to President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt. The letter follows:
 "MY DEAR MR. ELDER—I am in receipt of your letter of July 29, with accompanying resolutions, and have called for a report on them from the secretary of the treasury.
 "You will be pleased to know that we are now completing a new coinage of the eagle and double eagle, designed by St. Gaudens, than whom certainly there is no greater artistic genius living in the United States or elsewhere.
 Sincerely yours,
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Augustus St. Gaudens The Sculptor And His Most Famous Piece of Work



Famous Sculptor Dies In Home In Cornish

Cornish, N. H., Aug. 4.—Augustus St. Gaudens, who only two days ago was characterized by President Roosevelt in an official communication as the greatest artistic genius living in the United States or elsewhere, is dead at his home here. He died last evening, death following a nervous breakdown which had been gradually creeping upon him for several months, although he had been critically ill less than a week. His most recent work was the designing of the new ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces which are soon to be issued by the government.

Although he was born in Ireland, of French and Irish parentage, St. Gaudens was thoroughly American, interested in American and American work. He was born in Dublin March 1, 1848, but was brought to this country by his parents when but 6 months old. After spending three months in Boston the family moved to New York, and there the boy attended school until he was 14, at which time he was apprenticed to a cameo cutter. Thus his career as a sculptor commenced, ending only with his death here yesterday.

Notable Commissions.

St. Gaudens was among the first to catch the awakening spirit of art which was born in America forty years ago. Up to that time the American artists and sculptors were but students of the Europeans and there was no distinctly American art. His first large commission, and the one which really proved his genius, was the Farragut statue which now stands in Madison Square Garden, New York. This attracted wide attention, and other commissions followed in quick succession. The first



St. Gaudens' Noted Works Seen In Boston

way so that they may be completed by his associates in the near future. Another Boston statue which is also uncompleted is one of Phillips Brooks which was to have been placed in the platel in Copley square, directly in front of Trinity Church, where the noted preacher so many times sent forth his words of encouragement.

His Method Peculiar.

St. Gaudens had a method of work that was peculiar. He worked when in the mood first on one statue and then on another. He hated to be hurried, and when he accepted a commission there could be no telling when it might be completed, but his customers were usually willing to overlook this seeming peculiarity for the sake of the man himself. His conception of a subject usually enlarged as he went along. He changed the Shaw monument many times before he settled upon the final arrangement and he worked on the clay model until the very minute that it was carried away from his studio.

For years his studio was on upper Broadway in New York, but he later moved farther uptown where he could enjoy more quiet. A few years ago he went to Paris and opened a studio there but gave it up after about a year.

He is survived by a widow and one son, Homer St. Gaudens.

The funeral has been arranged for Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The services will be held at the sculptor's home and will be attended only by the relatives and closest friends. The Rev. O. B. Emerson, a retired Unitarian minister of Cambridge, brother-in-law of Mrs. St. Gaudens, will officiate. In accordance with the wishes of the sculptor, his body will be cremated.

Not Yet Completed.

Two notable groups were to have been placed on the immense granite pedestals just outside of the main entrance to the library, but these had not been completed at the time of his death. They are, however, sufficiently well under

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 36.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1907.

Boston will particularly remember Sculptor St. Gaudens for his infinite capacity for taking pains. In executing commissions he took his own time and nobody could induce him to make haste. It was twelve years after he was commissioned to make the Shaw monument that it was delivered. He is said to have destroyed it again and again. The big vacant pedestals that stand on either side of the entrance to our Public Library are further reminders of his tendency to take his own time in doing his work. The figures for these pedestals were ordered from St. Gaudens years ago. Still, his work was always worth waiting for, and quite likely it was delayed by his ill health as well as by other causes.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, AUGUST 5

ST. GAUDENS HAD CITY WORK

Noted Sculptor Since 1892 Has Had a \$50,000 Contract for Two Allegorical Groups

The death of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the great sculptor, recalled the fact to City Hall officials this forenoon that the noted man had a contract with the city which remained unfilled at his death.

On Nov. 20, 1892, the city made a contract with Mr. Saint-Gaudens for the finishing of two allegorical groups for the pedestal in front of the Public Library. The contract price was for \$50,000, and up to the time of his death the sculptor had been paid \$12,000 on account.

The contract was looked up this forenoon and was found to have been signed by S. A. B. Abbott, then chairman of the Public Library Trustees, and by Hon. Nathan Matthews, then mayor of the city.

Mr. Saint-Gaudens's signature is also attached to the contract. It provides that Mr. St. Gaudens should make two groups of statuary for the two large pedestals in front of the Public Library, to square entrance of the Public Library, to consist of three or more figures to be of heroic size and that the question of whether they should be of bronze or marble should be left to the sculptor.

There is also a provision in the contract that if the sculptor should die or become incapacitated before the statuary was completed, before the trustees and White, or their successors, should decide who should finish the work.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1907

Saint-Gaudens' Unfinished Work for

The groups of statuary which were to have been modeled by St. Gaudens for the two large pedestals flanking the main doors of the Boston Public Library will, of necessity, be carried to completion by one of his pupils and assistants, most probably by one of those who, having been intrusted by him with some of the details of the work, is familiar with his intentions and the habits of his mind. An important provision in St. Gaudens's contract with the city of Boston, which was cited in the Transcript on Monday, makes it incumbent upon the architects, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, to appoint a sculptor who shall complete this commission, the possibility of St. Gaudens's untimely death having thus been thought of and the contingency provided for many years ago.

Bela L. Pratt of Boston is a pupil of St. Gaudens, and while in his atelier was accustomed to work on certain details of the figures which St. Gaudens had in hand, as did others of his pupils, always under the eye of the master. Mr. Pratt, for instance, helped to model the drapery of the majestic figure of the Adams tomb in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington.

An interesting exhibit of the smaller bronzes by Saint-Gaudens, six in number, is to be seen in Doll & Richards's window, 2 Park street. Here is the lovely angel of Governor Morgan's tomb, the "Diana of the Tower," a reduction of the statue of the sturdy Deacon Chapin, popularly known as "The Puritan" in Springfield; a head of a Victory, and the two different editions of the bas-relief portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, one of which serves as the monument to the beloved romancer in the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh. All of these statuettes and plaques are cast in the handsome green bronze which Saint-Gaudens was fond of, that sort of green which recalls the mossy pale green patina brought about by the age and weathering of ancient bronzes.

It is touching to note what an immense favorite Saint-Gaudens's works are with the crowd. There is not a monument in Boston which is so much admired by "the man in the street" as the Shaw Monument. This is one of the instances, not so rare as we are apt to think, of the concurrence of popular and expert taste in matters of art.

Among the beautiful traits of the dead artist's character were his modesty and his generosity. Honors had been showered upon him from all countries, yet he was upon him from all countries, yet he was not the man to be puffed up by this sort of success, and he seldom mentioned the subject. On the other hand, he was one of the most helpful, friendly and encouraging of men in his dealings with young sculptors; he would go out of his way to give them a word of praise, which meant so much to them; and he did not flatter, but he meant all that he said.

The judgment of the New York courts against the validity of the law which provides the proceeds of the dog tax shall go to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is a reminder of the fact that until recently the proceeds of the dog licenses here in Boston were divided up between the police commissioners and the Public Library. After all damages wrought by licensed dogs had been settled, the present police commissioner no longer enjoys this perquisite, and the Public Library is additionally benefited correspondingly. We believe the constitutionality of this arrangement has never been tested here.

Boston Post
August 7, 1907

ARTIST'S BODY CREMATED St. Gaudens' Figures for Public Library to Be Completed

According to the oft-expressed wish of the late Augustus St. Gaudens, the world-renowned sculptor, his remains were yesterday taken to Mt. Auburn and cremated.

His body was brought to this city Monday and taken in charge by Horace D. Litchfield. After the cremation the ashes were sent back to Cornish, N. H., where, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, the simple funeral services will be held. Only the members of the family and intimate friends will be present. The Rev. O. B. Emerson, a retired clergyman of Cambridge, and a brother-in-law of Mrs. St. Gaudens, will officiate.

Among the late artist's works ready for the cast are the allegorical figures for the Boston Public Library, on which the sculptor had been working for years. They will be carried to completion by Henry Herling, who for some time had charge of the artist's work, and in whom Mr. St. Gaudens had the highest confidence. All the details of their finish had been arranged by the sculptor some months ago.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1907

The Public Library Groups

A tentative design for one of the sculptured groups which Saint-Gaudens was to have modeled for the Public Library is in possession of the library officials in the form of a cartoon in crayon on manila paper, showing the three figures of Labor, Art and Science, seated on a slightly curved Roman bench. When the sculptor was in Boston about four years ago for the purpose of getting an idea of the scale which was most desirable for the groups, he set up this cartoon and two others, in which the design was the same, but the size of the figures was different, on the pedestals in front of the library, his object evidently being to get an accurate notion of the right scale of the sculptures in relation to their pedestals and to the building behind them. Whether he then arrived at any definite conclusion or not, is not known to the library staff. The cartoon, however, was left here, and has been in the library storeroom ever since, from which it may be inferred that the composition was merely an experimental design, not intended to be used as the basis for the group itself in the round. It is to be presumed that the sculptor subsequently made further studies in clay, and that these may have departed very radically from the cartoon, the composition of which was hardly such as to have commended itself in all respects to the satisfaction of the artist. It is impossible to believe that St. Gaudens ever intended to use such a cartoon as the working study for one of his groups. It was in all probability merely the first experimental idea, which might have been either rejected in favor of a better one, or so materially modified as to virtually amount to a new conception.

BOSTON LIBRARY NOT TO LOSE STATUES BY ST. GAUDENS

That St. Gaudens had already done some work before his death on the groups of statues to be placed on the two granite pedestals in front of the Public Library, and that his work has not been in vain, was brought to light by the finding of complete cartoon drawings originated by the noted sculptor, rolled in parchment in the library, where they have been hidden in a storeroom for a number of years.

The drawings are so thorough and specific that according to Cyrus E. Dallin, a Boston sculptor, they can easily be carried forward with but slight changes. This information was gladly received by the commission in charge of the erection, for it was feared that the 12 years that have elapsed since the giving of the commission to St. Gaudens by McKim, Mead & White, the architects, would have gone with nothing to show for them.

The sculptor made two drawings of each figure, one of which is about seven ft. high, and the other about eight ft. high. In general the duplicate drawings are set there are minor changes in pose and treatment of the drapery that make the drawing distinct and of separate study in the details.

The group is allegorical, representing labor in the central figure and the arts and sciences in the two female figures. The three figures are seated on a slightly curved roman seat.

The central, male, figure, which portrays labor, is heroic in pose and stature. The left arm hangs loosely over an anvil, while the right supports a hammer which rests lightly on the knee.

There is dignity in the whole pose, and strongly with the more delicate lines of the female figures. The head is well poised and the folds of the leather apron hang heavily, exposing the left leg.

The figure of Science sits easily and is very largely enveloped in drapery. The right arm lifts and holds aside the veil, while the face peers outward and upward in a sort of wonder. The left arm rests on a globe.

The figure of Art is partially nude, with the drapery in artistic folds passing from the seat behind the figure and over the left hip.

The head rests lightly on the right arm, and the figure is effective and refined. The treatment of the hair is particularly noteworthy. The nude portion of the body is very delicate and refined.

LIBRARIES PUT BAN ON HORATIO ALGER'S BOOKS

Boston and Worcester Youths Can't Enjoy Oliver Optic, but Cambridge Lads May

No longer may the imaginative sons of Worcester read the stories of one Horatio Alger. This is the latest fiat that has gone forth from the directors of the Worcester public library.

The sons of Boston have also been denied the tales of Alger, in fact they have not had to be taken from the walls of the Boston library; they have never been allowed within its walls.

Oliver Optic was once the idol of boys, but the elimination of his books from the Boston library, on the grounds of "improbability as to plot," is now history, and has been likewise effected in many cities throughout the country.

DIFFERENT IN CAMBRIDGE

And it remains for Cambridge, city of literature, to retain in her public library the despised works of both these authors, Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger, Jr.

And more than that, if proof is needed as a test of the popularity of Alger's works, not one of all the series of books, and there are about 20 books in all, could be found in the Cambridge library yesterday.

If you want to know something about the "Ragged Dick" and the "Rattled Tom" series, just ask one of the little chaps who patronize the Cambridge library.

You may ask any one of them and he will begin, with a smile, to enumerate the Alger tales he has read.

"Untruthful," Says Worcester

The Worcester library condemns them as untruthful, saying that the way Alger regards his youthful characters, at the psychological moment, with the most extravagant success is nothing short of

rumorous to a boy with the faintest shadow of an imagination.

For instance, Tom or Dick, or whichever one it happens to be, in his extraordinary devotion to duty, in the capacity of a messenger boy, arrives on the scene with a telegram, the delivery of which for a second longer would mean the loss of a fortune to some poor blind girl.

Of course, Dick is ultimately rewarded with, perhaps, half the fortune and shortly gets to be the head of the firm, as it were.

To little Walter Durnan and James Durnan of Cambridge is the Post indebted for a summary of these thrilling stories, as there was not one of the Alger books "in" at the Cambridge library.

Does This Offend You?

And this is the story of Sam's chance as told by Walter:

"Sam was a street boy in New York. He brought a little boy, a bootblack, to his home. And then he got him an office in a store. Sam speculated in lottery tickets and lost.

"He borrowed money everywhere he could, and when he was sent to the bank one day lost \$12,000 of his employer's money. He met a little girl on a boat going to Boston, and he was a different boy after that.

"He went to Harvard University, and being taken for a freshman a bunch of sophomores tried to intimidate him. He couldn't read or write, and the sophomores soon found out they had made a mistake. One fellow turned out to be a cousin of the girl on the boat, and this fellow took Sam to his home in Brookline. He had a little brother who was lame, and Sam was hired as companion to this brother.

"During this time he learned of the same tutor of the little boy, and after two years went into the office with the father of the boy and returned to New York to help his old friend, the bootblack, to riches and fame."

Boston Journal
August 9, 1907

BOSTON LIBRARY ALSO BARS BOYS' FAVORITES

Horatio Alger and Oliver Optic will not be thrown out of the Boston Public Library, for the very good reason that they do not occupy places in the library shelves, according to the statement made by Assistant Librarian Charles Fielden yesterday.

"There are plenty of books better. Why buy milk when you can get cream?" is the terse manner in which Mr. Fielden explains the absence of these two sets of boys' books.

Boston Transcript
824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1907

COPLEY SQUARE A SAHARA

To the Editor of the Transcript:

During the last several years I have tried to persuade the city government to do something for Copley square. There is not a shade tree in it, and at this writing it reminds me of the Desert of Sahara. The natural remedy for heat is water, and I think one or more fountains could be placed there at very small cost. Five Commissioners of Public Works would be all that is necessary to project streams of water into the air in the larger and smaller triangles, after, of course, the connections had been made with the water supply. There is nothing more ornamental than brass!

It seems to me that we are not sufficiently alive in exploiting the stranger within our gates. Visitors from the South and West are always struck with the advantage of our Common in the heart of the city. On Sundays the Common and Garden are entirely in possession of foreigners. Near Copley square are several large hotels and it seems to me that the proprietors of those hotels should be willing to combine to make Copley square bearable in hot weather. I should be glad to see a row of maple trees or lindens set out at the base of the larger triangle, and seats placed under them, which would be as comfortable as the steps to the Public Library. Copley square should not be any longer neglected. Do something—anything—to make it tolerable for man and beast in hot weather.

E. L. PARKS

Boston, Aug. 11.

Boston Post
August 13, 1907

TWAIN'S AND ALGER'S BOOKS

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—As a lover of good books, I desire to say a word or two in regard to the works of Horatio Alger and Mark Twain being barred from some of our public libraries.

Mark Twain wrote "Tom Sawyer," a true story of a real boy. The trustees of some libraries bar the book because Mark Twain told the truth. Horatio Alger wrote fictitious stories of fictitious boys.

The same trustees bar his books because he didn't tell the truth. There you are.

Years ago, when I was a boy, I read Alger's books, their influence upon me was good. I believe Horatio Alger's books are the best books for boys that were ever published.

I think these trustees have made a mistake. Furthermore, I believe that if the books were put back on the shelves and the trustees barred from the libraries, the reading public would be greatly benefited.

A LOVER OF GOOD BOOKS.

133 Maple street, Lawrence.

Aug. 11.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition, First Issue March 7, 1873.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issue Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1907.

PHILLIPS BROOKS STATUE HIS LAST

St Gaudens Left Much Work Capable of Completion.

Boston Public Library Groups Majestic In Their Conception.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 25.—After the fire that burned his large studio here and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of models, drawings and work in all stages of completion, about three years ago, Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, whose death occurred recently, labored incessantly, although in feeble health, to get the old commissions completed up with the new work coming in, among them Henry Hering, Miss L. C. Ward and Miss Frances Grimes.

He worked until within two weeks of his death, the last large work coming from his hands being a statue of Phillips Brooks, the small plaster cast of which is now being enlarged in plaster in the large studio. This is simply mechanical work and will be carried to completion without delay. The monument, which has been in commission for many years, will be placed in the place in front of Trinity church, Copley square.

On the allegorical figures which will be placed at the entrance of the Boston Public Library had progressed so far as to have the rough sketches made in plaster. The material used at the studio in place of clay. There are two groups of figures, one representing Music and Science; the other Law, Executive Power and Love.

The commission for these groups of statues, which are destined to occupy the entrance to the library, was given the artist 12 years ago by McKim, Mead & White, the architects. The statue of St. Gaudens, an insurance policy was taken out on the artist's life, and the trustees would have suffered no financial loss had the work never been started.

Groups Graceful and Strong.

One of the groups represents Labor in the central male figure, and Music and Science in the two female figures. The three figures are seated on a slightly curved roman seat.

The central male figure, which portrays labor, is heroic in pose and stature. The left arm hangs loosely over an anvil, while the right supports a hammer, which rests lightly on the knee. There is dignity in the whole pose, and a masculine strength which contrasts strongly with the more delicate lines of the female figures. The head is well poised and the folds of the leather apron hang heavily, exposing the left leg.

The figure of Science sits easily and is very largely enveloped in drapery. The right arm lifts and holds aside the veil, while the face peers outward and upward in a sort of wonder. The left arm rests on a globe.

The figure of Music is partially nude, with the drapery in artistic folds passing from the seat behind the figure and over the left hip. The head rests lightly on the right arm. The treatment of the hair is effective and the drawing of the nude portion of the body is very delicate and refined.

The public library possesses several examples of St. Gaudens' work—the two male boys over the front entrance, the male lions on the staircase and the Billings bas-relief bust in the western wall of the courtyard.

Designs for New U. S. Coins.

Work on the new U. S. gold coins and one-cent piece is practically completed, except that the designs on the back are being reduced or flattened so as to minimize the difficulties which the mint workers have with a die that has too much relief. The figure of an idealized head with an Indian headdress, a head with a flying and standing eagle are said to be handsome and will make the eagle, double eagle and cent the equal in beauty of design of any coins in the world.

The McGee medallion with figures of Plenty, with a fountain at the bottom, and a bas-relief of Christ the Good Shepherd, at the top, which will be placed opposite the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, is done in plaster and work on the enlargement in plaster is now going on.

Work on the caryatides for the Art Gallery at Buffalo, N. Y., is being pushed along as fast as possible. These are eight female figures, six different in design, and two duplicates. Four are completed, and two others nearly so. The Lincoln statue, which is to be placed at the entrance of the John C. Freer Library at Hannan, to be placed in a park at Cleveland, O., have been cast in bronze, and will soon be placed in their respective sites. Parnell, which is to be erected in Dublin, Ireland, has already been shipped to that place, and will soon form a part of the imposing monument to be erected to the great Irish leader.

Gaston Ardisson, a modeller, who has worked in the Cornish studio for some time, took a plaster cast of Mr. Saint-Gaudens' face just after his death. So far as is known there are no definite plans as to what use will be made of it.

Boston Transcript
824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1907

Saint-Gaudens' Posthumous Works for Boston

An Associated Press despatch from Cornish, N. H., states that after the fire which destroyed his large studio and many valuable models, drawings, etc., about three years ago, Augustus Saint-Gaudens labored incessantly, in spite of his feeble health, to get the old work along and keep up with the new commissions constantly coming in. He had an able corps of assistants, among them Henry Hering, Miss L. C. Ward and Miss Frances Grimes. He worked until within two weeks of his death, the last large work coming from his hands being the statue of Phillips Brooks, the small plaster cast of which is now being enlarged in plaster in the large studio. This is simply mechanical work, and will be carried on to completion without delay. The monument, which has been in commission for many years, will be placed in the place in front of Trinity Church, Copley square, Boston.

This continuation of the report that the Phillips Brooks statue had been virtually completed by the artist before his death will be received with much satisfaction.

The Cornish despatch further states that work on the allegorical figures to be placed at the entrance to the Boston Public Library had progressed so far as to have the rough sketches made in plaster in the studio in place of clay. There are two groups, each consisting of three figures. One group symbolizes Labor, Music, and Science; the other Law, Love, and Executive Power. This commission was given out twelve years ago by the architects, McKim, Mead & White. A corresponding aid: "The Public Library possesses several examples of Saint-Gaudens' work—the two male boys over the front entrance—the two lions on the staircase, and the Billings bas-relief bust in the western hall of the courtyard." There are two errors in this statement. The two lions on the staircase are the work of Louis Saint-Gaudens, and the Billings bust in the courtyard is the work of Richard Brooks.

As to other works on which Saint-Gaudens was engaged at the time of his death, the despatch continues as follows:

Work on the new United States gold coins and one-cent piece is practically completed except that the designs on the back are being reduced or flattened so as to minimize the difficulties which the mint workers have with a die that has too much relief. The figure of an idealized head with an Indian headdress, a head with a flying and standing eagle are said to be handsome and will make the eagle, double eagle and cent the equals of any coins in the world.

The McGee medallion, with a figure of Plenty, with a fountain at the bottom, and a bas-relief of Christ the Good Shepherd, at the top, which will be placed opposite the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, is done in plaster, and work on the enlargement in plaster is now going on.

Work on the caryatides for the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., is being pushed along as fast as possible. These are eight female figures, six different in design, and two duplicates. Four are completed, and two others nearly so. The Lincoln statue, which is to be placed at the entrance of the John C. Freer Library at Hannan, to be placed in a park at Cleveland, O., have been cast in bronze, and will soon be placed in their respective sites. Parnell, which is to be erected in Dublin, Ireland, has already been shipped to that place, and will soon form a part of the imposing monument to be erected to the great Irish leader.

Gaston Ardisson, a modeller, who has worked in the Cornish studio for some time, took a plaster cast of Mr. Saint-Gaudens' face just after his death. So far as is known there are no definite plans as to what use will be made of it.

Boston Post
Aug. 26, 1907.

St. Gaudens' Work for Boston to Be Completed by Assistants

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 25.—After the fire which burned his large studio here and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of models, drawings and work in all stages of completion, about three years ago, Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, whose death occurred recently, labored incessantly, although in feeble health, to get the old work along and keep up with the new commissions constantly coming in.

He had an able corps of artists to assist him, among them Henry Herling, Miss L. C. Ward and Miss Frances Grimes.

He worked until within two weeks of his death, the last large work coming from his hands being a statue of Phillips Brooks, the small plaster cast of which is now being enlarged in plastoline in the large studio. This is simply mechanical work and will be carried on to completion without delay.

The monument, which has been in commission for many years, will be placed in the plot in front of Trinity Church, Copley square, Boston.

Boston Library Figures

Work on the allegorical figures which will be placed at the entrance of the Boston Public Library had progressed so far as to have the rough sketches made in plastoline, the material used at the studio in place of clay.

There are two groups of figures, one representing labor, music and science, the other law, executive power and love.

The commission for the groups of statuary, which are destined to occupy the new empty bases outside the main entrance to the library on Copley square, was given the artist 12 years ago by McKim, Mead & White, the architects. and \$200 was paid to insure having the services of St. Gaudens, an insurance policy was taken out on the artist's life, and the trustees would have suffered no financial loss had the work never been started.

One of the groups represents labor in the central male figure and music and science in two female figures. The three figures are seated on a slightly curved Roman seat.

The central male figure, which portrays labor, is heroic in pose and stature. The left arm hangs loosely over an anvil, while the right supports a hammer which rests lightly on the knee.

There is dignity in the whole pose and a masculine strength which contrasts strongly with the more delicate lines of the female figures. The head is well poised and the folds of the leather apron hang heavily, exposing the left leg.

The Other Figures

The figure of science sits easily, and is very largely enveloped in drapery. The right arm lifts and holds aside the veil, while the face peers outward and upward in a sort of wonder. The left arm rests on a globe.

The figure of music is partially nude, with the drapery in artistic folds passing from the seat behind the figure and over the left hip.

The head rests lightly on the right arm. The treatment of the hair is effective, and the drawing of the nude portion of the body is very delicate and refined.

The Boston Public Library possesses several examples of St. Gaudens' work—the two nude boys over the front entrance, the two lions on the staircase and the Billings has relief bust in the western wall of the courtyard.

Work on the new United States gold coins and 1-cent piece is practically completed, except that the designs on the has relief are being reduced or flattened so as to minimize the difficulties which the mint workers have with a die that has too much relief.

The figure of an idealized head with an Indian headdress, a figure of Liberty with the same head, and a flying and standing eagle, are said to be handsome, and will make the eagle, double eagle and cent the equal of any coins in the world. The McGee medallion with stole figures of plenty, with a fountain at the bottom and a bas relief of Chris. McGee, the donor, at the top, which will be placed opposite the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, is done in plaster, and work on the enlargement in plastoline is now going on.

Caryatides for Buffalo

Work on the caryatides for the Allbright gallery at Buffalo, N. Y., is being pushed along as fast as possible. These are eight female figures, six differing somewhat in design and two duplicates, which will be used in place of columns in the above buildings.

Four are completed and two others nearly so. The building is designed after the architectural scheme of the Erechtheum at Athens, with a wide entrance and wings on either side where the caryatides will be placed.

The Lincoln statue, which is to be placed at the entrance of the John Crerar Library in Chicago, and the statue of Marcus A. Hanna, to be placed in the park system of Cleveland, O., have been done in bronze, and will soon be put in their respective sites.

The heroic statue of Charles Stewart Parnell, which is to be erected in Mr. St. Gaudens' native city of Dublin, has already been shipped to that place, and will soon form a part of the imposing monument to be erected to the great Irish leader.

Gaston Ardieson, a modeller, who has worked in the Cornish studio for some time, took a plaster cast of Mr. St. Gaudens' face just after his death, but so far as is known there are no definite plans as to what use will be made of it.

Boston Journal
August 27, 1907.

Boston's Good Fortune

In the midst of regrets aroused by his death there is some cause for satisfaction, so far as Boston is concerned, in the fact that St. Gaudens spent some part of his last days putting the finishing touches on the statue of Phillips Brooks, which will stand in front of Trinity Church, and on the groups intended to flank the main entrance to the Public Library. The imaginative part of this work—the part that puts the artist above the artisan—is said to be complete, which means that the sculptor was satisfied with it. Boston may thus rest assured that it is work of which she will have good reason to be proud.

That St. Gaudens took so much time to execute his commissions often pained the armchair critics. They moaned and grumbled when he smashed a plastoline model to bits and made a new start. Yet if he had scamped his task and turned it forth on schedule time, they would have grumbled and moaned over that.

When these works are set up in Copley square to attract and inspire native and stranger, some "little men of little minds" may repent of their hasty speech. Art is long, and many a tongue is loose.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL., CXXII., No. 58.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1907.

ST. GAUDENS' BOSTON WORK.

What seem to be authorized reports from Cornish indicate that the death of St. Gaudens, the sculptor, will not prevent Boston from getting in time the statue of Phillips Brooks which is to stand in Copley square in front of Trinity Church and the two groups of allegorical figures which are to be set up on pedestals in front of the Public Library. It has been gratifying to note how substantially uniform in temper and in point of view the comment upon this great artist has been by his fellow-artists and by critics competent to pass upon his output. In due time Boston will have enough of his work at his best, set up where the people may see it, to make it necessary for all who are admirers of his art to visit the city.

Boston American.
September 4, 1907

LIBRARY CLOSED DURING FUNERAL

The Public Library in Copley square was closed by order of Librarian Horace G. Wadlin between the hours of 10:30 this morning and noon, and the flag lowered to half-mast in honor of Archbishop Williams.

BOSTON HERALD

A broadside which is of more than ordinary interest at the present time has come to light in the Boston Public Library. It deals with the early history of the Church of the Holy Cross (now the Cathedral) more than a hundred years ago, being dated "Boston, January 20, 1780," and reads as follows:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907.

PRINCE HAPPY AT GREETING GIVEN HIM BY CITY AND STATE

Had No Idea Boston Was so Beautiful, He Says, After Day Passed in Sightseeing and at Nahant, Where He Was Entertained, with Mrs. Curtis Guild as Hostess.

GREETED OWN PEOPLE, MADE CHILDREN HAPPY

Democratic Spirit of Young Member of Sweden's Royal Family Noticed by All—Leaves Boston for Oyster Bay, Where He Will Be Entertained by President.

What Prince Wilhelm Says of Boston.

Your city is magnificent. I had no idea that it was such a beautiful place. The state and city have shown us marked hospitality, which I highly appreciate. It is not at all improbable that I may come to America again, though it is impossible for me to say now that I shall come.—PRINCE WILHELM'S tribute to Boston.

Boston gave Prince Wilhelm of Sweden a royal reception yesterday, for from the moment that he breakfasted with Mayor Fitzgerald and a number of invited guests at the Touraine until he left for Providence in the evening he had not one quiet moment.

Had the day been made to order it could not have been better for the programme of welcome that had been planned for the Swedish prince, and that he himself was pleased with the reception was apparent from the pleasant smile with which he greeted everything and everybody. He had been heralded in advance as a "democratic" prince, but his Boston hosts did not expect that he would demonstrate his democracy. He did, however, for at Nahant, in the midst of the enthusiastic effort to do everything possible for his entertainment, he turned from the officials and the aristocratic assemblage and greeted with pleasure one from his own land, a number of exiles from the nearest ward he had grabbed the nearest by the hand, and pressing it warmly spoke to its owner in Swedish, after which he held a reception for the benefit of his own people. During the reception he chuckled several babies under the chin.

Inspects Library.

The day began with a breakfast at the Touraine, and this was followed by an automobile ride through the city. The Public Library was admired, and the prince, demanding that the Prince Wilhelm made an inspection of the building and its contents. Afterward a trip was made through the Fenway to Jamaica Plain, where Thomas G. Plant's big shoe factory was thrown open to the party, who inspected every part of it. Cambridge and Harvard University were visited before the return to Boston, where, at 1 P. M., Prince Wilhelm was entertained at dinner in the Somerset Club by James H. Kidder, who had invited to meet the royal guest some of the most prominent men in the city.

At 2:30 o'clock Prince Wilhelm boarded Maj. Hayden's yacht Waconda for Nahant, where he was entertained at a reception in the Nahant Club. Gov. Guild, who was the host, had returned from New Bedford in season to turn from Nahant to the Governor's guest of honor at the New Bedford Old Home Week celebration in the morning.

Girls with Cameras.

Fifty or more young ladies, charmingly attired, their hair blown by the sea wind, cheeks aglow with excitement and expectation, stood along the long pier at Nahant awaiting the arrival of the Waconda. About every

Boston Transcript.
September 11, 1907

A broadside which is of more than ordinary interest at the present time has come to light in the Boston Public Library. It deals with the early history of the Church of the Holy Cross (now the Cathedral) more than a hundred years ago, being dated "Boston, January 20, 1780," and reads as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC

The Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, in Boston, is, at present indebted in the sum of one hundred pounds, nearly, to different workmen, who, according to their time, labour, and materials furnished, are entitled to a reasonable compensation for the first and indispensable expenditures which have been incurred, in order for the establishment of the Catholic Religion. The worship, duties, and all the ceremonies of this Religion, becomes the more venerable, as it is professed by the Most Christian Majesty, the puissant friend and ally of these United States; it being also prevalent throughout Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Poland, Flanders, and many other countries; wherein piety, virtue, merit, and the fine arts, and sciences, furnish illustrious men of every profession, who immortalize our age, and constitute the glory of this holy religion, preached and acknowledged at this day in the four quarters of the globe.

In order to provide and adorn this Church with all the things in which it is deficient, Monsieur L'Abbe de la Poterie, whom Divine Providence has evidently destined to be the first Roman Catholic Priest in this metropolis, would stand in need of a very considerable sum, but the state of his finances compels him to moderate his zeal, and even refrain altogether, from farther expenses, until the hundred pounds, already due, shall be previously discharged. He therefore has the honour to invite and request all good Christians, who are acquainted with the generosity of the King of France, and his subjects, to assist him in the speedy payment of this debt.

To attain this object, by the most unexceptionable means, he has established, in the vestry, two public Registers, with proper columns and divisions, made by two Churchwardens, a Treasurer and Serib; in one of which all the Christenings, marriages and burials will be recorded; the other for monies received and expended; in which the names of all the donors and founders of the Congregation will be inscribed, with the date, sum and quality of their generous donations; and whenever contribution is made in the Church, the amount will be registered in the same manner, immediately after divine service. The entire proceeds of the public munificence will be invariably reserved to pay in their turn, those to whom it is due, and to purchase necessities; and a statement of the expenses will be laid before the Chapter, without any article being inserted upon the private account of Monsieur L'Abbe, who will provide for his own particular expenses most scrupulously economical, and for the inspection of the world he indulges the hope of gaining the confidence of the charitable and well-disposed, of establishing the Church upon a solid basis, and of making perpetual payments.

But, in order still more to deserve the friendship, attachment and affection of every class of citizens, whose generosity he feels it is important to secure effectually, he is disposed to render them, in the person and to all others who will accept his feeble services, every attention in his power, and to instruct the youth in the various branches of general, and in the various branches of French, Latin and Greek literature, and will teach them, with pleasure, a short, easy and intelligible method of understanding, reading, writing and speaking these three languages, each of which possesses innumerable beauties, a copiousness of expression, and various advantages, which render the study and knowledge of them highly interesting. As occupations of this nature are rather foreign to the holy functions of his ministry, and delicacy might require, he does not stipulate for any remuneration, but only hopes for a small recompense, and voluntary gratuity, according to the good pleasure and abilities of each individual, who may subscribe in the Register of Receipts, deposited in the vestry; whatever he may please to contribute, and all names will be enrolled among the donors and founders of the Congregation. The satisfaction which the Abbe must derive from procuring to his pupils, not only the advantages of performing immortal and honourable acts of benevolence, preserved and recorded for the gratitude and flattering recollection of future ages, will be to him an acceptable and glorious reward for the little trouble which he most willingly will assume.

Accordingly, upon the 20th of April, and every day afterwards, except Sunday, he will attend, at his lodgings, all who will do him the honor to apply to him, or who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language; or, in short, who wish for instruction in any branch of good education. He will also, devote one hour in the afternoon to those who may be able to attend to him, at the same time, in habitually useful to him, by daily use, to the best pronunciation of the English language. Monsieur L'Abbe will, at no time, divulge any religious questions or dogmas, unless expressly requested, or unless they be previously revealed by those who request him; intending, in his civil, political and industrial instructions, to be the spirit of Christian tolerance, which is the most dear and favourable principle of his heart. If his success in his principles be equal to his good intentions, he will, in time, institute an Academic Boarding School, for the benefit of those whose parents may wish them to be instructed in the Roman-Catholic Religion, and will assemble masters in every branch capable of forming the mind for the service, and the heart for virtue.

Finally, Monsieur L'Abbe proposes to furnish, and to dispose of all Books of piety and learning, necessary for these two objects.

• The Marquis de la Fayette has very recently given a noble specimen of his generosity to the town of Boston.

Charlestown Enterprise.
September 28, 1907

THAT READING ROOM

Not Wanted in the New High School and Citizens Protest.

NEEDED FOR STUDY PURPOSES

Improvement Association Urges One for Ward 4 and Suggests Basement of Bunker Hill School as Desirable Place.

The proposed public reading room in the new Charlestown High school is not wanted. A library and reading room for the teachers and pupils of the school was provided for in the original plans and is at present splendidly fitted up on the floor above where the unoccupied room is being reserved for the so-called public reading room.

The standing committee of the Charlestown Improvement association held a meeting Monday afternoon to consider matters referred to them at the regular meeting of the association the previous week. Among these matters was the proposed public reading room, and after due consideration came to the conclusion that there is no necessity for the reading room nor had any public demand been made for its location in the school. On the other hand, the committee are of the opinion that absolutely good reasons exist for such a reading room in some part of Ward 4.

It was urged by Owen W. Rice of the committee that Ward 4 has grown tremendously within the past few years, and people living in that section of the city have no library facilities at all except what is gained by walking or riding to City square. Wards 3 and 5 are provided for through the branch located in the old City Hall building, to reach which is no inconvenience for anyone residing in sections of the district mentioned. But the people of Ward 4, especially the school children, find it quite a distance to go to City square and would not be benefited to any greater degree by the location of the reading room in the new High school. It is an absolute fact that every available foot of room in the new school is desired for school purposes and does not include a second reading room which if established on the first floor of the building, as now contemplated, will to a considerable extent hinder the interests of the school work, bringing as it will so large a number of outsiders into the building, many of them at times of an irresponsible youthful type, as to require constant watching or special police surveillance.

The suggestion is made by Mr. Rice if the authorities see their way clear to placing a reading room in Charlestown that they select the basement of the Bunker Hill grammar school, which is within the Ward 4 limits, or else provide for it in the apartments under the lodge at the Charlestown Heights park. He considered the basement of the Bunker Hill school an excellent place and urged that in preference to the lodge on the heights. In any event, he was impressed with the idea that the authorities would on investigation find Ward 4 the most desirable section in point of actual need for a reading room in the district.

The committee voted in favor of the Ward 4 location and also took action on the matter of urging the authorities to transfer the valuable paintings and relics, formerly the property of the old City of Charlestown, from their present place in the old City Hall building to the new High school, where it is believed they will be safe from fire or other injury and can be displayed to better advantage.

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Girls with Cameras.

Fifty or more young ladies, charmingly attired, their hair blown by the sea wind, cheeks aglow with excitement and expectation, stood along the long pier at Nahant awaiting the arrival of the Waconda. About every third maiden had a new little 6x4 camera in her hand all focussed to snap the prince the moment he should attempt to land, each young lady having made up her mind individually and separately from each other young lady as to the exact point where the prince would essay to climb onto the pier.

The Waconda hove to at a safe distance from the cameras, and a tender bearing the prince, Gov. Guild and Mrs. Lagercrantz, wife of Baron Lagercrantz, the Swedish ambassador, started for the pier. The prince looked so pleasantly the line of camera, and smiled so pleasantly that some of the young ladies forgot to press the button, while others squeezed in the wrong place.

Then, as they approached the pier, the prince, who had been told that the city of Boston was the most beautiful in the United States, it being also prevalent throughout Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Poland, Flanders, and many other countries, where the duty, virtue, merit, and the fine arts and sciences, furnish illustrious men of every profession, who immortalize our age, and constitute the glory of this holy religion, preached and acknowledged at this day in the four quarters of the globe.

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WHAT IS THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DOING FOR THE CHILD READER?

ANSWERED BY

DR. HORACE G. WADLIN, Librarian,
Boston Public Library.

CLARENCE W. AYER, Librarian,
Cambridge Public Library.

ELIZABETH P. THURSTON, Librarian,
Newton Free Library.

SAM WALTER FOSS, Librarian,
Somerville Public Library.

LOUISA M. HOOPER, Librarian,
Brookline Public Library.

LIZZIE A. WILLIAMS, Librarian,
Malden Public Library.

REACHES OUT FOR CHILDREN—

Dr. Horace G. Wadlin.

THE love of books, as a source of innocent enjoyment, the help of books, in the development of intellectual power, the enrichment of the life of the adult that comes from these, must find their origin in the opportunities of childhood, such as the public library supplies.

The work of the library with children is twofold, indirectly, by cooperation with the schools, and directly, through its own agencies. In cooperation with the schools, it provides the teacher with books helpful in her work, and sends to the schoolroom deposits of volumes, frequently renewed, to be read by her pupils under her direction.

Beside this, however, every well-equipped public library now has a special department for children, with reading tables reserved for them; and, displayed on open shelves, from which they may be taken without formality, a carefully selected collection of such books as children love—stories, travels, history, biography and nature books, with attendants to help in the selection of such volumes as will interest, instruct, or inspire the boys and girls who come to the library for something to read.

The walls of the children's room, if the library is so fortunate as to have a separate room for young readers, are made attractive by pictures that appeal to children. Occasionally a story-hour brings the children there to listen to an interesting and profitable tale, told by someone who knows how to attract and hold their attention. From time to time picture bulletins, posted in the room, illustrate so as to impress the child mind some noteworthy event, it may be the return of the birds in the spring, or the coming of the circus, with its train of animals, or the birthday of a statesman, or an important anniversary.

The children's librarian is selected for her engaging qualities with children and her knowledge of the best books for the young. The children soon learn to know her as counselor and friend. Thus the library reaches out for the children, and seeks to draw them, through its influence, into that wonderful world of books, within whose boundaries are never-fading springs of pleasure and of power.

The advantages possessed by a few especially favored children in homes of exceptional culture and refinement, the public library, in even larger measure, offers freely to all children. Its work in this direction cannot be overestimated. In the crowded quarters of our large cities, it takes the children from the streets and provides for their entertainment and instruction. In remote country districts it sends into the home the volume that, by picture and word, portrays the great world beyond the child's horizon. It helps to Americanize the child of the immigrant, and offers him advantages denied to his parents in the land from which they came. It supplements the schools, and in its special field carries the work of education into broader channels, laying a foundation for intelligent citizenship and providing, by fostering companionship with books, an important element in sane, virtuous, helpful, happy, living.

Someone has said that a great love of books is like a personal introduction to the great and good of all times. This personal introduction the public library aims to give to the children.

Horace G. Wadlin

CHILDREN FEEL AT HOME—

Clarence W. Ayer.

IN THE Cambridge public library the child reader may find more

recognized as of equal importance with that for the adult reader, and, as having been of so recent development, it may seem relatively to receive more attention than that given to the adult reader. In the matter of outlay, the purchases of adult books are naturally far in excess of those of juvenile books, although the number of juvenile books, from their lesser cost, may, for any given time, approach that of adult books. It is this consideration which should be borne in mind by such older readers as may be inclined to think that the younger readers are being favored at their expense, and which I wish to emphasize as my special contribution to this symposium of opinions on this newest of the greater problems of library service.

Clarence W. Ayer

STIMULATES YOUNG MINDS—

Louisa M. Hooper.

WHEN the children's room of the public library in Brookline was opened in 1890, the library world was paying scant attention to the needs of young folks. The pendulum has now swung very far in the opposite direction. The danger to be avoided seems now to be that of neglecting the older for the sake of the younger readers, and of confining the child too closely to children's rooms and to children's books—of keeping him away from the more stimulating companionship of the greater books which are for all ages.

Yet the movement among libraries has been a wholesome and needed one, and the benefits of children's rooms have been not only for the children; the older readers are happier now that the scuffle of youthful feet is gone from their reading rooms.

The library in Brookline has two pleasant rooms for young people, one for readers and for the circulation of books to the children, and one for a reference room for school work. In the reading room is a profusion of the best books for young people, many copies of those in most active demand, and of those in most attractive editions to always find new publications to be bought. Very few new publications are added, but worn copies of the classics are constantly replaced with fresh ones.

In the reference room is an assistant, especially trained, who has charge of the work done in connection with the schools. To let the influence of the library be felt in every corner of our town, we send from this room lots of books from 25 to 40 books to the various grades in the grammar schools. These teachers in the public schools. These books are provided with a simple charge system, and the teacher issues the books to her pupils until they have gone the rounds, when she telephones to the library for a fresh lot. The teacher may also call upon the library to supply her with books to illustrate her lessons—history and geography in more varied forms than the school text book. She may also have pictures, colored or black and white, or stereoscopic views to enliven the study of geography.

In this school reference room lessons are given to the classes of the upper grades in the grammar schools on the use of the library, of its simpler reference indexes, and of the simpler reference books. The class comes to the library with its teacher, catalogs and blackboard, the school librarian explains these chief keys to the library, following her explanation with questions to test the intelligence of her pupils. Adding this simple training to the enthusiasm of the average child for investigating things in general, and we find that we have as a result the most thorough ex-

and we hope in future to have fewer pencil marks, broken backs and dog-eared books.

An effort is made to cultivate a taste for something better than the crude, gaudy pictures that are flooding the market.

A list of birds and wild flowers seen by the children is kept on the bulletin board, and the children are encouraged to read nature stories. On special holidays suitable pictures are hung around the room, and the school work in history and geography is often supplemented with pictures.

Books and pictures are constantly selected to be sent to the schools to aid in the school work, and an attempt made, with the help of the teachers, to influence the reading.

While the strictly juvenile books are in the young people's room, the children have access to the whole library, and much of the reference work of the older children is done in the reference room.

Elizabeth P. Thurston.

ADJUNCT OF SCHOOL WORK—

Lizzie A. Williams.

THE Malden public library in its work for the child reader has for help in that line a special room for such readers, with an interested and capable assistant in charge. Her knowledge of the books under her care, and interest in the children who use them, make it possible, and even easy, for the most diffident as well as the most difficult, to obtain such reading as he wishes. She has to direct her in furnishing aid in her school work demands, analytical guides to reinforce her memory of the contents of the several thousand volumes in the room. The word in season as to the fitness, or the reverse, of the selected book to the child reader is not withheld, and the necessary outgrowing of the child's mind or taste for the juvenile books, does not sever the connection, for the aid is still given in selection from the adult collection.

Books are also sent to the Sunday schools of the city, but as that is done at the request of and selection by, those schools, the library cannot claim much credit for the work.

A limited amount of work has been done for the Malden boys' industrial club, by keeping about 50 books in the club room, exchanging them as desired. These are used by the boys at the room.

Greatest in importance of all, the children are made welcome at the library, good conduct and reasonable care of the books being the chief limitations to their attendance. A peep at the room after the afternoon session of the schools, or in the winter evenings, would attest its place in the minds of the children.

L. A. Williams

MEETING JUVENILE NEEDS—

Sam Walter Foss.

THERE is a growing tendency to accuse the public library of becoming feminized. With equal reason it might be accused of becoming juvenalized. The paradox of all our public libraries are largely women and children. While librarians, however, lament the fact that the masculine element is so small among their readers, no librarian wishes the feminine and juvenile elements to be smaller. Men—and this means hard-headed, progressive, successful men—as a class do not frequent public libraries. A class do not frequent public libraries.

ed, three miles through the early snow to get a book will get something from the book—for that kind of youth was born to squeeze the world dry and get all the juice and sustenance out of life that is in it. But the public library works for the general good of the general boy. The phenomenal boy will look out for himself anyway, and he would get the best there is in all the best books if all public libraries were abolished.

Is it not good sense, however, to feed our common run of boys and girls with the intellectual food they can swallow? If they will not eat manna and ambrosia, let them have healthy bread and pure milk. The librarian should see to it that their food is wholesome, that it is not entirely confectionery, and that it develops a taste for something a little more nutritive later on. The way to go upstairs is to start with the bottom stair. So most of the boys and girls waiting at the vestibule of wisdom go up the grand stairway a step at a time. It is the business of the public library to make this gradation easy enough for the boys and girls to climb. Perhaps they should not expect to mount these stairs with a skipping rope, but if the librarian can help to make the ascent measurably pleasant he is fulfilling, at least to some degree, the functions of his office.

Sam Walter Foss.

book shelves reserved for them. And, in
played on open shelves, from which they
may be taken without formality, a care-
fully selected collection of such books as
children love—stories, travels, history,
biography and nature books, with at-
tendants to help in the selection of such
volumes as will interest, instruct, or in-
spire the boys and girls who come to
the library for something to read.

The walls of the children's room. If
the library is so fortunate as to have
a separate room for young readers, are
made attractive by pictures that appeal
to children. Occasionally a story-hour
brings the children there to listen to an
interesting and profitable tale, told by
someone who knows how to attract and
hold their attention. From time to
time picture bulletins, posted in the
room, illustrate so as to impress the
child mind some noteworthy event, the
may be the return of the birds in the
spring, or the coming of the circus,
with its train of animals, or the birth-
day of a statesman, or an important
anniversary.

The children's librarian is selected
for her engaging qualities with children
and her knowledge of the best books
for the young. The children soon learn
to know her as counselor and friend.
Thus the library reaches out for the
children, and seeks to draw them,
through its influence, into that wonder-
ful world of books, within whose bound-
aries are never-failing springs of pleas-
ure and of power.

The advantages possessed by a few
especially favored children in homes of
exceptional culture and refinement, the
public library, in even larger measure,
offers freely to all children. Its work
in this direction cannot be overestimated.
In the crowded quarters of our
large cities, it takes the children from
the streets and provides for their enter-
tainment and instruction. In remote
country districts it sends into the home
the volume that, by picture and word
portrays the great world beyond the
child's horizon. It helps to American-
ize the child of the immigrant, and
offers him advantages denied to his par-
ents in the land from which they came.
It supplements the schools, and in its
special field carries the work of educa-
tion into broader channels, laying a
foundation for intelligent citizenship and
providing, by fostering companionship
with books, an important element in
sane, virtuous, helpful, happy, living.

Someone has said that a great love of
books is like a personal introduction to
the great and good of all times. This
personal introduction the public library
aims to give to the children.

Horace G. Wadsworth

CHILDREN FEEL AT HOME—

Clarence W. Ayer.

IN THE Cambridge public library
the child reader may find most
of the opportunities for instruc-
tion and entertainment which the
best libraries seek to furnish. The chil-
dren's room has its own open shelves,
with the story books arranged along one
wall and all other books along the op-
posite wall; it has its own card cata-
log; it has its own bulletin and dis-
play board, its illustrated books and
stereoscopic views. Lack of room and of
money have, however, prevented the
adoption of special features, like the
story hour, for which other and more
favored libraries have gained distinc-
tion. Its development from within has
accordingly been conservative and lim-
ited.

Above all, the child has at his service
the personality of the children's libra-
rian, ready at all times to lend aid in the
choice of books, in the search for them
on the shelves, and often in the difficult
art of pleasing, when nothing seems left
to please with. The child reader is
made welcome with the feeling that the
room and its contents are his, whether
he calls for a Brownie book or a box
of stereoscopic views. He may always
be entertained, if not always instructed,
and on cold days of mid-winter he may
be kept warm and comfortable, as he
may not always be at home. There is
no longer prevalent the notion that he
is not wanted, and the old fear and
mystery of strange places are no more.
The children's room becomes a little
democracy of perfect freedom, and its
part in the development of child life
will show marked results in the near
future.

In this freedom lies a new danger.
Familiarity in the use of books is breed-
ing a certain contempt. Abuse and
theft of books seem to be on the in-
crease. Freedom of access opens tempta-
tions which prove too strong to re-
sist, and the gain in the knowledge of
books is offset by a moral loss. In such
an event the chief purpose of the chil-
dren's room is defeated, and the labor
in its administration comes to naught.

The work that this library is doing
for the child reader is coming to be

STIMULATES YOUNG MINDS—

Louisa M. Hooper.

WHEN the children's room
of the public library in
Brookline was opened in
1890, the library world
was paying scant attention to the needs
of young folks. The pendulum has now
swung very far in the opposite direc-
tion. The danger to be avoided seems
now to be that of neglecting the older
for the sake of the younger readers,
and of confining the child too closely
to children's rooms and to children's
books—of keeping him away from the
more stimulating companionship of the
greater books which are for all ages.

Yet the movement among libraries has
been a wholesome and needed one, and
the benefits of children's rooms have
been not only for the children; the
older readers are happier now that the
scuffle of youthful feet is gone from
their reading rooms.

The library in Brookline has two
pleasant rooms for young people, one
for readers and for the circulation of
books to the children, and one for a ref-
erence room for school work. In the
reading room is a profusion of the best
books for young people, many copies
of those in most active demand, and
always the most attractive editions to
be bought. Very few new publications
are added, but worn copies of the clas-
sics are constantly replaced with fresh
ones.

In the reference room is an assistant,
especially trained, who has charge of
the work done in connection with the
schools. To let the influence of the
library be felt in every corner of our
town, we send from this room lots of
from 20 to 40 books to the various
teachers in the public schools. Those
books are provided with a simple charg-
ing system, and the teacher issues them
to her pupils until they have gone the
rounds, when she telephones to the
library for a fresh lot. The teacher
may also call upon the library to sup-
ply her with books to illustrate her les-
sons—history and geography in more
varied forms than the school text book.
She may also have pictures, colored or
black and white, or stereoscopic views
to enliven the study of geography.

In this school reference room lessons
are given to the classes of the upper
grades in the grammar schools on the
use of the library, of its catalogs and
indexes, and of the simpler reference
books. The class comes to the library
with its teacher, and, illustrating her
talk with books, catalogs and black-
board, the school librarian explains these
chief keys to the library, following her
explanation with questions to test the
intelligence of her pupils. Adding this
simple training to the enthusiasm of
the average child for investigating
things in general, and we find that we
have as a result the most thorough ex-
plorers of the library's resources.

Our task is a very hopeful and pleas-
ant one—to bring children of all classes
into their common heritage of the en-
chanted land of story books, and to an-
early knowledge of all the good things
the library contains and of the many
ways it may help them in the years to
follow. This is surely no small task
for librarians, but one deserving of our
best efforts.

Louisa M. Hooper.

DOING MANY THINGS—

Elizabeth P. Thurston.

WE ARE striving to help
children form the reading
habit by giving them a
room with open shelves
filled with interesting and instructive
books. While the children are allowed
to choose their own books, there is al-
ways some one at the desk ready to
help the child get the right book. We
believe it is the personal contact with
the child that counts.

Once a week there is a reading hour,
when mythology, nature stories, stories
from the classics, some of the best-writ-
ten fairy stories, or historical tales are
read or told to the children. Not long
ago two girls said they liked to read
better books as a result of the story
hour. Occasionally the children are
asked either to write or to tell some
story that they have heard at the li-
brary; thus we seek to increase the
faculty of attention, to strengthen the
memory, to improve the power of ex-
pression.

The children are also taught how to
use the library. Talks are given, some-
times to individuals and sometimes to
small groups, on how to use the card
catalog, how to use the encyclopedia,
or the index of a book.

A society has been formed called the
society for the prevention of cruelty to
books, which seems to be teaching the
children greater respect for the books.

and much of the reference work of the
older children is done in the reference
room.

Elizabeth P. Thurston.

ADJUNCT OF SCHOOL WORK—

Lizzie A. Williams.

THE Malden public library
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reader has for help in that
line a special room for such
readers, with an interested and capable
assistant in charge. Her knowledge
of the books under her care, and in-
terest in the children who use them,
make it possible, and even easy, for
the most difficult as well as the most
difficult, to obtain such reading as he
wishes. She has to direct her in fur-
nishing aid in her school work demands,
analytical guides to reinforce her mem-
ory of the contents of the several thou-
sand volumes in the room. The word
in season as to the fitness, or the re-
verse, of the selected book to the child
chooser, is not withheld, and the nec-
essary outgrowing of the child's mind
or taste for the juvenile books, does
not sever the connection, for the aid
is still given in selection from the adult
collection.

Books are also sent to the Sunday
schools of the city, but as that is done
at the request of and selection by, those
schools, the library cannot claim much
credit for the work.

A limited amount of work has been
done for the Malden boys' industrial
club, by keeping about 20 books in the
club room, exchanging them as desired.
These are used by the boys at the
room.

Greatest in importance of all, the
children are made welcome at the li-
brary. Good conduct and reasonable
care of the books being the chief limita-
tions to their attendance. A peep at
the room after the afternoon session of
the schools, or in the winter evenings
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L. A. Williams

MEETING JUVENILE NEEDS—

Sam Walter Foss.

THERE is a growing tendency
to accuse the public library
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equal reason it might be ac-
cused of becoming juvenalized. The pa-
cified of all our public libraries are
trons of all our public libraries are
largely women and children. While li-
brarians, however, lament the fact that
the masculine element is so small among
their readers, no librarian wishes the
feminine and juvenile elements to be
smaller. Men—and this means hard-
headed, progressive, successful men—as
headed, progressive public libraries.
They are not the kind of fish that can
be caught with any bait a librarian can
furnish. This being the case, the libra-
rian bows for the little fish, for they can
be caught in large numbers.

Librarians are frequently made aware
that this modern tendency of public
libraries to cater to the younger genera-
tion is not entirely agreeable to some
members of the reading public. The
still air of delightful study is more or
less perturbed by the incursions of the
noisy and voluble boys and girls.
Reminiscent, mature readers love to in-
form librarians that the children of ear-
lier generations who were fed on Bun-
yan and Plutarch and Milton and Shaks-
pere attained a sturdier mental stature
than the overfed youth of today, who
read three or four juveniles a week by
popular authors, whose fame will en-
dure but a season. But it should al-
ways be remembered that those boys
of an earlier generation who neglected
their marbles to read Shakspeare were
prodigies and were illumined themselves
with early foregleams of genius and
capacity.

But the great majority of boys who
had nothing but Milton and Shakspeare
to read found these supreme geniuses
nauseating in the extreme and would
read nothing at all. Shakspeare and
Homer and Plato and Dante and Goethe
are very worthless authors to readers
who do not like them and cannot read
them. Librarians have come to recog-
nize the fact that the Primer intellect
requires Primer food, and that a Sixth
Reader is a useless book to put in the
hands of a kindergarten.

It is frequently claimed that the books
that the boys of our fathers' days had
to struggle for—sometimes walking for
miles after a hard day's work to bor-
row one, and then perhaps reading it
by the light of the fireplace at night—did
those boys much more good than the
books jammed upon the shelves of our
juvenile rooms that the youth can take
by reaching forth his hand. And it is
true that youth who will walk, barefoot,

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, OCT 1, 1907.

DANIEL H. WADLIN DEAD.

Father of Librarian of Boston Public Library Was in His 89th Year.

READING, Oct 1.—Daniel H. Wadlin died last night at the home of his son, Horace G. Wadlin, 115 Woburn st., aged 88.

He was born in Sedgewick, Me. son of Daniel and Pamela Blackford Wadlin. In the civil war he served in the 4th Mass heavy artillery. In 1870 he represented the town in the house of representatives. He left a daughter, Miss Ida L. Wadlin, and a son, Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston public library, with whom he lived.

Funeral services will be held at his son's home Wednesday at 2 p. m. Rev. William H. Parker, pastor of the Christian Union church, officiating.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1907

SOME HIGH PRICES PAID

Genealogies and Other Books Disposed Of by Auction Sale

Some remarkably high prices were paid for genealogies at the auction sale at Libby's yesterday morning of a consignment of English books. The new record price of \$21 was paid for the Prescott Memorial, Boston, 1876, and among the others of this class which brought round figures were the Burnham genealogy, Hartford, 1869, \$10; Collins, Nantucket, 1881, \$5.25; Fairfax, Albany, 1808, \$7.00; Oxnard, Boston, 1872, \$1.25; Phoenix, New York, 1887, \$4.00; Rochester, Buffalo, 1882, \$10; Stone, Providence, 1886, \$12.50; Tuttle, Plattsburg, 1886, \$7.00. The books were bought by the Boston Public Library, George E. Littlejohn, and "Order."

Outside of the genealogies some good prices were realized. A set of the Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Review, London, 1731-1834, brought \$136.50. The second series of historical memoirs brought a lively competition between "Order" and Charles E. Goodspeed. The former secured the Charles the First for \$30; the Charles II. for \$34; the Oliver Cromwell for \$28, and the Queen Victoria for \$16. Mr. Goodspeed bought the House of Hanover for \$15, the James I. and VI. for \$25, and a vellum copy of Prince Charles Edward for \$28. The whole set of seven volumes brought \$182.

A large collection of pamphlets and books relating to the authorship of the Letters of James was bought upon an order for \$100. Mrs. Seaver bought for \$31 a fourteenth century musical manuscript. This was an antiphonarium or gradual, from a very old cathedral. The words are in a very large Gothic character, and the music and notes are of a correspondingly large size and square shape. The whole is beautifully written in red and black on both sides of 24 leaves of thick vellum, and ornamented with numerous large and small initials and initial letters, and embellished with ten illuminated miniatures. It is a stout folio (19 in. by 14 in.) on boards, with leather back, iron bosses (pieces cut out of five leaves).

Another beautiful fourteenth century manuscript on vellum, of 400 pages, atlas folio, written in double columns in bold Gothic, with hundreds of hand-painted initials in blue and red, and a small miniature in blue and red, was bought for \$32. A more recent library and calendar of the sixteenth century, written in red, blue and black on 282 pages of vellum, with twelve miniatures, was bought upon an order for \$25. It was full bound in old calf. Part of the album of the monastery of Le Parc (near Louvain), in gold, on the sides. A few first editions were sold, including Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Essay on John Milton," London, James Duncan, 1826, which brought \$18.50. A copy of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," first edition, was bought upon an order for \$5.50.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 2, 1907.

Congratulations today to Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian, born Oct. 2, 1818; to Mr. James Atkins Noyes, editor, born Oct. 2, 1837; to Mr. (James) Appleton Morgan, lawyer, born Oct. 2, 1845; to Miss Harriet A. Nash, author, born Oct. 2, 1854; to Mr. Harry Bainbridge Chapin, banker, born Oct. 2, 1857, and to Mr. Thomas A. Elston, contractor, born Oct. 2, 1865.

Boston Record
October 2, 1907.

Since the school term opened, there has been a steady increase in the number of applicants at the public library. According to Mr. Blaisdell, who has charge of the main office, the number of applicants thus far exceeds that for the similar period in 1906. More scholars are patronizing the library, and the majority seek books of reference.

Boston Post-
October 7, 1907

BACK BAY MODISTE PLANS
TO FORM "SIR GALAHAD" CLUBUnique Idea in Training
of Little Boys

Miss Isabella Mollan, a modiste, who lives in Ducham street, Back Bay, is soon to launch a philanthropic work which is both new and unique.

Although she works hard every working day except Saturday, Miss Mollan is to devote that day to the pleasure and education and, to some degree, the moral training of ten poor little boys who are to compose the first "Sir Galahad Club" in America.

Miss Mollan will first take the boys to the public library to see the Abbey paintings of "The Quest for the Holy Grail," an epic which revolves around the chivalrous Sir Galahad. The lesson they are to learn from this is that they must imitate Sir Galahad.

Next they will be shown different public buildings in Boston, and the churches. Their preceptors will try to have them hear beautiful music, and to teach them to appreciate the beautiful things in nature and in humanity.

Miss Mollan said to the Post: "I would like to know if I can find ten men, or even hundred men for that matter, who would be willing to contribute to this work of building character and making ten boys good, useful and honest men in this world."

Miss Mollan is well educated and spent three years at Northfield Bible School.

Her home is in the north of Ireland, and she says it is the proudest claim of her life that she is of Irish parentage. She is a member of Trinity Church.

Miss Mollan has only a sister, who is married and lives in Ontario.

Miss Mollan compiled a book of excerpts from the works of famous authors and published it. She intended to derive enough money from this to start her work.



MISS ISABELLA MOLLAN,
Back Bay woman who is to found the Sir Galahad Club.

Boston Journal
October 7, 1907

WANT READING ROOM
IN BUNKER HILL SCHOOL

Urging the trustees of the Boston Public Library that a reading room be wanted in Ward 3, Charlestown, the members of the Charlestown Improvement Association have sent a communication to them asking for a reading room in the basement of the Bunker Hill Grammar School, and not to locate one in the new High School building on Monument Square. The location of the reading room in the High School did not meet with the views of many of the residents, as many of them thought that the room could be more centrally located.

Boston Transcript October 9, 1907.

The tiny English magazine called the Library Assistant announces that "the return match between library assistants north of the Thames and assistants south of the Thames was played at Regent's Park on Aug. 28. The South Side was again successful, obtaining 64 runs as against 33 scored by the North. A full report of the game will appear next month."

We wish we could have seen it. Or, at least, part of it—for anyone brought up in the land of a quicker and more nervous national game, it would be rash to promise to sit through a whole cricket match. But it is pleasant to think that all those pale cataloguers and reference librarians had a good afternoon out doors, enjoyed some tea and jam, probably, and then went at it again till dark. Mr. Augustine Birrell, in the days when he was leisurely himself, wrote an essay on "Librarians at Play," but we do not remember to have been so much pleased by it as by this little item. The custom ought to come across the ocean. It would be a pleasure to record in this column that the Boston Public Library won out in the ninth inning over the Athenaeum at the South End Grounds, and we look forward to the day when the Library Journal shall record an exciting ten-inning game between the Newark and Brooklyn Public Libraries.

Boston Post October 11, 1907

At the Public Library recently I heard a stranger in town refer to Copley Square as the best dressed square in the country. By this I inferred, for ladies in the party looked at it in the same light, that he referred not to the beautiful surroundings, but to the fine costumes worn by the gentler sex who passed through the square during the day.

SUNDAY HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 105.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1907.

RUSKIN CLUB AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Address Tomorrow by the Author of "Literary Beauties of the Bible."

SOMERVILLE WOMEN'S CLUBS ARE ACTIVE

Mrs. Margaret Deland to Speak Before the Philergians of Braintree.

The Boston Ruskin Club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Public Library Lecture Hall, Copley square. D. W. G. Schoppe of Worcester, author of "Literary Beauties of the Bible," will speak of "The Bible, Its Influence on English Literature and American Oratory."

OCT 16 1907 TO
NOV 16 1908



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DEATH OF SOLOMON LINCOLN

Well-Known Lawyer Was a Member of the Famous Harvard Class of 1837 and Was Prominently Identified with Many Interests of Public or Semi-Public Character

Mr. Solomon Lincoln, prominent in the legal profession in this city and in his connection with Harvard College, died at his home in this city late Tuesday night, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Lincoln had the grip about a year ago, and when he became better went to California for a time in the spring. He never has fully recovered, however, from the illness of a year ago.

He was born in Hingham on Aug. 14, 1838, and was the son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln. As a boy and youth Mr. Lincoln went through the Derby Academy and was fitted for college at Professor Gurney's Park Latin School in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1857, with John D. Long, John Codman Ropes, A. J. C. Sowden, Dr. Francis H. Brown, Franklin Haven, Charles F. Walcott, Robert M. Morse and other men of distinction as classmates, with many more who gave their lives for their country, whose call rang out when these young men were just entering upon their careers. The class window in the Memorial Hall, put up in 1878 greatly through Mr. Lincoln's exertions, commemorates these heroes of the days when chivalry and patriotism were such powerful motives. Circumstances prevented Mr. Lincoln from taking part in active service in behalf of his country.

At Harvard he was a member of the Institute and of the Hasty Pudding, and he had the valedictory at commencement, "Knowledge and Wisdom." After graduation he spent the summer at Hingham in horticultural pursuits, and in 1858 was appointed to a tutorship in the university, where he remained for five and one-half years, receiving his A. M. and teaching Greek, Latin and Mathematics. Taking up the Harvard Law School course, he went abroad in 1863 and made pilgrimages to Oxford and Cambridge, where his introductions procured him a pleasant reception. His degree awaited him upon his return in 1864, and he was admitted to the bar Oct. 20 in that year. He entered the office of Stephen B. Ives, Jr., of Salem and formed a connection which was maintained for eighteen years, first in Salem, and afterward with offices both in Salem and Boston, the firm name of which was Ives, Lincoln & Huntress.

At this time Mr. Lincoln's home was in Salem, yet the winter seasons were spent in Boston. Since 1882 he had practised independently in this city, for many years at Hotel Agassiz, 191 Commonwealth avenue.

In 1874 Mr. Lincoln was appointed aide de camp to Governor Talbot, with the rank of colonel, and in 1879 was aide and chief of staff. Governor Talbot in 1879 appointed

him a commissioner to represent Massachusetts at a meeting of the governors of the original thirteen States at Yorktown, Va., which was first held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and adjourned to Yorktown, where a celebration was held in October, 1879, preliminary to the more extended one in 1881. The latter he attended, as commissioner, with Mr. Long, then governor of the Commonwealth.

In 1880 Mr. Lincoln was chosen as president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, succeeding in this office the late former Mayor Frederick O. Prince, and he held this office at the time of his death. Mr. Lincoln had served previously for about two years as vice president of the board, and Rev. James De Normandie of Roxbury succeeded him in that office. Mr. Lincoln was made an overseer of Harvard College in 1882 and served several years as president of the board, in 1902 declining reelection. He long had been a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Antiquarian Society and other organizations. He had been abroad many times and had made one trip to Japan.

In club life, beside having been president of the Union Club and the St. Botolph, Mr. Lincoln had served as vice president of the University Club. He belonged also to the Somerset and Exchange clubs, and also the Harvard Club of New York. He was president at this time of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and had been president of the Bar Association of the City of Boston and belonged to the American Bar Association. At the Boston Athenaeum he had served as a member of the board of directors. In business affairs he was a director of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company and president and director of the Talbot Mills at North Billerica.

On Feb. 15, 1865, Mr. Lincoln married Miss Ellen B. Hayden, daughter of Hon. Joel Hayden of Haverhill, formerly lieutenant governor of this Commonwealth. Mrs. Lincoln died in March, 1897. Their daughter, Bessie Lincoln, is the wife of Murray A. Potter, and with her husband lives at Hotel Agassiz.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1907

The death of Solomon Lincoln makes a vacancy among the trustees of the Public Library, one of the most important educational agencies in this city. So closely related is it to the school system itself that the suggestion has been made that Mr. David A. Ellis, one of the most capable working members of our present School Board, might as a trustee be able to accomplish something in correlating the services of the library with that of the schools. Mr. Ellis's election to the School Board, it will be recalled, was urged in order to give the Jewish people a representative, along with two Catholics and two Protestants. Such a division among the library trustees would be essentially fair, and the mayor may well consider the appointment of some scholarly representative of the Jewish people. Rabbi Charles F. Fleischer may also be considered.

Boston Traveler
October 17, '07

LINCOLN, NOTED LAWYER, IS DEAD

Harvard Overseer and Public Library Trustee Survived by Daughter

Solomon Lincoln, noted lawyer, prominent Harvard overseer and public library trustee, is dead at his home, 191 Commonwealth avenue. Born in Hingham 69 years ago, the son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln, he was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1857. He received his degree from the Harvard law school in 1864 and was admitted to the bar the same year. He entered the office of Stephen B. Ives, Jr., of Salem and formed a connection which was maintained for 18 years, with offices later both in Boston and Salem, under the firm name of Ives, Lincoln and Huntress. Since 1882 he has practiced independently. In 1874 Mr. Lincoln was appointed aide de camp to Governor Talbot, and in 1879 became chief of staff. In 1880 Mr. Lincoln was chosen president of the Boston Public Library trustees. He was made overseer of Harvard college in 1882 and served several years as president of the board. He was director of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust company and was president and director of the Talbot Mills at North Billerica.

On February 15, 1865, he married Miss Ellen B. Hayden, daughter of the Hon. Joel Hayden of Haverhill, formerly lieutenant governor of this Commonwealth. Mrs. Lincoln died in March, 1897. Their daughter, Bessie Lincoln, is the wife of Murray A. Potter, and resides at 191 Commonwealth avenue.

Boston Advertiser
October 17, 1907

RARE BOOKS LEFT TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Nearly 800 Volumes of Albert S. Cutter's Collection Not Duplicated on Shelves of Institution.

The Boston public library has received a gift of \$4000 and a valuable library from the will of Albert E. Cutter of Charlestown.

There are 230 volumes in all, including 250 bound volumes and 130 pamphlets, not already contained in the library.

The collection as a whole is miscellaneous, with more material relating to American history and biography than to any other single subject.

There are 126 volumes on as many subjects, made up by Mr. Cutter from various printed sources and illustrated with engravings and other matter relating to the subject. Among these are volumes on Whittier, Lowell, Emerson, et al., which would be suitable for the Victorine Arts Collection. Some of the bindings are of great beauty and most of the works which are not in original covers have been handsomely bound.

There are in the collection 10 much-prized Mather volumes, including Increase Mather's "Solemn Advice to Young Men," and Cotton Mather's "Real and Vial Religion," "Brontologia Sacra," "The Voice of God in the Thunder," "Speedy Repentance," "Man of His Worth."

Also are included early writings of Thomas Prince, Gilbert Tennent, Nehemiah Walter, Samuel Willard, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel May and other New England preachers. There are several rare works printed by Benjamin Franklin, including the very rare 1746 "Richard's Almanac," which is not on the library shelves; several historical works; some early English works; a manuscript diary of Thomas Newell, 1774; a copy of the first Boston directory, 1783, which is extremely rare.

Boston Herald
October 17, 1907

DEATH OF SOLOMON LINCOLN

Solomon Lincoln, prominent in the legal profession in this city, and in his connection with Harvard College, died at his home yesterday, aged 69 years. He was born in Hingham on Aug. 14, 1838, and was the son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln.

The cause of death was heart trouble, in the form of the hardening of the arterial walls.

As a boy and youth he went through the Derby Academy and was fitted for college at Prof. Gurney's Park Latin school in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1857, with John D. Long, John Codman Ropes, A. J. C. Sowden, Dr. Francis H. Brown, Franklin Haven, Chas. F. Walcott, Robert M. Morse and other men of distinction as classmates, with many more who gave their lives for their country, whose call rang out when these young men were just entering upon their careers.

Boston Transcript
October 17, 1907
"ANGELS OF THE BOOKS"

Mrs. Laura E. Richards Gives New Name to Librarians at a Meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club Held in Melrose

Members of the Massachusetts Library Club had a rare treat in store for them at their meeting today in Melrose. It was the presence of Mrs. Laura E. Richards, the story writer, who was "caught on the wing by Miss Loring," as she herself expressed it, and consented to speak on "Reading for Children" at this time. The programme as arranged by the committee was excellent of itself, but after it was prepared and printed Mrs. Richards was found to be willing to add her valuable contribution, and so the meeting will go down in the history of this organization as doubly pleasant.

The Melrose Public Library extended the invitation to meet in that city, and through the courtesy of the First Baptist Society the sessions were held in that church. Louis M. Wilson, the president and librarian of Clark University, Worcester, called the assembly to order, and Charles C. Barry, chairman of the board of trustees of the Melrose library, spoke a few words of greeting and welcome to the "city of homes and parks."

Mrs. Richards was presented by the chairman as one whose books are dearly loved by librarians as well as children. With characteristic ease and grace this gifted daughter of famous parents, told her ideas of how the minds of little children may be awakened to the world of literature. She approved heartily of Mother Goose and "her great modern compeer, Edward Lear," and said the story of "Sing a Song of Sixpence" and "When Good King Arthur Ruled This Land" are examples of good, strong English with splendid Saxon flavor. Such words strike right into the hearts of children, she said. Fairy tales, too, especially those by Grimm and the immortal Hans Christian Andersen, will open wonderful visions of imagination. "For my part," said Mrs. Richards, "I should not want to have anything to do with a child nor a grown-up who does not like fairy-tales."

First, foremost and always should reading from Chaucer to King, be a part of the reading for children, she went on. In contrast to the noble verses which present fine pictures to the mind, Mrs. Richards quoted a doleful, creepy sort of thing selected from a volume for school declamations. "Which," she said, "would certainly dull a child's brain as well as those of its listeners. 'You,' she said, addressing the librarians, "might well be called 'delightful despots' since you have such opportunities to burn all such awful books (and I hope you do it whenever you can)," she added.

The books that present tales of great travels and historic events were mentioned and there was a special word for "Piggin's Progress." Every child should have a copy of that in its hands. Mrs. Richards went to her concluding thought, which was the value of the Bible and Shakespeare. Children may not understand them, but they need them and they have all their lives to grow into them, and to get used to breathing the air of genius instead of the commonplace. No one can be called well educated who does not know the Old and the New Testaments as given in King James's version. The ignorance of young people of what the Scriptures contain would be impossible to duplicate in Mohammedan or Hebrew families, she declared. Not merely for religion, but for its literary value should it be studied. More attention to its masterpieces might show young people a way of improving their beggarly vocabularies in which such adjectives as "elegant," "fine" and "fleece" are worked to death.

Boys who turn from a good book without a thought of its contents because it is "too thick" can often become delighted readers if parts of it are read to them. The same is true of the girls who demand the latest novels, good or bad. "It is a glorious and delightful thing to be a librarian and have opportunity to give bread to the starving," said Mrs. Richards. Her closing word was: "I think I shall have to name you all 'the angels of the books' for you can take children by the hand and lead them in the pleasant paths of good literature."

"Children and the Public Library" was the topic considered by Miss Alice M. Jordan in charge of the children's department of the Boston Public Library. She spoke of the great care exercised in the choice of children's books. The necessity of avoiding books in which dialect is used, and especially those in which children who simply behave properly are considered heroes was emphasized.

Miss Stanley of Brookline spoke feelingly of the difficulty of maintaining order among children, and of the danger of losing sight of the purpose of a library as a place for the encouragement of literature.

In the discussion that followed, the question of the children's room and of too much attention to children was debated. The admission to the main reading room of older children, who do not like to go in the room with "those kids."

Books of tales of King of Shakespeare, and of Chaucer were deprecated by Miss Jordan, in response to the real works of the author advocated.

Luncheon was served in the parish room of the church. At the afternoon session Miss Caroline Matthews of Boston and Miss Adolbert L. Safford, superintendent of the Beverly schools, considered the theory and the child, and the library and the school, respectively.

Boston Herald
Oct. 17, 1907
LIBRARIANS TO MEET.

Massachusetts Club Will Convene with Melrose Library Officials at First Baptist Church Today.

MELROSE, Oct. 16.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts library club will be held tomorrow with the Melrose public library officials at the First Baptist church. The session will be opened at 10:30 a. m. and it is expected that there will be about 200 delegates present, including the librarians and assistants from nearly all parts of the state.

The officers of the club are: President, Louis M. Wilson of Clark university library, Worcester; vice president, Harlan H. Ballard of Pittsfield, Frederick A. Chase of Lowell, Miss Katherine P. Loring of Frides Crossing; secretary, Drew B. Hall of Fairhaven; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Robbins of Simmons college, and the recorder, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest of Milton.

Pres Wilson will preside at the morning session and the address of welcome will be made by Charles C. Barry, chairman of the public library trustees of Melrose. The devotional exercises will be conducted by Rev. A. E. Scoville, pastor of the church.

At the morning session there will be a discussion on "Children and the Public Library," to be led by Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston public library and Miss Harriet Stanley of the Brookline library. Dinner will be served at noon in the Sunday schoolroom, and the afternoon session will begin at 2. Miss Caroline Matthews of Boston will speak on "The Library and the Child," and Supt. Adolbert L. Safford of Beverly will discuss "The Library and the School." The Melrose library trustees have extended a special invitation to the school teachers to be present.

Boston Herald
October 17, 1907

**SOLOMON LINCOLN
DEAD AT HUB HOME**

Was Prominent Lawyer, Long an Overseer at Harvard and Public Library Trustee.



Solomon Lincoln, Noted Lawyer, Harvard Man and Public Library Trustee, Who Is Dead.

Solomon Lincoln, prominent in the legal profession in this city and in his connection with Harvard College, is dead at his home, 191 Commonwealth avenue. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Lincoln had the grip about a year ago, and went to California in the spring, but never fully recovered from his illness.

He was born in Hingham on Aug. 14, 1838, and was the son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln. He was graduated from Harvard, class of 1857.

Taking up the Harvard law school course, he received his degree in 1864, and he was admitted to the bar Oct. 20 of that year. He entered the office of Stephen B. Ives, Jr., of Salem, and formed a connection which was maintained for 18 years, with offices later in both Boston and Salem under the firm name of Ives, Lincoln & Huntress. Since 1882 he had practised independently, making his home permanently in Boston.

In 1874 Mr. Lincoln was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. Talbot, with the rank of colonel, and in 1878 was aide and chief of staff. In 1890 Mr. Lincoln was chosen as president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library and held this office at the time of his death.

Mr. Lincoln was made an overseer of Harvard College in 1892 and served several years as president of the board, in 1902 declining re-election. He was a member of several clubs, had been president of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and belonged to the American Bar Association. He was a director of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and was president and director of the Talbot mills at North Billerica.

On Feb. 15, 1886, he married Miss Ellen B. Hayden, daughter of the Hon. Joel Hayden of Haverhill, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of this commonwealth. Mrs. Lincoln died in March, 1897. Their daughter, Bessie Lincoln, is the wife of Murray A. Potter, and resides at 191 Commonwealth avenue.

Boston Herald
October 17, 1907

SOLOMON LINCOLN.

Solomon Lincoln was a sound lawyer and considerable factor in the government of Harvard University, from which he graduated and in which he served formerly as tutor. In his death the community loses a citizen whose service to society had been of a high order and unostentatiously rendered. His family was honorable in early New England, and he was much devoted to all that concerned early history and early ideals of this region. The Boston Public Library, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Boston Bar Association had profited by his wise official service. He will be long remembered.

Boston Post
October 17, 1907

**NOTED LAWYER
PASSES AWAY**

Solomon Lincoln, one of the leading attorneys of Boston, and prominent for many years at Harvard University, is dead at his home, 191 Commonwealth avenue. Mr. Lincoln was 60 years of age.

He was born in Hingham Aug. 14, 1838. He attended Harvard, being graduated in the class of 1857, with ex-Governor Long, John Codman Ropes, A. J. C. Sowden and many other prominent men.

Mr. Lincoln did not take part in the Civil war, but was greatly interested in the cause. It was largely through his efforts that Memorial Hall at the university was erected, and also that the class window was put up in 1875.

SOLOMON LINCOLN DEAD.

SOLOMON LINCOLN.

[illegible]

OBITUARY

Solomon Lincoln.

Solomon Lincoln, prominent in the legal profession in this city, and in his connection with Harvard College, died at the age of 69.

The cause of death was heart trouble, in the form of the hardening of the arterial walls.

As a boy and youth he went through the Derby Academy and was fitted for college at Prof. Guernsey's Park Latin school in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1857, with John D. Long, John Codman Ropes, A. J. C. Sowden, Dr. Francis H. Brown, Franklin Haven, Chas. F. Walcott, Robert M. Morse and other men of distinction as classmates, with many more who gave their lives for their country, whose call rang out when these young men were just entering upon their careers.

At Harvard he was a member of the Institute and of the Hasty Pudding, and he had the valedictory at commencement "Knowledge and Wisdom."

In 1858 he was appointed to a tutorship in the university, where he remained for 5½ years, receiving his A. M. and teaching Greek, Latin and Mathematics.

Taking up the Harvard Law School pilgrimage, he went abroad in 1863 and made pilgrimages to Oxford and Cambridge. His degree awaited him upon his return in 1864, and he was admitted to the bar Oct. 20 in that year.

He entered the office of Stephen Ives Jr. of Salem, and formed a connection which was maintained for 18 years, first in Salem, and afterward with offices both in Salem and Boston, the firm name of which was Ives, Lincoln & Huntress.

Since 1882 he had practised independently and had made his home permanently in this city, for many years at Hotel Agassiz, 101 Commonwealth ave.

Mr. Lincoln's career since the days of the Civil war was replete in honors. He was an overseer of Harvard and president of the board from 1890 to 1902; was president of the bar association of Boston, 1895; was president of the board of trustees of the Public Library; was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was secretary of the American Antiquarian Society.

In club life, beside having been president of the Union Club and the St. Botolph Club, Mr. Lincoln had served as vice president of the University Club. He belonged to the Somerset and Exchange clubs, and the Harvard Club of New York.

In business affairs he was a director of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company and president and director of the Taunton North Billerica.

On Feb. 16, 1865, he married Miss F. B. Hayden, daughter of Joel Hayden, Haydenville, formerly lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. He died in March, 1897.

Haydenville, formerly headmaster of the school. Mrs. Lincoln died in March, 1897. Their only daughter, Bessie Lincoln, is the wife of Murray A. Potter, and with her husband lives at Hotel Agassiz.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1907

The Architectural Club Exhibition

The architectural exhibition under the auspices of the Boston Architectural Club which is now in progress in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library is one of the best of the series held by this organization. The collection is large and it affords a very interesting and encouraging survey of the recent achievements of the architectural profession in America. A large proportion of the exhibits are of public works undertaken by the architects of New York and Boston, and there is a particularly strong representation of recent ecclesiastical architecture. The modern office building, popularly known as the sky-scraper, is illustrated by some of the most striking of recent specimens erected in New York. There are also many important designs for schools, colleges, libraries, hospitals, banks and other public and semi-public institutions in various parts of the country. Landscapes and architecture is also well represented in this exhibition by several plans, perspective drawings and bird's-eye views of projected or finished works of considerable scope and consequence. In the line of domestic architecture there are a great many excellent designs and elevations, both of city and country houses, together with some especially fine interiors. Sculpture, monumental and architectural, is likewise included. The small plaster model of Messrs. Dailin and Blackall's Soldiers' Monument for Syracuse, N. Y., is shown. Mr. Almy's plans for the Brooklyn Plaza, a large oval space forming the monumental approach to the Prospect Park entrance, with the soldiers and sailors' memorial arch and the new Public Library as two conspicuous features, are of much interest, as are other large and costly plans for public monuments by the same architect. The firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, whose plans for churches are numerous and of distinct artistic merit, is represented by a large number of very impressive drawings, including those for cathedrals and churches in Havana, Cuba and Halifax, N. S., with several for smaller places. The proposed Anglican cathedral in Havana is in the Spanish Renaissance style, which is a new departure for Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, but it is treated with the same scholarly and grammatical consistency and thoroughness which has characterized their work in Gothic church edifices. The observer who has had the opportunity of examining a number of annual exhibitions of American architectural work cannot fail to note a gratifying advance in the quality of the displays; with the constantly broadening demands of a growing country, the richest country in the world, it could hardly be otherwise, and moreover the excellent results of the special educational facilities now provided in this country for the student of practical architecture are beginning to make themselves evident all along the line. Vast as is the task of architectural enlightenment, and, seemingly, slow as is the progress of the refining and elevating of popular taste in this line, yet one does not have to remember our exhibitions of many years ago to realize that the heaven is working.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1873.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1907.

Mourn Death of Solomon Lincoln.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed "that the president and trustees desire to record their sense of the grave loss that the museum has suffered by the death of Solomon Lincoln, for eight years a member of this board." The resolution declares that "his clear intellectual mind, wide experience and sound judgment have been of great value to his fellow-trustees and his high character and eminence in the community have conferred distinction on the museum."

Boston Transcript

October 18, 1907

MANY HONORED HIS MEMORY

Funeral Services for Solomon Lincoln, the Eminent Lawyer, Attended by a Large Gathering of Men Distinguished in the Legal and Other Professions

That Solomon Lincoln, the eminent lawyer, was widely known and deeply honored was shown by the large attendance at his funeral, which took place at noon today from his home at Hotel Agassiz, Commonwealth avenue. Here there were gathered many men prominent in legal and medical circles as well as in other professions, including some of those who fifty years ago were Mr. Lincoln's classmates at Harvard College in the famous class of '37, as well as others who long have been his fellow-members in some of the leading clubs in this city and elsewhere, or in the various organizations and associations with which he was identified.

It all made up a notable gathering of distinguished men to pay tribute by their presence to a man who had been a conspicuously prominent leader in his own profession and equally well known in many other ways. The ushers included Colonel Thomas Tallot and Frederic S. Clark, both relatives of Mr. Lincoln; John Abbott and Frederic A. Gaskins, who for years have been associated with him in his law offices in State street.

The service was conducted by Rev. Edward Cummings, pastor of the South Congregational Church, where Mr. Lincoln had worshipped, and the pastor emeritus of which, the venerable Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., who also is chaplain of the United States Senate at Washington, D. C., assisted. Rev. Mr. Cummings read many selections from the Scriptures, beginning with the verses: "Let not your heart be troubled; in my Father's house are many mansions." Passages from the Psalms and Revelations and other parts of the Bible were read and the clergyman closed with the verse beginning, "There shall be no more death."

After these selections, Dr. Hale offered prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer in which all present joined him. Rev. Mr. Cummings recited most impressively J. W. Chadwick's hymn, "I Singeth Low in Every Heart," following this with a recital of Whittier's verses, "The Eternal Goodness." He then repeated the Twenty-third Psalm from which he led into the benediction.

The body of Mr. Lincoln was taken later to the crematory at Forest Hills and on Saturday the ashes are to be buried in the cemetery in Haverhill, where Mr. Lincoln's wife, who before her marriage was Miss Ellen B. Hayden, daughter of former Lieutenant Governor Joel Hayden, was buried at the time of her death in 1897. For the journey to Haverhill, President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine Railroad has placed his private car at the disposal of Mr. Lincoln's family and relatives, including his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Potter, his brother, Francis H. Lincoln of Hingham and his family, and other relatives.

Among the many present at the funeral services were several members of the Harvard class of '37, who were given seats in the room where the casket, covered with muses of American Beauty roses and delicate foris, was placed. These classmates included Dr. Francis H. Brown, secretary of the class; Arthur J. C. Sowdon, John L. Dearborn, Colonel Horace N. Fisher, Hon. John D. Long, Franklin Haven and James J. Higginson, who came on from New York especially to be present. Dr. J. Collins Warren, president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of which Mr. Lincoln had been vice president, was there and Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library; Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian; J. E. Whitney and members of the board of trustees, of which Mr. Lincoln was president at the time of his death, attended the services, as did also members of the board of trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The legal profession was represented by many judges and lawyers, among whom were noticed Judge James M. Morton and Judge William Caleb Loring of the Supreme Judicial Court; Judge Frederic Dodge, District Court of the United States; Judge William L. Putnam, United States Circuit Court, and General Charles K. Darling, marshal of this court; also such well-known lawyers and others as Hon. Moorfield Storey, Alfred Hemenway, John C. Gray, Colonel Josiah H. Benton, Thomas M. Babson, corporation counsel; J. B. Warner, E. J. Richardson, Captain Brewster, George L. G. C. Crocker, Captain Brewster, William S. Huntress, Whitcomb H. Wade, William S. Hall, Thomas Hunt, H. W. Ogden, Thornton K. Lathrop, Colonel George H. Doty of Governor Guild's staff; Charles G. Fall, Hon. Winslow Warren, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., Stephen V. R. Crosby, Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., of Roxbury; Henry H. Giles, Walter L. Dinsor, Major Henry L. Higginson, Lewis Dinsor, William K. Richardson, Roland C. Lincoln, General Loring, Henry W. Putnam and many more.

Out of respect to Mr. Lincoln's memory the Central Library and branches of the Public Library were closed and business was suspended during two hours today, from eleven until one o'clock.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, held Thursday afternoon, it was voted that "the president and trustees record their sense of the grave loss that the museum has suffered by the death of Solomon Lincoln, for eight years a member of this board." The resolution declares that "his clear and judicial mind, wide experience and sound judgment have been of great value to his fellow-trustees, and his high character and eminence in the community have conferred distinction on the museum."

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The officers of the club are: President, Louis M. Wilson of Clark university library, Worcester; vice president, Harlan H. Ballard of Pittsfield, Frederick A. Chase of Lowell, Miss Katherine P. Loring of Frides Crossing; secretary, Drew B. Hall of Fairhaven; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Robbins of Simmons college, and the recorder, Miss Gertrude B. Forrest of Milton.

Frederic Wilson will preside at the morning session and the address of welcome will be made by Charles C. Barry, chairman of the public library trustees of Melrose. The devotional exercises will be conducted by Rev. A. E. Scoville, pastor of the church.

At the morning session there will be a discussion on "Children and the Public Library," to be led by Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston public library and Miss Harriet Stanley of the Brookline library. Dinner will be served at noon in the Sunday school room, and the afternoon session will begin at 2. Miss Caroline Matthews of Boston will speak on "The Library and the Child," and Supt. Adelbert L. Safford of Beverly will discuss "The Library and the School."

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FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1907.

Public Library to be Closed.

Between 11 and 1 o'clock today, while the funeral services of the late Solomon Lincoln are being held, the central public library and all its branches will be closed and business suspended by order of Librarian Horace G. Wadlin. Mr. Lincoln was president of the board of trustees of the library.

Boston Traveler
October 21, 1907.

ALUMNAE IN HUB FOR FIVE DAYS' MEET

Collegiate Association Opens
Annual Convention at Pub-
lic Library Tomorrow.

Many delegates and members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae arrived in the Hub today to attend the annual meeting of that body, which begins tomorrow and closes Saturday.

Over a thousand members will attend the public meeting at the Public Library, the opening event of the convention. Addresses of welcome will be made by Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library; J. P. Munroe, M. I. T.; L. R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe College; Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College; W. E. Huntington, president of Boston University.

After the meeting Wednesday morning at Hotel Westminister, sightseeing parties will be organized for the rest of the day.

Thursday morning a business meeting will be held, and Thursday afternoon the members will visit Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges.

Friday officers will be elected and Wellesley College will be visited. President Elliot will address the association at the Hotel Somerset.

The convention will close Saturday morning with a general meeting at the Hotel Somerset.

Boston Record
October 22, 1907.

SOLOMON LINCOLN'S GIFT TO CHILDREN

Beyond This His Will Leaves All to
His Daughter—Suggests Gift to Har-
vard.

The will of the late Solomon Lincoln, the well-known attorney, who died Oct. 15, which has been filed for probate in Suffolk county, contains a bequest of \$5000 to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the bequest being made in memory of the testator's deceased wife. The will provides that the money is to be held in trust, and is to be known as the Ellen Hayden Lincoln fund. The principal is to be safely invested and the income is to be devoted to the general purposes of the society.

A trust fund of \$100,000 is created for the benefit of the daughter of the testator, Bessie Lincoln Potter. Several private bequests are then made, and the rest and residue of the estate is given to the daughter with a suggestion that if she finds the estate ample, and desires to do so, she may give \$10,000 to the president and fellows of Harvard College for the general use of the department of romance languages and literature. The daughter, who is the only heir-at-law and next of kin, is named as the sole executrix. The will is dated Aug. 1, 1907. The value of the estate is not shown by the petition for the probate of the will.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, OCT 22, 1907.

Outside barbarians ought not to get the idea that Bostonians do not read, even though only 33,810 books were loaned from the public library for home use in the city during the last library year.

Boston Post
October 22, 1907

LINCOLN WILL IS PROBATED

Harvard Gets \$10,000 and
S. P. C. C. \$5000

According to the will of the late Solomon Lincoln, which was filed for probate yesterday, \$5000 is given to the S. P. C. C. It is to be known as the Ellen Hayden Lincoln fund.

There is also a bequest of \$10,000 given to Harvard University, with the proviso that it can be revoked by Mrs. Bessie Lincoln Potter, the executrix of the will. She is the daughter of the famous lawyer and will get the residue of the estate. The \$10,000 bequest is to be used to advance the study of romance, literature and language.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 114.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1907.

SOLOMON LINCOLN LEFT S. P. C. C. \$5000

Daughter to Have Trust Fund
of \$100,000 and Harvard
May Benefit.

The will of the late Solomon Lincoln, the prominent lawyer, filed for probate in the probate office yesterday, contains a bequest of \$5000 for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It is in memory of his deceased wife, Ellen Hayden Lincoln. It is to constitute a fund to be named after her, and the income is to be devoted for the general purposes of the society.

His will provides a trust fund of \$100,000 for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Lincoln Potter, and gives her the residue of his estate, after paying some personal bequests. It contains a suggestion that if she finds the estate ample, and desires to do so, she may give \$10,000 to the president and fellows of Harvard College for the general use of the department of romance languages and literature. His daughter is named as his executrix.

Boston Post
October 22, 1907

HANDICAP ON LIBRARY

Cost of Running It More
Than Cost of Books

Of each dollar appropriated for the Boston Public Library, only a fraction over 14 cents is expended for books and other new publications.

This, according to the report of the library trustees, just issued, is due to the fact that the running expenses can be reduced only by a radical departure from the system to which the public has become accustomed.

There were issued a total of 251,810 books for home use in the city during the year 1906-07.

The board of trustees has lost its president through the death of the late Solomon Lincoln.

Boston Herald
October 22, 1907

LIBRARY HAS FIRST BOSTON DIRECTORY

That Published in 1789 In-
cluded in Cutter Bequest,
Just Catalogued.

A copy of the first Boston directory, published in 1789, with a map, and a copy of Poor Richard's Almanac for 1746, printed by Benjamin Franklin, went to fill two empty niches in the shelves of the Boston Public Library yesterday when books donated by the will of Abram Cutter of Charlestown, which of Abram Cutter of Charlestown, received there Aug. 10, were noted and catalogued.

The Cutter collection comprises 2790 volumes, of which 624 are unbound pamphlets. Of these 1507 bound volumes and 434 pamphlets had duplicates in the library, while 653 bound volumes and 139 pamphlets mentioned in the Cutter catalogue are lacking.

Many volumes interesting to New Englanders are to be found in the collection which is especially strong in American history and biography. The Poor Richard's Almanac for 1746 is especially important from the fact that that particular copy has been lacking from the files at the library. Other important items are a collection of early almanacs, 19 of the works of Cotton Mather, of which the library was lacking one; three books by Increase Mather and three by Samuel Mather, as well as a set of the New England Historic-Geographical Society publications, in 50 volumes, bound in half-morocco.

Besides these the collection has 128 volumes on diversified subjects, chiefly biographical, compiled by Mr. Cutter from various sources and illustrated with engravings. Among them are volumes on Whittier, Lowell and Emerson, which will probably be added to the arts collection.

Boston Journal
October 22, 1907

SUGGESTS GIFT TO HARVARD COLLEGE

Solomon Lincoln Leaves Estate to
Daughter and Says She Can
Give \$10,000.

Solomon Lincoln, one of Boston's most eminent attorneys and chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, left \$5000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and, with the exception of a few private bequests, the balance of his property to his daughter, Bessie Lincoln Potter, with the suggestion that if she desires to do so she may give to Harvard College the sum of \$10,000.

His will was filed for probate yesterday afternoon and named the daughter for executrix. It was dated Aug. 1, 1907, but gives no idea of the value of the estate.

With the exception of the bequest to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and a few small private bequests, there is no other specific legacy save one of \$100,000 to his daughter in trust and then the residue of the estate to her absolutely with the request that she give the money to Harvard if she so desires.

Boston Globe
October 23, 1907

NEAR 1,500,000 BOOKS IN YEAR

Taken Home from the
Public Library.

Annual Report of Trustees is
Full of Interesting Facts.

Solomon Lincoln's Work
Will be Missed.

There were 903,349 volumes in the Boston public library at the end of last January, and during the preceding year 1,461,403 volumes were taken from the library for home use. There were 37,452 volumes added to the library during the year.

These facts are taken from the 55th annual report of the board of trustees, which is in many respects a model city document, because of its clearness and completeness. It was the last report of Solomon Lincoln, who died last week, and who had been president of the board of trustees since 1899, during which time the citizens of Boston got the services of one of its ablest citizens free, in a capacity which took much of his time and attention, and which proved him to be a man of the finest civic spirit.

He was in every way a worthy successor of the long line of eminent citizens, beginning with Edward Everett, who filled this office in the public library, and to whose ability and foresight so much of its success, Mr. Lincoln will surely miss him as it has few men. His civic spirit was in strong contrast to that of some of the members of the examining committee for 1906-07, which he sharply criticized in this report for their remissness and utter disregard of the duties for which they were appointed. He says, quoting from the report of the chairman of the examining committee:

"The committee complains that a large proportion of its members had paid no attention to their appointments, had attended none of the meetings, either of the general or subcommittees, and had done no work whatever." Continuing the report says:

Nonattendees Dropped.
"This year no member of the committee who has not attended a single meeting has been reappointed for 1908-9. This is as far as this board can go."

The members of the examining committee who attended the meetings feel that the others should have resigned if they could not attend to the business of the committee.

To the average citizen the public library means the building on Copley square, when in fact this is a very small portion of the library system of the city, of which this Copley square building is the center. The system as a whole makes of the library a great civic institution, ramifying into every corner of the municipality.

It includes, besides the Central library, 10 branch libraries with permanent collections of books, each one of which is as large as the average library; 17 depository stations, all but one of which are in the city; 44 engine houses; 27 reading rooms; 36 public and parochial institutions and 96 public and parochial schools. The total number of agencies through which the circulation of books is provided is, as will be seen, 194, embracing every section of the city and bringing the books of the library within easy reach of everybody. And yet the maintenance of this vast system cost the city last year an appropriation of only \$224,660.

The total cost of maintenance was \$228,290, which includes \$48,170 spent for books, periodicals and newspapers. The extra amount from the income from the sale of books, above the city appropriation, came from the income from trust funds. It is doubtful if there is any other city institution with anything like the activities and responsibilities of this library and which is of such direct benefit to the whole people that costs the city so little in proportion to the actual value of the plant and the work done.

By the way, has anybody ever figured out how much this whole library plant is worth? It would be interesting to get even an approximate idea. It is safe to say that it could not be duplicated for \$10,000,000, and all this the city has quietly acquired in 55 years.

Purchases of Fiction.
The purchase of fiction the past year has been restricted within conservative lines. All new publications in fiction have been carefully examined. The total number considered being 715, from which 164 titles were selected for purchase, which would seem to show that the average of the fiction published last year must have been of a pretty low standard as the library is not inclined to be either narrow or prudish in such matters.

The department of colonial history has been strengthened during the year by a few works of high importance. From the sale of the library of Sir John Bourne were obtained a number of works

During the year the department has replaced 38,905 cards for others filed, sold or lost. In the fine arts department it is becoming more and more the custom for classes from schools and colleges to meet with their teachers where the best reference books, photographs and prints are available.

There were 23 free public lectures given in the library last year, every one of which was of genuine educational interest. Allen A. Brown continues his interest and munificence toward the music room, which bears his name in the library. He added to the collection last year 194 volumes and 11 volumes came from other sources.

During the year 1241 volumes have been added to the collection of documents and statistics. These include governmental reports from nearly all the nations in the world and all the states and territories. This is fast growing to be one of the great departments of the library.

Among the manuscripts of interest received during the year was one concerning the smuggling of negroes into Nantasket, dated June 12, 1681.

In the new reading room, which was opened at City Point, there was a circulation of 17,835 volumes in a little more than six months, which shows that such a room was much needed at that place.

Books Sent to Schools.

There have been sent on deposit to the schools during the past year from the Central library and the branches 19,536 volumes, as against 19,092 in 1905. The number of teachers supplied during the year by the branches and reading rooms was 236. The circulation in schools from deposit collections is estimated to be 75,939, thus proving that the library is an important supplementary aid to the public schools.

Here is a curious comment which the librarian makes in regard to the circulation of books for home use:

"A decline in circulation for home use follows a decline in the number of new books, and we have found that up to a certain point it makes little difference whether the accessions are entirely new books or new copies of old books replacing copies worn out or lost. The bright, fresh covers have an influence in bringing the books into circulation, especially when displayed upon the open shelves."

The trustees feelingly refer to the great loss the library sustained in the death of Edward B. Hunt, head of the catalog department, but they are glad to feel that his place has been satisfactorily filled by the promotion of S. A. Chevalier, formerly the first assistant.

The examining committee in its report makes some valuable recommendations, especially for the branch libraries.

Boston Traveler
Oct. 24, 1907

EXAMINERS OF LIBRARY LAX IN DUTY

Large Number of Committee
Failed to Attend Meeting
Last Year.

Complaining that a large proportion of the examining committee of the library failed to attend meetings and showed disregard of their duties, the 55th annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library has just been issued, making an otherwise gratifying showing of the condition of that institution.

The purchases of fiction for the year were conservative, but 167 having been made from a reading of 715 new books. The new reading room at City Point has met with a patronage that abundantly justifies its establishment. The various schools received during the year from the library 19,536 volumes.

The statistics for the year are as follows: Books added, 37,452; volumes in library, 903,349; books issued for home use, 1,461,403; persons holding cards, 76,782; distributing agencies, 194; appropriation for year, \$224,660; value of library plant, \$10,000,000.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1907

PUBLIC LIBRARY IS GROWING

More Than 37,000 Books Added in the Past Year—Examining Committee Criticized

It is shown by the fifty-seventh annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library that this institution is in a growing and prosperous condition. The report was prepared by the late Solomon Lincoln, to whom this function had fallen for the past eight years. It reveals many interesting facts, among them that 37,452 books were added during the past year; that there are at present 903,349 volumes in the library; that the books issued for home use totalled 1,461,403; that 76,782 persons hold cards; that there are 194 distributing agencies; that the appropriation for the fiscal year was \$224,660; and that the value of the library plant at present is an even \$10,000,000.

Some criticism is made of the examining committee by the trustees. It is asserted that a large proportion of the members of that committee failed to attend meetings and showed disregard of their duties; and the significant statement is made that in the purchase of 167 books of fiction out of 715 new books of that class, the committee showed "evidence of a fairly critical taste."

Besides the gift of \$4000 and a valuable private library recently received under the will of Abram E. Cutter of Charlestown, the library has received two other valuable gifts. Mrs. Harriet F. Warren left to the library one of the finest collections of stamps in this section, which is valued at over \$2000. It is a general collection covering all countries, and Mrs. Warren was twenty years in gathering it. It is particularly rich in the United States issues, especially those of the Civil War period. There is a complete collection of the "due" stamps of the Civil War period and a complete collection of the very picturesque newspaper stamps that were issued in 1875; also a collection of the stamps used on stamped envelopes, as well as those issued for the various departments of the national Government before the present "frank" was devised. There is a fine showing of the issues of Great Britain and her colonies, the South American countries, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland.

A beautiful mahogany book case containing 152 volumes was given by the late Elizabeth Porter Gould. Nearly all the books are autograph copies of works of contemporary authors. There are also four boxes containing manuscripts relating to social, literary and artistic clubs in Boston and vicinity. There are also signed portraits of Puvion de Chavannes, who painted the decorations around the main staircase of the Public Library; Augustus St. Gaudens and Miss Gould. Miss Gould, who was a writer and poet, left the gift to the library in remembrance of Judge Chamberlain, who was librarian of the Public Library from 1873 to 1890, and to whom she refers in her will as "my friend of girlhood days."

Boston Record
Oct. 25, 1907

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY TO WORK TOGETHER

Docent Borden to Be Custodian of Fine Arts Department of Latter Institution During Winter.

Steps have been taken by the authorities in charge of both institutions whereby the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be brought in closer touch, with decided benefit to visitors to either place.

Garrick M. Borden, for three years lecturer on the history of art in the department of university extension of the University of California, who was appointed docent of the Museum of Fine Arts last April, will during the coming winter act as custodian of the fine arts department of the Public Library. He will, however, reserve certain hours each week for his duties of public guidance in the collections of the museum.

In order that the museum may not suffer by this division of Borden's time, Louis Earle Rowe will also act as docent at the Institution. Rowe was graduated from Brown University in 1904, and after acting as assistant in art for two years took his master's degree.

Salmon, who had been president of the board of trustees since 1880, during which time the citizens of Boston got the services of one of its ablest citizens free, in a capacity which took much of his time and attention, and which proved him to be a man of the finest civic spirit.

He was in every way a worthy successor of the long line of eminent citizens, beginning with Edward Everett, who filled this office in the public library, and to whose ability and foresight Boston's foremost institutions owe so much of their success. Mr. Lincoln dearly loved the library, and the library will surely miss him as it has few men.

His civic spirit was in strong contrast to that of some of the members of the examining committee for 1906-7, when he sharply criticized and utter disregard of the duties for which they were appointed. He says, quoting from the report of the chairman of the examining committee:

"The committee complains that 'a large proportion of its members had paid no attention to their appointment, and attended none of the meetings, and either of the general or subcommittees, and had done no work whatever.'"

Continuing the report says: "Nonattenders Dropped. 'This year no member of the committee who has not attended a single meeting has been reappointed for 1907-8. This is as far as this board can go. The members of the examining committee who attended the meetings feel that the others should have resigned if they could not attend to the business of the committee.'"

To the average citizen the public library means the building on Copley square, when in fact this is a very small portion of the library system of the city, of which this Copley square building is the center. The system as a whole makes of the library a great civic institution, ramifying into every corner of the municipality.

It includes, besides the Central library, 10 branch libraries with permanent collections of books, each one of which is as large as the average library; 17 delivery stations, all but one of which are in reading rooms; 44 English houses; 27 institutions, and 66 public and parochial schools. The total number of agencies through which the circulation of books is provided is, as will be seen, 191, embracing every section of the city and bringing the books of the library within easy reach of everybody. And yet the maintenance of this vast system cost the city last year an appropriation of only \$221,560.

The total cost of maintenance was \$228,200.02, which includes \$48,175.20 spent for books, periodicals and newspapers. The extra amount, above the city appropriation, came from the income from trust funds. It is doubtful if there is any other city institution with anything like the activities and responsibilities of this library and which is of such direct benefit to the whole people that costs the city 4.5 little in proportion to the actual value of the plant and the work done.

By the way, has anybody ever figured out how much this whole library plant is worth? It would be interesting to get even an approximate idea. It is safe to say that it could not be duplicated for \$10,000,000, and all this the city has quietly acquired in 55 years.

Purchases of Fiction. The purchase of fiction the past year has been restricted within conservative lines. All new publications in fiction have been carefully examined, the total number considered being 715, from which 165 titles were selected for purchase, which would seem to show that the average of the fiction published last year must have been of a pretty low standard as the library is not inclined to be either narrow or prudish in such matters.

The department of colonial history has been strengthened during the year by a few works of high importance. From the sale of the library of Sir John Bourne were obtained a number of works relating to the campaigns of the French and Indian wars, the Hudson bay claims and the Huguenots in Canada.

The collection of early newspapers has had several important accessions and a large number of the periodicals published in the United States between 1782 and 1850 have been acquired. Prominent among the purchases of interest was the acquisition of 23 volumes of material relating to the Boston fire department and fires in Boston from 1824 to 1828, and from 1831 to 1857, including five volumes of manuscript records kept by the late John S. Davenport.

Among the examples of superior book production acquired by the library during the year has been the Ashendene press edition of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, in three volumes, London, 1902-5, dtd, in the most beautiful edition of this work ever printed.

There were purchased during the year 1717 photographs, including 47 color prints of buildings and scenery in the United States. The collection of photographs in the library is already one of the most comprehensive as it is one of the largest in any institution in the country, and it is being used more and more every day.

To the branches and stations a total of 9831 volumes was added last year.

Many Gifts Received. Important gifts were received during the year from William Sumner Appleton, Sylvester Baxter, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Miss Almira Blakey, Boston Brown, Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, British history, Allen A. Brown, Miss Evans, Channing, Frank S. Collins, J. G. Copley, the Misses Eliot, Dr. William Everett, Dr. John V. Farlow, Walter Paxton, Foster & French, Wendell P. Garrison, Ernest L. Gay, H. Nelson Gay, German patent office, Elizabeth Porter Gould, Great Britain patent office, Dr. Samuel A. Green, Philip Hale, Mrs. Obed Harvey, Earl W. Hjerse, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Dr. William L. Holt, Imperial Arcticon, Dr. William L. Holt, Imperial Arcticon, W. McLachlan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miss Susan Minns, Miss F. R. Morris, Miss Morlock, Boston royal observatory, Oliver Ditson company, Thomas Sergeant Perry, Miss Sarah C. Putnam, James Jeffrey Roche, Miss Catharine L. Rogers, Quincy A. Shaw, Samuel S. Shaw, Julian S. Shaw, Ralph S. Wells, Miss Lilian Whiting, and the Woman's Education association. This constitutes the library's "roll of honor" for the year. Some of the gifts were of great value to the library.

The catalog department has added 16,230 cards to the central library catalogs during the year. The number of volumes found in this history department during the year aggregated 31,886.

There were 75,782 persons who held library cards on the 31st of last January.

The examining committee report makes some valuable recommendations, especially for the branch libraries.

Boston Traveler
Oct. 24, 1907

EXAMINERS OF LIBRARY LAX IN DUTY

Large Number of Committee
Failed to Attend Meeting
Last Year.

Complaining that a large proportion of the examining committee of the library failed to attend meetings and showed disregard of their duties, the 55th annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library has just been issued, making an otherwise gratifying showing of the condition of that institution.

The purchases of fiction for the year were conservative, but 167 having been made from a reading of 715 new books.

The new reading room at City Point has met with a patronage that abundantly justifies its establishment. The various schools received during the year from the library 9,546 volumes.

The statistics for the year are as follows: Books added, 27,622; volumes in library, 902,339; books issued for home use, 1,461,463; persons holding cards, 75,782; distributing agencies, 294; appropriation for year, \$224,550; value of library plant, \$10,000,000.

sued for the various departments of the national Government before the present "frank" was devised. There is a fine showing of the issues of Great Britain and her colonies, the South American countries, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland.

A beautiful mahogany book case containing 152 volumes was given by the late Elizabeth Porter Gould. Nearly all the books are autograph copies of works of contemporary authors. There are also four boxes containing manuscripts relating to social, literary and artistic clubs in Boston and vicinity. There are also signed portraits of Pius de Chavannes, who painted the decorations around the main staircase of the Public Library; Augustus St. Gaudens and Miss Gould. Miss Gould, who was a writer and poet, left the gift to the library in remembrance of Judge Chamberlain, who was librarian of the Public Library from 1873 to 1880, and to whom she refers in her will as "my friend of girlhood days."

Boston Record
Oct. 26, 1907

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY TO WORK TOGETHER

Docent Borden to Be Custodian of Fine Arts Department of Latter Institution During Winter.

Steps have been taken by the authorities in charge of both institutions whereby the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be brought in closer touch, with decided benefit to visitors to either place.

Garriek M. Borden, for three years lecturer on the history of art in the department of university extension of the University of California, who was appointed docent of the Museum of Fine Arts last April, will during the coming winter act as custodian of the fine arts department of the Public Library. He will, however, reserve certain hours each week for his duties of public guidance in the collections of the museum.

In order that the museum may not suffer by this division of Borden's time, Louis Earle Rowe will also act as docent at the institution. Rowe was graduated from Brown University in 1894, and after acting as assistant in art for two years took his master's degree.

to the public library is particularly valuable. The gift of books is particularly valuable, as it fills some gaps in the library collections. It comprises 200 volumes, of which 100 are unbound pamphlets.

Boston Globe
October 25, 1907.

Of course that stamp collection, worth \$2000, that has just been added to the Boston public library, is of great interest to philatelists, but there's a stamp collection worth a good deal more than that down in the Boston postoffice.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition, First Issued March 7, 1873.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, OCT 25, 1907.

TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS.

G. M. Borden as Custodian of Fine Arts in Public Library, L. E. Rowe as Decent in Art Museum.

Garrick M. Borden of the university of California, who was appointed decent, or guide, in the museum of Fine Arts last April, has just been appointed custodian of the fine arts department of the public library. An arrangement has been made, however, by which he will have certain hours each week to perform his duties of decent at the museum.

By this arrangement the authorities of both institutions hope to bring into closer relations, in the public interest, the fine arts department of the public library and the collections and activities of the museum of Fine Arts.

In order that the museum may not suffer by this division of Mr. Borden's time, Louis Earle Rowe will also act as decent at the institution. Mr. Rowe was graduated from Brown university in 1901, and after acting as assistant in art for two years took his master's degree. For the past year he has been connected with the American school of classical studies at Athens. Appointments with the decent, therefore, which have hitherto been restricted to specified days, may now be made for any hour when the museum is open, either by application in person or by letter to the secretary of the museum.

Few people understand the nature of the office of decent. The trustee of the museum of fine arts, determined to make the institution of the greatest value to those interested in art, has detailed these members of the staff to assist visitors in seeing the treasures of the place. Parties are limited to 10 persons, and by making an appointment with the decent they may be met at the museum door and guided to any particular collection or through the whole plant collection or through the whole building. There is no charge for this service and no gratuity attached to it, as in many art museums and galleries abroad.

BEQUESTS OF MISS WARREN.

Library Collection of Stamps More Valuable Than Was Supposed—Gifts to Unitarian Association and Homeopathic Hospital

Stamp collectors who have examined the valuable collection of stamps given to the Boston Public Library by Miss Harriet F. Warren—not the late Mrs. Harriet Warren, as stated—declare it to be one of the finest of its kind, and its value is declared to be twice that given in the appraisal. One dealer who has examined the collection since it came into the library says that it is worth probably \$2000, and contains many stamps which are worth \$100 each. It is very full in the United States issues, and contains many of the rare unused issues and specimen stamps. It is contained in two volumes, which are not readily accessible, but which can be seen in the librarian's room by those who are specially interested.

Miss Warren also made two other bequests which have not heretofore been noticed. Three thousand dollars was given to the American Unitarian Association, and \$5000 was bequeathed to the Homeopathic Hospital for a bed to be called "The Anna Barnard Warren bed," as a memorial to her mother.

duties of the decent.

The office of decent, one instituted in April last by the Museum of Fine Arts, has for its purpose the making of the treasures of the museum of the most value to visitors by supplying a competent guide or instructor to show parties about and explain the works of art. Mr. Borden, for three years lecturer on the history of art in the University of California, was appointed to the office last April. In order that the Museum of Fine Arts may not suffer from the division of Mr. Borden's time under the new arrangement, Louis Earle Rowe will also act as decent at the museum.

Mr. Rowe graduated from Brown University in 1904, and after acting as assistant in art for two years, took his master's degree. For the past year he has been connected with the American school of classical studies at Athens.

Free, Oct. 25, 1907.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER MUSEUM AND LIBRARY TO WORK TOGETHER

Decent Borden to Be Custodian of Fine Arts Department of Latter Institution During Winter.

Steps have been taken by the authorities in charge of both institutions whereby the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be brought in closer touch, with decided benefit to visitors to either place.

Garrick M. Borden, for three years lecturer on the history of art in the department of university extension of the University of California, who was appointed decent of the Museum of Fine Arts last April, will during the coming winter act as custodian of the fine arts department of the Public Library, reserving certain hours each week for his duties of public guidance in the collections of the museum.

This new arrangement places at the service of readers in the library the knowledge of the museum collections gained by Borden as decent, and gives to the service of visitors to the museum the command of the literature of art implied in his new duties. The opportunity of cooperation has been welcomed by both institutions.

In order that the museum may not suffer by this division of Borden's time, Louis Earle Rowe will also act as decent at the institution. Rowe was graduated from Brown University in 1904, and after acting as assistant in art for two years took his master's degree.

Appointments with the decent, therefore, which have hitherto been restricted to specified days, may now be made for any hour when the museum is open, either by application in person or by letter to the secretary of the museum.

Parties are limited to 10 persons, and by making an appointment with the decent they may be met at the museum door and guided to any particular collection, or through the whole building. There is no charge for this service and no gratuity attached to it, as in many art museums and galleries abroad.

Master's degree.

Appointments with the decent, therefore, which have hitherto been restricted to specified days, may now be made for any hour when the Museum is open, either by application in person, or by letter to the secretary of the Museum.

Parties are limited to ten persons, and by making an appointment with the decent they may be met at the Museum door and guided to any particular collection of through the whole building. There is no charge for this service, and no gratuity attached to it, as in many art museums and galleries abroad.

Boston Journal
Oct. 25, 1907.

ACTS WITH BOTH ART MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

As a means of bringing the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts into closer touch with each other

Garrick M. Borden, for three years lecturer on the history of art in the department of university extension of the University of California, and who was appointed decent of the Museum last April, will during the coming winter act as custodian of the fine arts department of the Public Library, reserving certain hours each week for his duties of public guidance in the collections of the Museum.

In order that the Museum may not suffer by this division of Mr. Borden's time, Louis Earle Rowe, for the past year connected with the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, will also act as decent at the Institution.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 413.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

AN ART PILOT.

The new working arrangement by which the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library and the Museum of Fine Arts will each profit by the services of Mr. Borden, decent of the museum, is another forward step in bringing to the many who need enlightenment the expert service of a trained student of art, part of whose duties in the future, as in the past, will be public guidance and instruction to those who not only wish to see, but see aright. The move means that hereafter, under reasonable terms, pilotage in art will be furnished free, and both the museum and the Public Library thus put even more in touch with the educational development of the city and its vicinage.

trustees of the estate, Frank Dale Warren and Jessie Muir Merrill. It is to be known as the Harriet F. Warren collection and comes in two large folio albums that are beautifully bound in morocco leather. Mrs. Warren was 29 years engaged in the work of this collection, with the result that it is probably one of the most complete stamp collections in Boston, although there are some private collections in this city which are undoubtedly much more valuable than this Harriet F. Warren collection.

But for a general collection, covering all countries, this is certainly an excellent one. It is particularly rich in the U. S. issues, especially those of the civil war period, when the head of Lincoln in front view and profile graced many of the stamps. Among them are the Andrew Jackson two-cent stamp, and four-cent stamp; the Lincoln 30-cent stamp, the Franklin one-cent stamp, the Daniel Webster 10-cent stamp, the Henry Clay 15-cent stamp, the Garfield five-cent, the Gen. Sherman eight-cent, the Jefferson five-cent, the Stanton seven-cent, the profile of Lincoln six-cent and the Grant five-cent stamp. There is a complete collection of the "blue" stamps of the civil war period and a complete collection of the very picturesque newspaper stamps that were issued in 1871, also a collection of the stamps used on stamped envelopes, as well as those issued for the various departments of the national government before the present "frank" was devised.

The collection is rich in the issues of Great Britain and her colonies, the South American countries, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland. When the labor which Mrs. Warren must have put into this collection is considered, it would seem as if \$2000 was a very modest figure at which to appraise it.

The next gift is that from the estate of the late Elizabeth Porter Gould, consisting of a very handsome mahogany bookcase, which contains 152 volumes, nearly all of them autograph copies of works of contemporary authors; also four boxes of manuscript letters, containing material relating to social, literary and artistic clubs in Boston and vicinity, together with signed portraits of Fyfe de Chavannes, who painted the decorations around the main staircase of the public library; Augustus St. Gaudens and Elizabeth Porter Gould.

Miss Gould was herself a writer and poet of some note, and she had a very wide acquaintance among literary and artistic people. She makes this gift to the library in an affectionate way, saying it is:

"In remembrance of my friend from girlhood days, Judge Milton Chamberlain, mahogany bookcase with all its contents, autograph books, etc., to the Boston Public Library, to supplement the Chamberlain collection, also my autograph pictures of de Chavannes and St. Gaudens."

Judge Chamberlain was librarian of the public library from 1878 to 1890.

The most important of the three gifts, however, is that which comes under the will of Abram E. Cutter of Charlestown, by which the library receives a gift in money of \$2000 and a valuable private library. Mr. Cutter died some years ago and under the terms of the will the gift was subject to the executor, Mrs. Cutter, has relinquished her rights in the gift and transferred it to the public library.

The gift of books is particularly gratifying, as it fills some gaps in the library collections. It comprises 230 volumes, of which 224 are unbound pamphlets, many of which have been lacking in the public library.

The major part of the collection refers to American history and biography. There are 129 volumes each, made up from various printed sources on a given subject, and usually illustrated with engravings which relate to the subject. Some of these volumes are very beautifully bound, and in many cases the subject matter is most valuable to the library. Among these volumes are works on Whitier, Emerson, Lowell, Whitman and other American authors.

Most valuable, as they are the most rare and eagerly sought after by collectors, is the collection of the works of Cotton and Increase Mather, some of which the library had been anxious for years to secure and one of which even the British Museum does not possess a copy, that is "Real and Vital Religion," which was published in Boston in 1716. Another volume, which the library did not possess was Increase Mather's "Solomon's Advice to Young Men," Boston, 1708. There are nine of Cotton Mather's works. The important Mather items of which the library did not possess are: "Chronologia Sacra; the Voice of God in the Thunder," London, 1685; "Speedy Repentance," Boston, 1687; "Man of His Word," Boston, 1713; "Faithful Monitor—an Abstract of the Pious and Christian Life," Boston, 1717; "Repeated Warnings," Boston, 1712; "Salutary Companion and Counsellor," Boston, 1706; "Vindictus," Boston, 1706; and "Magnalia Christi Americana," London, 1702. There is a copy of the election sermon "Satanism on the Wall in Troublesome Times," Cambridge, 1693, for a copy of which the public library paid \$50 a few years ago. There is also a copy of John Norton's "Redeemed Captivity," Boston, 1718, one of which was sold at Little's for \$200. There are also early writings of Thomas Prince, Samuel Willard, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel May and other early New England divines.

Several rare works printed by Benjamin Franklin are included in the gift, among them being Samuel Johnson's "Ethics," second edition, Philadelphia, 1752, and "Maxims," printed the same year. Also sermons by George White, 1752, and Philadelphia 1755, and the very rare Poor Richard Almanac for 1755, which was lacking in the library and a copy of which brought \$102 in the Froud sale in Philadelphia.

There are also in the collection some interesting early English books, such as Michael Drayton's poems, London, 1619. Two interesting local items are a manuscript diary of Thomas Sewall, 1774, and a copy of the first Boston directory, 1780, with the map, which has sold for more than \$100, and of which there are few perfect copies in existence. A valuable item is a complete set of the Boston "Globe," a weekly magazine published in New York from January to March, 1841, and edited by James Russell Lowell and R. Carter. This is eagerly sought by collectors. A complete copy sold recently in this city for \$75.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S LODGING-
HOUSE DE LUXE

BY HERBERT COPELAND

THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS

the afternoon.

THE ROOM AS IT IS

People about me began to stir by six; the rest of my

COLONEL EVANS'S STORY

FACTS AS TO THE BUILDING

attendance is now usually up to

THE RESTAURANT PRICES

NOT A CHARITY

ly pleased with our place.

THE IDEA OF THE PALA

won't have 'em, and it's all right, there's plenty of places for them, where they don't mind, and cheaper, too. Oh, yes, it's clean all right. I heard about it from other fellows, and they treat you white. No, you won't get nothing, if you stay there over night. Only I tell you, young feller, don't you sleep in your under clothes in any of those places. Before you go to bed, look careful at the sheets and mattress, and if they ain't all right, go down to the office and get another; they'll change for you. If you ask 'em to. Well, so long! Much obliged. Good luck to you! I'm goin' down the street; maybe I'll see you later."

THE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS

I spoke to two or three other men, and then I went to the Palace. The lower floor is mostly rented in shops, but there is a big pleasant entrance. Directly facing you, as you enter, is the auditorium, which seats about five hundred; and is used for nightly meetings and lectures. You go up a flight of iron stairs (incidentally, everything possible about the building is iron or concrete) to the main floor on which is a small office, a writing and reading room, two rooms convertible into one big one, for lectures or classes, and toilet rooms. The rooms, looking out on Franklin Square, are large, high-studded and immaculately clean, having none of the odor that pervades so many "reading rooms" and even the great halls of the Public Library. I sat in the reading room for a while, but as it was so pleasant out doors few people were in, and I soon got my key and went to the basement to the swimming pool. It is a large pool sunk in the floor, and continually supplied with fresh water. There are lockers for one's clothes, and here again I found everything perfectly clean, quite as clean as at a Turkish bath for which you pay a dollar—and it all goes with a twenty-five-cent room. Bath towels are supplied, and there are showers for a rinse after the plunge. In the basement there is also a room which is to be fitted this winter as a complete gymnasium. At present there is little in it but dumbbells and the simplest machines, and it has been little used save by the boys in the afternoon.

A GUEST'S TRIBUTE

I went up again to the reading-room, refreshed and quite convinced so far that I had "got nothing." It was nearly six and the men began to come in and get their keys; though as it was so warm and pleasant, most of them went out again for dinner and a few hours in the streets or the parks. Most of them appeared to be working men of the better class, many of them quite young and with the appearance of being students, or at least engaged in some sort of work which required a neat and more or less prosperous appearance, very few were of the kind which one rather associates with the Salvation Army work. I confess that I was a little surprised at this, for I had, unconsciously, expected to see for I had, unconsciously, expected to see more of the "tramp" in evidence. I spoke to one fellow and found he had been a waiter in one of the cheap restaurants but was temporarily out of work and was putting up here for a week till he got on his feet again. "I tell you," he said, "you can get more for your money here than any place in town; that is, if you like to be clean—and I do. You see you can get a bath at night, and one in the morning, too, if you want it. And it ain't never seen any anywhere here."

"But," said I, "if you stay here by the week you have to pay a dollar and a half for a room, don't you, or two and a half for an outside room?" Can't you get a better room for that in some of these neighboring lodging houses?" "Sure, you can get a bigger room, but it ain't so clean, and what'll you do for a good bath? Half them bathrooms ain't fit to go into, and then you can't get into 'em when you want to, and I like a swim, too, and a good cold shower such as you get here. No, this for me, for a little while anyway, till I can pay enough to get a good room in a clean house. I don't know as I'd want to live here right along—for the rooms ain't nothing but a closet—though some do. Did you notice that fellow who just went out? Well he's been here three months now, and he's satisfied. He's a clerk in (men- tioning one of the big shops) and he only gets nine dollars per, and he's found he can live here better and cheaper than anywhere else, and so he has more money to spend on clothes and going about. He pays two dollars a week for his room and he gets all the baths he wants, and whatever else goes with the place, and there's a lot you know. And they don't bother you about salvation, unless you want to be bothered, like most Salvation Army. Think when you mention Salvation Army. There's good meetings every night you can go to if you want to, but you don't have to go. Lots of 'em don't. If you're going to stay, get a 35 or a 50-cent room if you've got the price. They're better on those warm nights. Got to get some supper now, maybe I'll see you later."

THE LUNCH ROOM

Pretty soon I went down stairs and into the lunch room, which is connected with the Palace, though not in the main building. It is a neat small room, with a few bare tables, a counter where one may buy food to take out; and, again, everything immaculately clean. Here, I must say, I was surprised at the prices. The food is not so cheap as it seems to me it should be. It is about on a par with the better class lunch rooms down town—not so cheap as it is at the Laboratory or the New England Kitchen, and not nearly as cheap as at the

was perfectly fresh and clean. Then I undressed, put on sufficient to go through the corridors to the shower baths, had a good hot shower, and back again to my room, where again I followed his advice and lay down perfectly comfortable and assured. For a while the noise of the Elevated kept me awake and I had time to think about the place—its absolute cleanliness, its lack of any odor, its comfortable temperature, its freedom from any disturbing noises (save the Elevated) and the surprising fact that I had paid but thirty-five cents for all this, and that I could have got the same, except for the window, for twenty-five. Presently I was lost.

People about me began to stir by six; and by seven, apparently most of my neighbors had gone. Again I had a shower, and went down stairs, depositing my key in a basket on the office floor, and out into the sunlight of the two delightful squares, in which the fountains were playing. I could not help wondering how the women across the way in the Franklin Square House were faring (which is more in amount, I believe) as we did. So much for my personal experience as a man from the street with twenty-five cents for a night's lodging.

COLONEL EVANS'S STORY

Later in the day I went back and had a long talk with Colonel Evans in his office in the building adjoining, in one sense part of the People's Palace. He told me a great deal about his work in connection with the Palace and how well things had gone so far in every respect, and bid fair to go even better in the future. But this is not the place in which to go definitely into the work of the Salvation Army—it is too well known—and it would occupy too much space in the present article, which is strictly about the People's Palace and its workings. He referred me for particulars to the manager of the Palace, whom I saw later. But, in passing, it is pleasant to say that the summer classes for children in simple outdoor study have been most successful; also the classes in the simple industries of weaving, brass and wood work, have been well attended and thoroughly helpful. That the employment bureau where all sorts of "help," both men and women, may be obtained, either temporary or permanent, has proved entirely successful; that the much-discussed suicide bureau has helped many unfortunates. The hotel is, even in this first year, on a self-supporting basis, and by another year he hopes that enough money will be coming from it to help in the other work of the Army. The last thing the colonel said, as he showed me out, was: "You can say that in every particular the desires for the People's Palace have been fulfilled."

FACTS AS TO THE BUILDING

The superintendent of the Palace gave me the following facts about the building and its arrangements. The building, including the land, and practically entirely re-modeling the three houses of which it takes the place, and the furnishing, cost \$240,000. It was opened for occupancy last November. There are three floors of rooms, 258 in number, besides bathrooms, showers and toilets on every floor, the swimming pool, gymnasium and work rooms are in the basement. The auditorium occupies what of the street floor is not let in shops; and the first floor is occupied by the offices and lounging-rooms.

The attendance is now usually up to the capacity of the house—between 250 and 280 being common, and often many are turned away for lack of room. When the house was first opened, that is, for the first few weeks, men were naturally shy of coming, and within three months nearly all the rooms were frequently occupied. There are a few regular lodgers who pay in advance each week and keep the same room. At the present time there are about eighty regular guests, and of these seventy-five per cent hire the \$1.50 rooms. Quite a number of men come as regularly each night, but pay each night instead of by the week.

THE KIND OF "GUESTS"

"And about the class of people who come," I asked, "I confess I was surprised to notice that most of the men I saw were fairly prosperous in appearance. I had expected to see more of the tramp element in evidence."

"No," he answered, "we have very few of that kind, you see it is rather expensive for them. If they have twenty-five cents, the price of our cheapest rooms, they would rather go to a ten-cent lodging-house and spend the other fifteen for something else. We do not wish to cater to this class either. Our aim is to give the self-respecting workman, on a very small salary, comfortable and clean accommodations at the minimum price. Also we desire to catch the cast army of men who are temporarily out of work, who make a little money each day, but cannot afford to hire even the cheapest rooms by the week. A lot of these men, often very young men, who had been clean and sober fellows, used to descend to the depths through the necessity of going to the cheap lodging-houses where they came in contact with the worst elements of the city, where there is not opportunity for personal cleanliness or mental uplift. I am convinced that a very great number of these young fellows have been saved from degradation by coming here, where they can be bodily clean and get sympathy, help and many opportunities to get a job through our employment bureau. Then, too, you know, many clerks who are obliged to be clean and dress well, get very little money; we have several men as regular guests who are in this occupation, as well as bookkeepers, waiters, and a few students working their way; in fact, many men who must be presentable on very small wages in all the walks of life."

"But," I said, "isn't \$1.50 or \$2 the

gymnasium running this winter, and we hope that the business of the barber shop will pick up; that is the only department which is not yet self-supporting.

"Our employment bureau, for which there is no charge on either side, has been of the greatest help to hundreds. I'd like you to see the manager. Also the suicide bureau has proved a most valuable and interesting experiment. We have helped many; you ought to hear how that works, as well as the second-hand shops. In fact all our work would interest you; but, of course, I understand you can't do too much at once and you want the People's Palace particularly this time."

NOT A CHARITY

"No, we distinctly do not want our patrons to feel that this is in any sense a charity—it is not. Nor do we, to any extent, urge upon the guests our religious work. Of course we are very glad to have the men interested in our nightly meetings and they are invited to attend, but there is no compulsion in any way. A man, so long as he is sober and orderly, may be as free here as at any hotel. Of course, we realize that many men are, until they have been here and seen the place and its workings, sensitive about coming to the 'Salvation Army Barracks,' but we find once they try it, all that is done away with, and they come again; and, what is better, recommend it to their friends, who come also. In this respect we are particularly pleased with our success."

WHY THE CHEAP PLACES

"Yes, the Salvation Army has three other lodging houses where men who cannot afford to pay 25 cents can get a bed for 10 cents. We try to keep these places as clean as possible, and as decent in every way. But, of course, they are not like the Palace, they appeal to a wholly different class of men, men who would not appreciate all the privileges of this place—perhaps appreciate it is not the word; rather, who do not find this sort of cleanliness necessary. One of them is in our old quarters below here on Washington and Pine streets, one on Green street at the West End and one at 184 Hanover street. On Hanover street we also run a lunch room at cheaper rates—more what you say you think the prices should be. But let me say again this place does not pretend to cater to the very poor."

In closing, I want to say that, should anyone ask me the natural question: "If you were earning a very small weekly wage would you live at the People's Palace in preference to a two-dollar hall room?" I should answer distinctly in the affirmative: "I would—if I were occupied all the day-time." For, while it cannot be said to cultivate the "home" feeling, the two-dollar lodging rooms cultivate it even less; and they have no offsetting advantages such as I have enumerated at the People's Palace. And again, most certainly, were I in town for the night with a dollar or so, I would stay here rather than at a cheap hotel, on account of the facilities here for baths, which cheap hotels have not, and good hotels do not include in the price of even a dollar and a half room.

THE IDEA OF THE PALACE

"The original idea of the Palace was to provide a home for middle-class workmen, where they could have the cleanliness and the conveniences that it is quite impossible to find in lodging houses that let rooms for two or three dollars a week; also for men who were stranded, and still could not endure the dirt and discomfort of the regular durst lodging houses. Colonel Evans and I, others studied the problem the world over, and this is the result, and we all think we have cause to be proud of it, and I believe you feel so—from what you tell me of your own personal experience; and other people would, I believe, if they'd take the trouble to find out just what we do. I am glad you are going to do your best to explain that this is not a tramp lodging house, as seems to be the common idea."

"Why, yes, I suppose the Palace is more or less like the Mills houses in New York, but I can't say very definitely, as I never said at any of them but one night—and I purposely chose the least reputable. But certainly the men I saw there were of an inferior class to our guests as a rule, though I believe the permanent guests at the best of them are very much the sort we appeal to. As to their cleanliness—well, I suppose I shouldn't boast, but— " And I myself supplied what he was going to say, for I know fellows who have stayed there, and but it's best to be silent. They may have struck an unfortunate time."

REASON

"No, we have practically no trouble with disorderly men; if a man is evidently intoxicated we do not admit him. We can't afford to disturb two hundred people for the sake of one man who has given way. We want men to feel sure that when they come here they will not run up against anything unpleasant. No, we have had almost no complaints of petty thieving. When we first opened we had a special officer detailed for the building, but, as the weeks went on, we found no occasion for him. The regular officers on this beat are friendly with us; and should we need a policeman at a moment's notice, you know the station house is but two short blocks from us, and a man can get here in almost no time. And, of course, we have watchmen on each floor, and there are about a dozen men round the building all the time."

WEDNESDAY TRANSCRIPT

20 or more Pages -- \$1.50 a Year

SUNDAY HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 119.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1907.

Probably the trustees of the Public Library do not exaggerate when they estimate the present value of the library plant at \$10,000,000. In fact, they would come nearer to the correct figure if they called it priceless.

Boston Journal
October 28, 1907.

In the latest report of the trustees of the Public Library the examining or reading committee is credited with showing "evidence of a fairly critical taste." This is the handsomest compliment the committee has received in many years.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition. First issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, OCT 31, 1907.

IN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

First of Winthrop Course of Free Lectures Will be Delivered Tonight by Arthur Stoddard Cooley.

A splendid course of free lectures has been arranged by the librarian of the public library, to be delivered Thursday evenings during the coming winter in the lecture hall of the public library on Copley sq. No tickets are required. The lectures cover a wide field in art, architecture, travel and civic subjects, and are all by men and women eminent in their chosen subjects. The first lecture will be delivered this evening by Arthur Stoddard Cooley. His subject is: "A Tour in Sicily," which will be freely illustrated with lantern slides of probably the most beautiful ruins and scenery to be found in the world.

H. H. Powers will deliver three lectures on one of the world's great men—Michelangelo. The first of these, to be delivered Nov. 7, will deal with "Early Influences and Early Triumphs," including Michelangelo's relation to Savonarola and Julius II.

The second lecture by Mr. Powers, to be delivered Nov. 14, will deal with Michelangelo's manhood.

The third, on Nov. 21, will treat of Michelangelo's later works—the tombs of the Medici and "The Last Judgment."

The other lectures in their order are:

Dec. 5—Around the Bay of Naples, Arthur Stoddard Cooley.

Dec. 12—Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance Venice, Gerrick M. Borden.

Dec. 19—Rome, Arthur Stoddard Cooley.

Dec. 26—Painters and Sculptors of Siena, Miss Martha A. S. Shannon.

Jan. 2—A Study of Portraiture, Illustrated by stereopticon slides painted from the originals by the lecturer, Fraulein Antoinette Stolle.

Jan. 9—Whistler, Miss Alicia M. Keyes.

Jan. 16—Some Interesting Irish Antiquities, Daniel J. Dwyer.

Jan. 23—Civic Improvement in Europe and America, Edward T. Hartman.

Jan. 30—Modern Printing, Establishments and Their Output, Henry Lewis Johnson.

Feb. 6—Civic Festival Decorations, C. Howard Walker.

Feb. 13—Civic Developments in South America, Sylvester Baxter.

Feb. 20—Greek Vases as Illustrated by the Collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Arthur Fairbanks.

Feb. 27—Distinctive Types of American Illustration, Charles H. Coffin.

March 5—Architecture of Japan, Ralph Adams Cram.

March 12—Design and Color in Printing, Henry Turner Bailey.

March 19—Aesthetic Improvement of Waterfronts, John Woodbury.

March 26—The Garden City Movement and Housing Reform, Edward T. Hartman.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1907.

So what does it matter after all? When you find your brooding eye crawling along in an endless chain stretching from the Park street station in the subway to Massachusetts avenue and beyond you stop, step out and beat it to the Public Library at an easy walk, taking the opportunity to get a new book—what does it matter if you have to wait a quarter of an hour for the book you ask for (though the library attendants are numerous and at leisure apparently in all directions and your book cannot be more than two hundred feet away at the furthest) because the book-railway has broken down? You have the book at last. It really did not matter as it turns out, for when, avoiding the street cars in their stalled Irish funeral procession, you take to the Boston & Albany you find three belated trains ahead of the one that is due at the Trinity station and in the end are half an hour late to dinner? What of it? The dinner is there all right enough, and you have your new book for the evening. And as you go to bed you note Orion taking his stand up there in the eastern sky with that way he has of looking as though the whole sky was made to hold him and he was made for its central and supreme bit of decoration; while the "sweet influences of the Pleiades," further up towards the zenith, are just where they can shed those influences straight down and promise you the calm and solid sleep that comes from letting alone the universe to bring things "round" and your little affairs along with the rest.

Boston Post
November 1, 1907

Two ladies entered the Boston Public Library the other day and asked an attendant where they should go to hand in their subscriptions to a popular periodical. They seemed to consider the institution a sort of literary department store, and it took much arguing to convince them of their mistake.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1907.

FINE FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Course of Twenty-One Thursday Evenings at Boston Public Library, with Notable Speakers and Interesting Subjects, Opens Tonight

Beginning this evening at eight o'clock, a series of free public lectures, for which no tickets are required, will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on succeeding Thursday evenings at the same hour. The lectures are to be on deeply interesting subjects and each will be illustrated with lantern slides. This evening Arthur Stoddard Cooley will be the speaker and his subject will be: "A Tour in Sicily." Then will come three lectures on Michael Angelo, to be given by H. H. Powers, and the dates and subjects of these and other lectures will be as follows:

Nov. 7—Early Influences and Early Triumphs, Michael Angelo's Relation to Savonarola and Julius II. "The Tragedy of the Tomb."

Nov. 14—Michael Angelo's Manhood. The Staline Ceiling.

Nov. 21—Michael Angelo's Later Works. The Tombs of the Medici. The Last Judgment.

Dec. 5—Around the Bay of Naples, Arthur Stoddard Cooley.

Dec. 12—Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance Venice, Gerrick M. Borden.

Dec. 19—Rome, Arthur Stoddard Cooley.

Dec. 26—Painters and Sculptors of Siena, Miss Martha A. S. Shannon.

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Feb. 6—Civic Festival Decorations, C. Howard Walker.

Feb. 13—Civic Development in South America, Sylvester Baxter.

Feb. 20—Greek Vases as Illustrated by the Collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Arthur Fairbanks.

Feb. 27—Distinctive Types of American Illustration, Charles H. Coffin.

Mar. 5—Architecture of Japan, Ralph Adams Cram.

Mar. 12—Design and Color in Printing, Henry Turner Bailey.

Mar. 19—Aesthetic Improvement of Waterfronts, John Woodbury.

Mar. 26—The Garden City Movement and Housing Reform, Edward T. Hartman.

The lectures on Jan. 23 and on March 26, by Mr. Hartman, are to be given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League. Lectures on Jan. 30, by Mr. Johnson, on Feb. 27, by Mr. Coffin, and on March 12, Mr. Bailey, will be given under the auspices of the Society of Printers.

November 1907

COLLEGE WOMEN TO MEET

Quarter-Centennial of the Collegiate Alumnae Association to Be Celebrated in This City Next Week

Next Tuesday evening, in the Public Library, a public meeting will open the quarter-centennial of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. At that time addresses will be delivered by Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements; Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian; James P. Munroe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Leighton R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe; William E. Huntington, president of Boston University, and Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley. There will be a response by Eva Perry Moore, president of the association, and an address on the history of the association by Elizabeth M. Howe, an ex-president.

On Wednesday, the members will visit historic places and educational centres in Boston and Concord. In the chapel of the Old South Church, the first business session will be opened on the same day at 3 P. M. There are to be reports of different committees by Bessie Bradwell Holmes and Madeleine Wallis Stokes of Chicago, Ethel D. Puffer of Cambridge, and Alice Upton Pearmain of Boston.

In the evening, in the library, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards will speak on "Some Tendencies in Professional Education"; Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, will consider university education; M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, "Women's Colleges and University Settlements."

On Thursday, at 9 A. M., in the Old South vestry, reports will be presented as follows: "Study and Development of Children," Millicent W. Shinn, Berkeley, Cal.; "Endowed Professorships for Women," Christine Franklin Ladd, Baltimore; "Corporate Membership," Marlon Talbot, University of Chicago; "Conference With Federated Clubs," Emma M. Perkins, Western Reserve University; and "Amendments to the Constitution," Alice Upton Pearmain. There are to be special visits to Craigie House and Harvard University in the afternoon, and a reception in Agassiz House in the evening, when Miss Irwin, Professor William James and Professor George H. Palmer of Harvard and Abby Leach of Vassar will speak.

Other business will occupy the morning of Friday and Miss President Hazard will receive at Wellesley College in the afternoon. In the evening, in Hotel Somerset, a reception to the members of the association has been arranged. President Eliot of Harvard, Professor Paul Clemen of Bonn and Talcott Williams of Philadelphia will deliver addresses. On Saturday morning, also in Hotel Somerset, the remainder of the business will be considered, the new officers introduced, resolutions adopted and the convention brought to a close by a social meeting and luncheon at one o'clock.

In connection with the sessions will be an exhibit in the audience hall of the Public Library consisting of charts showing the distribution of the thirty-three branches and their membership, of the character of the work done for each locality and of the publications issued both by the general association and by the older branches. There will be shown the medals received from the various world expositions.

An interesting statement of the amount of money raised in the larger branches and a full exhibit of the activities of the Boston Branch will reveal, as nothing else can, the sort of constructive progress which this modest and unknown organization has been making. Even those conversant with educational and social movements will find much that is new to them.

Miss Margaret E. Dodd, S. B. M. L. T., has the arrangements in charge and the administration of the Library, has most courteously placed its facilities for the exhibition at the disposal of the committee.

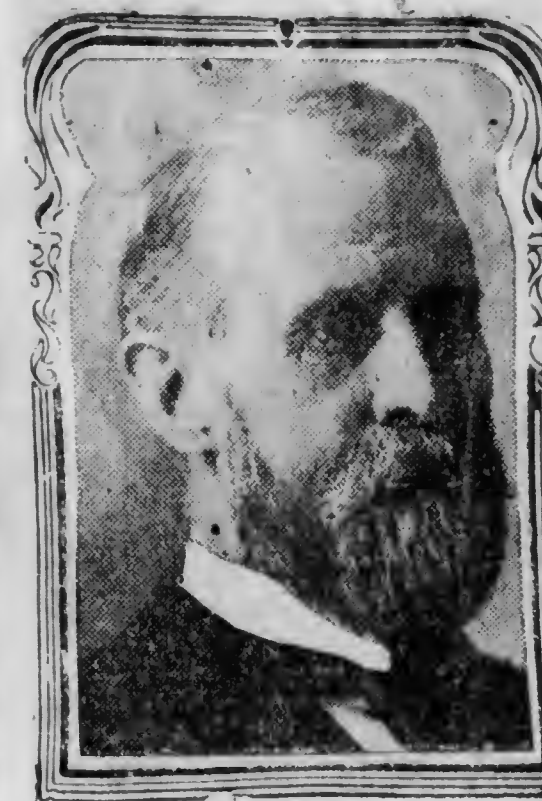
Boston Traveler.

November 5, 1907.

Collegiate Alumnae Open Convention Today



(Photo by Notman.)
LIE BARON B. BRIGGS,
President Radcliffe College.



(Photo by Purdy.)
REV. W. E. HUNTINGTON,
President Boston University.

With an overflow meeting in the Public Library building today, the annual convention of the national association of Collegiate Alumnae convened, inaugurated the first day of the week's convention, an address by Elizabeth M. Howe, former president of the association.

Important discussions concerning the education of women and the field of the big convention and the members will enjoy visits to historic spots in Boston and to nearby institutions of learning. Tomorrow, the members will meet at the Hotel Westminster for a sight-seeing tour.

Thursday members will convene in

the Old South Church to discuss the reports of committees not taken up or completed the day previous.

Following the meeting Harvard and Radcliffe colleges will be visited. Friday Helen M. Searles of Mt. Holyoke College, will report on the branches of the association and for the committee for nominations, officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

In the evening at the Hotel Somerset, President Eliot of Harvard will address the members. Saturday morning the meeting will be at the Somerset. A social will follow at 1 o'clock, and will bring the convention to a close. Lie Baron B. Briggs, president of Radcliffe, and Rev. W. E. Huntington, president of Boston University, will address the gathering.

Boston Transcript
November 5, 1907

The vacancy in the board of trustees at the public library, occasioned by the death of Solomon Lincoln, has not yet been filled. Among the excellent names that have been suggested are those of James Ford Rhodes, the historian, who is prominent in the work of the Athenaeum; Professor A. Lawrence Lowell, who is trustee of the Lowell Institute with which the library cooperates, as well as a prominent literary man; Professor Barrett Wendell, who has always shown great interest in the library; T. Russell Sullivan and Colonel Thomas L. Livermore of Jamaica Plain, a public spirited man of affairs. Doubtless other good names will be suggested to the mayor, who evidently realizes the highly important character of this office. The trouble with many excellent suggestions which readily occur to people is that of non-residence. A surprising number of literary men of the real Boston live beyond our municipal limits, thus there is no lack of good material may be seen from names like those already given.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 128.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1907.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE.

The national association of Collegiate Alumnae, which opens its twenty-fifth session in this city today, federates and makes a united force of women who have had a liberal education. Incorporated in this state in 1899 by a special act of the Legislature, and, from the first, having had some of its most notable officials and supporters from Massachusetts and from Boston, the association naturally comes here to observe the close of a quarter of a century of service.

The ideals which led to its formation were few, but inspiring. Being more or less under suspicion twenty-five years ago, the college-trained woman felt the need of some association for defensive purposes. She also saw practical reforms in education clamant for solution, in the light of woman's knowledge of the problems, and she decided to organize to bring them about. She realized that united action by college-trained women could gather information of a statistical sort, valuable to all whose duty it was as educators to reason from facts to principles. She inferred that if the college man and his college derived so much benefit from social functions organized on the basis of academic ties and high rank in scholarship, then the college woman and women's colleges also could.

With the flight of time the need of defensive and of polemical work has largely passed. Society's attitude toward the liberally educated woman has altered much, and for the better. Educated women have been accepted by men in most communities as especially well qualified to share in both shaping and administering the educational policy of the state, the city or the town. Experience has proved the protective and enheartening value to newly graduated young women of the sisterly aid they may get from alumnae associations. Experience also has disclosed the reflex influence for good on the women's colleges of the joint gifts of money and personal service, which these alumnae associations foster.

These practical results, hoped for from the first, do not sum up the fine record. The associate alumnae association, by its fellowship system, has rendered invaluable financial aid to clever and worthy young women, in completing their education and fitting themselves to teach or pursue investigations. Last, but not least, the association has developed among educated American women a larger conception of social service, and more active participation in investigation and in reform.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1875.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1907.

TO BE HERE
ENTIRE WEEK

Collegiate Alumnae
Association.

Convention Will Formally Open
This Evening.

Sessions Will Not End
Until Saturday.

The quarter-centennial meeting of the association of Collegiate alumnae will bring to Boston this week representatives of all the women's colleges and universities that have membership in this organization. When the local committee began the preparations for entertaining the national organization it was expected that possibly 500 members would attend; but as the plans progressed the committee found that the original estimate would most likely be doubled. And so it has proved.

Yesterday a very large number of college women were registered at the Westminister, which is to be the headquarters during the convention. Early in the morning Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the association, registered, and later in the day Mrs. Elizabeth L. Clarke of Williamstown, Mass., the secretary-treasurer, arrived. She will open the bureau of information this morning at 8:30.

It is expected that Miss Laura D. Gill of Barnard college, who is mentioned as a possible successor to Mrs. Moore as president of the association, will arrive in Boston some time this evening. Miss Gill is just returning from Europe. Miss Margaret E. Maltby has been invited to represent Barnard college in the formal opening of the convention in the Boston public library this evening. Miss Maltby holds the position of adjunct professor in charge of the department of physics at Barnard. Miss Maltby was graduated in the physics course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1901 and was the first woman to receive a foreign fellowship from the Institute of Technology.

She was awarded the foreign fellowship of the association of collegiate alumnae for one year, which made it possible for her to devote three years in Europe to research work. She received the degree of Ph.D. in the summer of 1905. While in Boston Miss Maltby is 585. While in Boston Miss Maltby is 585. While in Boston Miss Maltby is 585.

Miss Marion Talbot of Chicago university is expected in Boston today or tomorrow. Every living charter member and president of the association in person the last 25 years will respond in person by sending a greeting to the convention. Mrs. Jennie Field Bashford, the first president, has sent a pleasant greeting from Shanghai, China.

This Evening's Program.

The program for this evening includes addresses of welcome from Miss Florence M. Cushing of Boston, chairman of the committee of arrangements; Horace G. Wadsworth, librarian at the Boston public library; James P. Munroe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Pres. LeBaron Seely of Smith college; Pres. Caroline R. Briggs of Radcliffe; Pres. Taylor of Vassar college; and Pres. William E. Huntington of Boston university. Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the association of collegiate alumnae, after which the history of the association will be given by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe.

Tomorrow morning will be devoted to excursions and sightseeing in and about Boston. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be a business meeting in the chapel of the Old South church, for the reports of the officers, reports of committees and discussion.

There will be an evening session, open to the public, in the Boston public library. At this meeting Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will speak on "Present Tendencies in Professional Education." Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, and M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr college, will speak on "Women's College Education."

Thursday morning at 9:30 there will be another business session in the chapel of the Old South church, and the reports of committees will be considered. Thursday afternoon the Boston branch will entertain the members in Cambridge. A special car will start from the public library at 2:15, going directly to Craigie house, where the members will be received by members of the house.

A visit will then be made to the Harvard campus, where women have special opportunities for advanced work.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1907

COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE HERE

Many Have Arrived in Boston to Attend
the Quarter-Centennial Celebration

The quarter-centennial meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has brought to Boston yesterday and today more than one thousand representatives of the best colleges and universities in the United States, a large number of them distinguished by the degrees M. A. and Ph.D. or by literary and benevolent work.

Besides the annual committee reports and election of officers, they will discuss such problems as Present Tendencies in Professional Education for Women, Women's College and University Education, The Development of Children, Endowed Professorships for Women, Federated Clubs, and Social Settlement Work. The Boston branch of the A. C. A. will act as hostesses and will conduct excursions to places of historical interest in Boston and in Concord and to the Institute of Technology, Boston University, Simmons College, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Public Library, Harvard, Radcliffe and Wellesley. The programme includes the reception by the New England Women's Club at the Grandmatt Studios on Chestnut street, which occurred last night; a reception by the College Club of Boston at the clubhouse on Commonwealth avenue this afternoon; a tea by invitation of Miss Alice M. Longfellow at Craigie House, Cambridge, Thursday afternoon, followed by supper and a reception by Radcliffe College in Agassiz House; a visit to Wellesley on Friday afternoon; a reception by the Boston branch to visiting members at Hotel Somerset Friday evening; and a farewell luncheon by the Boston Branch at the Somerset Saturday.

Among the distinguished members who have registered at their headquarters in the Westminister are Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the A. C. A.; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Clarke of Williamstown, Mass., the secretary-treasurer; Miss Laura D. Gill of Barnard College, who has just returned from abroad and who has been nominated as the next president; Miss Margaret E. Maltby, who will open the public meeting this evening and who is adjunct professor in charge of the physics department at Barnard, and the first woman to receive a foreign fellowship from the Institute of Technology. She holds a Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen, and has been doing special research work in Europe the past three years. Mrs. Jennie F. Bashford, the first president, has sent greetings from Shanghai, China.

At eight this evening the first public meeting will be held in the Public Library, with the following programme:

Addresses of Welcome: Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements; Horace G. Wadsworth, librarian of the Boston Public Library; James P. Munroe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; LeBaron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe College; William E. Huntington, president of Boston University; Caroline R. Briggs, president of Wellesley College; Resolutions: Eva Perry Moore, president of the association.

Address: "History of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae," Elizabeth M. Howe, ex-president of the association.

Four trips are offered for tomorrow morning, as follows:

1. To places of historic interest in Boston. Special automobile will leave the Public Library at 9 A. M., returning at 12 M.
2. To Concord. Special electric car will leave the Public Library at 9 A. M., returning at 2 P. M.
3. To Boston University, Institute of Technology and Simmons College. Leave Westminister at 9 A. M.

4. To the Public Library and to the Museum of Fine Arts. Leave Public Library at 9:30 A. M.
Tomorrow afternoon there will be a business meeting in Old South Church, and tomorrow evening another public meeting at the library.

woman's knowledge of the problems, and she decided to organize to bring them about. She realized that united action by college-trained women could gather information of a statistical sort, valuable to all whose duty it was as educators to reason from facts to principles. She inferred that if the college man and his college derived so much benefit from social functions organized on the basis of academic ties and high rank in scholarship, then the college woman and women's colleges also could.

With the flight of time the need of defensive and of polemical work has largely passed. Society's attitude toward the liberally educated woman has altered much, and for the better. Educated women have been accepted by men in most communities as especially well qualified to share in both shaping and administering the educational policy of the state, the city or the town. Experience has proved the protective and enheartening value to newly graduated young women of the sisterly aid they may get from alumnae associations. Experience also has disclosed the reflex influence for good on the women's colleges of the joint gifts of money and personal service, which these alumnae associations foster. These practical results, hoped for from the first, do not sum up the fine record. The associate alumnae association, by its fellowship system, has rendered invaluable financial aid to clever and worthy young women, in completing their education and fitting themselves to teach or pursue investigations. Last, but not least, the association has developed among educated American women a larger conception of social service, and more active participation in investigation and in reform.

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She was awarded the foreign fellowship of the association of collegiate alumnae for one year, which made it possible for her to devote three years in Europe to research work. She received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Goettingen in the summer of 1895.

While in Boston Miss Maltby is to be the guest of Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, president of the Boston branch of the A. C. A.

Miss Marion Talbot of Chicago university is expected in Boston today or tomorrow. Every living charter member and president of the association in the last 25 years will respond in person or send a greeting to the convention. Mrs. Jennie Field Bashford, the first president, has sent a pleasant greeting from Shanghai, China.

This Evening's Program.

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The response will be given by Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the association of collegiate alumnae, after which the history of the association will be given by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe.

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Thursday morning at 9:30 there will be another business session in the chapel of the Old South church, and the reports of committees will be continued. Thursday afternoon the Boston branch will entertain the members in Cambridge. A special car will start from opposite the public library at 2:15, going directly to Craigie house, where the members will be received by invitation of Miss Alice M. Longfellow.

A visit will then be made to the Harvard college library and to the Harvard observatory, where women have special opportunities for advanced work. The members are invited by the authorities of Radcliffe college to visit the halls of residence, Hertrian hall and Grace Hopkinson Elliot hall, from 4:30 to 5:30, and to meet at Agassiz house for supper at 6 o'clock.

There will be a public meeting in Agassiz house Thursday evening. The speakers will be Miss Agnes Irwin of Radcliffe, William James of Harvard, Abby Leach of Vassar and George L. Palmer of Harvard.

The Last Two Days.

Friday morning will be devoted to business. There will be reports of the different branches of the association, followed by the election of officers. In the afternoon the members are invited to visit Wellesley college. After a tour of the building and grounds the members will be received by Pres. Hazard in College hall. The train will leave Trinity station at 2:04 p. m., returning to Boston at 5:46 p. m.

Friday evening at 8 o'clock there will be a meeting at hotel Somerset, where Pres. Charles W. Elliot of Harvard will make an address. After this session the Boston branch will give a reception to the visiting members and guests of the association.

Saturday morning a business meeting will be held at the Somerset, after which the Boston branch will entertain visiting members at luncheon.

The committee of arrangements for the convention is constituted as follows: Florence M. Cushing, chairman; Nina E. Browne, secretary, 34 Newbury st., Boston, and the following chairmen of sub-committees: Program, Mary Coes; Finance, Alice Tipton Pearmain; transportation, Caroline Stone Alcherton; hospitality, Lucia Clapp Noves; entertainment, Edith Talbot Jackson; halls and sessions, Ellen H. Richards.

In Copley hall last evening from 8 to 10 o'clock the New England women's club gave a reception in honor of the association of Collegiate Alumnae. In the receiving line with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the New England woman's club, were Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the association of Collegiate Alumnae; Mrs. May Alden Ward, president of the Massachusetts state federation of women's clubs, and Miss Ladd, vice president of the Boston branch of the A. C. A. Among the guests were the presidents and secretaries of the federated clubs in and about Boston.

places of his torient interest in Boston and in Concord and to the Institute of Technology, Boston University, Simmons College, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Public Library, Harvard, Radcliffe and Wellesley. The programme includes the reception by the New England Women's Club at the Grandmann Studios on Charendou street, which occurred last night; a reception by the College Club of Boston at the clubhouse on Commonwealth avenue this afternoon; a tea by invitation of Miss Alice M. Longfellow at Craigie House, Cambridge, Thursday afternoon, followed by supper and a reception by Radcliffe College in Agassiz House; a visit to Wellesley on Friday afternoon; a reception by the Boston branch to visiting members at Hotel Somerset Friday evening, and a farewell luncheon by the Boston Branch at the Somerset Saturday.

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Response—Eva Perry Moore, president of the association.

Address—"History of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae," Elizabeth M. Howe, ex-president of the association.

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4. To the Public Library and to the Museum of Fine Arts. Leave Public Library at 9:30 A. M.

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a business meeting in Old South Church, and tomorrow evening another public meeting at the library.

Boston Transcript.
November 6, 1907
COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE WELCOMED

Celebration of Association's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Opens Successfully

Women from all parts of the United States made up a notable gathering in the large lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Tuesday evening, for the opening session of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. This meeting was largely one of welcome, with brief addresses which were cordial in spirit. The gathering showed a splendid representation of the graduates of women's colleges throughout the country, who have come here for this event. Although the lecture hall was crowded largely by members of the association, there were a few men and other outsiders, for it is announced that anyone interested in the association will be welcomed.

The presiding officer, Mrs. Eva Perry Moore, president of the association, introduced in the happiest manner the various guests, most of them representing local colleges. Mrs. Moore read several letters from the heads of colleges all over the country, wishing the association continued success, and in several instances expressing regret at inability to attend this twenty-fifth annual meeting.

The first speaker was Miss Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements. She was followed by Horace G. Wallin, librarian of the Public Library who extended a welcome in behalf of both the library and the city. He mentioned that the association contains a larger number of educated and trained women than any other women's organization in the world. He asserted that notwithstanding prevalent pessimism, in his opinion opportunities for sane, helpful, happy life were never so great as today, and never before was there such opportunity for woman to influence that life. He credited the members of the association with having done great work in the last quarter century in creating a high educational standard for women.

James P. Munroe, representing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, urged women, since they are unhampered by the educational conditions that cling to men, to devise a system of higher education more suitable for the modern woman than any that has yet been evolved. He was not prepared to suggest what it shall be, but believed such women as those before him would be equal to their opportunity in that regard.

LeBaron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe College, caused amusement by welcoming his hearers in the name of Radcliffe and "of the neighboring and affiliated institution for segregated men." He especially urged the members to keep in touch continually with the undergraduates of their colleges.

Miss Caroline Hazard spoke for Wellesley, incidentally paying an affectionate tribute of remembrance to Alice Freeman Palmer, former president of Wellesley and first president of the association.

Dr. William E. Huntington spoke for Boston University, of which he is president. Mrs. Moore, as president of the association, responded in suitable terms to the various addresses of welcome.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe, a former president of the association, gave a resume of the history of the association, which was illuminated by touches of satirical humor. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the Institute of Technology made some remarks, explaining the charts which hung about the room. The meeting was then adjourned until this afternoon, to consider matters of business interest, with the meeting held in the chapel of the Old South Church. This morning the delegates made various excursions to educational institutions, previous to the business session in the chapel of the Old South Church. To-night another meeting will be held at the Public Library.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition. First Issued March 7, 1873.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1907.

ALUMNAE ARE WELCOMED

Convention Has First Session at Library.

Representatives From Nearby Colleges Guests.

First Business Meeting This Afternoon.

The 25th anniversary meeting of the association of collegiate alumnae, which opened yesterday and is to continue the remainder of the week, has brought to Boston a splendid representation of the graduates of women's colleges throughout the country, who are making their headquarters at hotel Westminster, Copley sq.

The first session took place last evening in the lecture hall of the public library, which was crowded largely by members of the association, though there were a few men and other outsiders, for it is announced that anyone interested in the association will be welcomed.

The presiding officer was Mrs. Eva Perry Moore, president of the association, and she introduced in the happiest manner the various guests, most of them representing local colleges.

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Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe, an ex-president of the association, gave a resume of the history of the association, which was illuminated by touches of satirical humor.

Today the delegates will make various excursions to educational institutions, and at 3 p. m. will have a business session in the chapel of the Old South Church, Copley sq. At 8 p. m. another meeting will be held at the public library.

Boston Transcript.
November 6, 1907.

OUTINGS IN SPITE OF RAIN

Collegiate Alumnae Entertained by Excursions and Receptions for Their Convention

The twenty-fifth anniversary congress of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which is holding its sessions this week, has brought to Boston representatives of thirty-six branches, from almost as many States, graduates of the twenty-four women's colleges in the association. Their headquarters at the Hotel Westminster and at the Boston College Club are centres of the most delightful sociability, such is the close bond of fellowship between all college women. The Boston branch entertains under the leadership of Miss Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Miss Nina E. Browne of Boston, secretary; Miss Lucia Clapp Noyes, chairman of the committee on hospitality, and Mrs. Edith Talbot Jackson of Cambridge, chairman of the committee on entertainment.

There were four pleasure trips this morning, one to places of historical interest in Boston, one to Concord and Lexington, one to the Boston Public Library and Museum of Fine Arts, and one to Simmons College, Boston University and the Institute of Technology; and notwithstanding the rain, a goodly number filled the autos and special cars.

The long trip to Concord was enlivened with merry tales of college escapades. The party was met at Concord by a resident committee with horses, who showed them Sleepy Hollow, the homes of Emerson and Louisa May Alcott, the Old Manse and the house where Hawthorne lived, the School of Philosophy and the home of the Concord Grapes as well as the Lexington battle-ground, and Monroe Tavern, Lord Percy's headquarters.

The visiting delegates pronounced Simmons College quite a model for self-supporting women and home-makers. They were especially enthusiastic about the domestic science and household economics departments, and the kitchen arrangements of the dormitories.

This afternoon at three there was a business meeting in Old South Meeting House for the reports of the officers and committees.

At this evening's public session in the library the programme will include talks on "Present Tendencies in Professional Education," by Ellen H. Richards, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "University Education," by Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, and "Women's College and University Education," by M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College.

Some interesting work that some of the A. C. A. have brought with them is a number of charts of practical plans for household management, which were originally submitted in the prize competition of the Domestic Reform League two years ago. They show model divisions of income, housework and home-maker's time and weekly menus in accordance with the location, income, and number of employees. There are excellent camera illustrations as well.

The 3500 members of the A. C. A. have accomplished much for the betterment of conditions for American working women, as well as for their collegiate and industrial education. The western New York branch, for instance, has seen the need of a college credit at Buffalo, which includes university extension work and summer outings for both mothers and children in the hills. It has established numerous home libraries and courses of lectures by college professors, teachers' retirement fund, and a committee of educational legislation whose object is the increase of teachers' salaries in State schools. It is also investigating peasant handicrafts among foreigners.

Other committees have taken up the question of legislation and other problems relating to their local conditions, such as child labor in the Ohio branch. They aim to get at the facts in such cases exhaustively, as women's causes have so often tried to work without any foundation of knowledge.

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Tomorrow morning at 9:30 the reports of committees will be continued, as follows:

Study and Development of children: Millicent W. Shinn, Berkeley, Cal.
Employed Professional for Women: Christine Ladd Franklin, Chicago, Md.
Corporate Member: D. Marion Talbot, the University of Chicago.
Conference with P. College Clubs: Emma M. Perkins, Western Reserve University.

A delightful afternoon in Cambridge is planned. After a visit to the graves of all visitors to Boston, which the president of Radcliffe has humorously termed "our affiliated institution for segregated men," the members will be received by a supper at Longfellow House and a reception by Radcliffe members, at which the presidents of Harvard, Radcliffe and Vassar will speak. Yesterday afternoon the College Club entertained at the clubhouse in Commonwealth avenue with five distinguished members in the rooming line, Alice F. H. Duffer of Wellesley College, president of the club, and Miss Caroline Humphrey, vice president; Mrs. Edith P. Moore, president of the A. C. A.; Miss Abby Lee, professor of Greek at Vassar; and Miss Laura D. Gill, dean of Barnard College.

Among the guests were Miss S. P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, who is professor in the department of household

who have come here for this event. Although the lecture hall was crowded largely by members of the association, there were a few men and other outsiders, for it is announced that anyone interested in the association will be welcomed.

The presiding officer, Mrs. Eva Perry Moore, president of the association, introduced in the happiest manner the various guests, most of them representing local colleges. Mrs. Moore read several letters from the heads of colleges all over the country, wishing the association continued success, and in several instances expressing regret at inability to attend this twenty-fifth annual meeting.

The first speaker was Miss Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements. She was followed by Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Public Library who extended a welcome in behalf of both the library and the city. He mentioned that the association contains a larger number of educated and trained women than any other women's organization in the world. He asserted that notwithstanding prevalent pessimism, in his opinion opportunities for sane, helpful, happy life were never so great as today, and never before was there such opportunity for woman to influence that life. He credited the members of the association with having done great work in the last quarter century in creating a high educational standard for women.

James P. Munroe, representing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, urged women, since they are unhampered by the educational conditions that cling to men, to devise a system of higher education more suitable for the modern woman than any that has yet been evolved. He was not prepared to suggest what it shall be, but believed such women as those before him would be equal to their opportunity in that regard.

LeBaron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe College, caused amusement by welcoming his hearers in the name of Radcliffe and "of the neighboring and affiliated institution for segregated men." He especially urged the members to keep in touch continually with the undergraduates of their colleges.

Miss Caroline Hazard spoke for Wellesley, incidentally paying an affectionate tribute of remembrance to Alice Freeman Palmer, former president of Wellesley and first president of the association.

Dr. William E. Huntington spoke for Boston University, of which he is president. Mrs. Moore, as president of the association, responded in suitable terms to the various addresses of welcome. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe, a former president of the association, gave a résumé of his history, which was illuminated by touches of satirical humor. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, president of the Institute of Technology made some remarks, explaining the charts which hung about the room. The meeting was then adjourned until this afternoon, to consider matters of business interest, with the meeting held in the chapel of the Old South Church. This morning the delegates made various excursions to educational institutions, previous to the business session in the chapel of the Old South Church. Tonight another meeting will be held at the Public Library.

Representatives From Nearby Colleges Guests.

First Business Meeting This Afternoon.

The 25th anniversary meeting of the association of collegiate alumnae, which opened yesterday and is to continue the remainder of the week, has brought to Boston a splendid representation of the graduates of women's colleges throughout the country, who are making their headquarters at hotel Westminster, Copley sq.

The first session took place last evening in the lecture hall of the public library, which was crowded largely by members of the association, though there were a few men and other outsiders, for it is announced that anyone interested in the association will be welcomed.

The presiding officer was Mrs. Eva Perry Moore, president of the association, and she introduced in the happiest manner the various guests, most of them representing local colleges.

The first speaker was Miss Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements. She was followed by Horace G. Wadlin, public librarian, who extended welcome in behalf of both the library and the city. He mentioned that the association contains a larger number of educated and trained women than any other women's organization in the world. He asserted that notwithstanding prevalent pessimism, in his opinion opportunities for sane, helpful, happy life were never so great as today, and never before was there such opportunity for woman to influence that life. He credited the members of the association with having done great work in the last quarter century in creating a high educational standard for women.

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Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe, an ex-president of the association, gave a résumé of the history of the association, which was illuminated by touches of satirical humor.

Today the delegates will make various excursions to educational institutions, and at 3 p. m. will have a business session in the chapel of the Old South Church, Copley sq. At 8 p. m. another meeting will be held at the public library.

Boston College alumnae are centres of the most delightful sociability, such is the close bond of fellowship between all college women. The Boston branch entertains under the leadership of Miss Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Miss Nina E. Reavne of Boston, secretary; Miss Lucia Chapin News, chairman of the committee on hospitality, and Mrs. Edith Talbot Jackson of Cambridge, chairman of the committee on entertainment.

There were four pleasure trips this morning, one to places of historical interest in Boston, one to Concord and Lexington, one to the Boston Public Library and Museum of Fine Arts, and one to Simmons College, Boston University and the Institute of Technology; and notwithstanding the rain, a goodly number filled the autos and special cars.

The long trip to Concord was enlivened with merry tales of college escapades. The party was met at Concord by a resident committee with bargees, who showed them Sleepy Hollow, the homes of Emerson and Louise May Alcott, the Old Manse and the house where Hawthorne lived, the School of Philosophy and the home of the Concord grape as well as the Lexington battle-ground, and Monroe Tavern, Lord Percy's headquarters.

The visiting delegates pronounced Simmons College quite a model for self-supporting women and home-makers. They were especially enthusiastic about the domestic science and household economics departments, and the kitchen arrangements of the dormitories.

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Other branches have taken up the question of legislation and other problems relative to their local conditions, such as child labor by the Ohio branch. They aim to get at the facts in each case exhaustively, as women's clubs have so often tried to work without any foundation of knowledge.

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Study and Development of Children: Millicent W. Shinn, Berkeley, Cal.
Endowed Professorships for Women: Christine Ladd Franklin, Baltimore, Md.
Corporate Membership: Marion Talbot, the University of Chicago.
Conference with Federated Clubs: Emma M. Perkins, Western Reserve University.

A delightful afternoon in Cambridge is planned. After a visit to that mecca of all visitors to Boston, which the president of Radcliffe has humorously termed "our affiliated institution for segregated men," the members will be received by Miss Alice M. Longfellow. There will follow a supper at Agassiz House and a reception by Radcliffe members, at which the presidents of Harvard, Radcliffe and Vassar will speak.

Yesterday afternoon the College Club entertained at the clubhouse in Commonwealth avenue, with five distinguished members in the roosting line, Miss Ethel D. Puffer of Wellesley College, president of the club, and Miss Caroline Humphrey, vice president; Mrs. Edith P. Moore, president of the A. C. A.; Miss Alma Lee, professor of Greek at Vassar; and Miss Laura D. Gill, dean of Barnard College.

Among the guests were Miss S. P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, where as professor in the department of household economics she has originated the idea of developing economic laws, and has herself compiled a book of the laws of the city affecting housekeepers. Miss Marion Talbot, head of the same department, has also done some very original and valuable work in economics. Mrs. Alice Deloubet Norton, daughter of Rev. Mr. Polonhot of Auburn, and a professor in Chicago University. Mrs. William News of Amherst and Mrs. John B. Clark of Columbia University were also present, as were seven professional women on the membership roll, Miss Carolyn Cook, J. L. D. Mieser, Harriet and Edith Buckingham and Miss Helen Laura Reed and Mrs. Windsor, Culbertson and Lathrop.

Boston Daily Globe.

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THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1907.

PLAN TO STOP BOOK STEALING

Yearly Losses Large
in Public Library.

Carelessness Attributed as One
of the Causes.

Officials to Try a Let-Up
in Fine System.

Who is it steals the books from the Boston public library, on Copley sq., the branch libraries and the reading rooms?

That question is asked year after year by the authorities of the library and all sorts of precautions are taken to prevent the thefts, but in spite of this fact 907 books have been reported as missing from the Central Library, Copley sq., and 772 volumes from the branches and reading rooms the past year.

Of the 907 that disappeared from the main institution, 221 have gone from the children's room and 228 from or through the collection used for the deposit stations. From the general stacks apart from fiction, only 143 were missing. Of the fiction collection at the central library 123 were taken. The number missing this past year from the open shelves at the reading rooms was less by 124 than for the preceding year. But the total from the reading room showed an increase, there being 196 volumes lost against 168 during the preceding year, and 235 volumes disappeared from books deposited at those rooms, as against 210 for the year 1906-1907.

There is little doubt in the mind of the librarian that many of these books which are reported each year as missing were taken originally by those who had no thought of committing a theft, but who, through carelessness and that procrastination to which most individuals are prone, failed to return volumes which they had no serious intention of stealing. The proof of this lies in the fact that each year a considerable number of the books reported as missing in a previous twelve-month recaper at the central library or at some of the branches or reading rooms. These are usually returned as surreptitiously as they were taken away. For example, of books previously missed at the central building 249 were restored in 1902, 289 in 1903, 235 in 1904, 304 in 1905 and 251 in 1906. At the branches, however, where the open-shelf privileges are more general, the results are not nearly so favorable, only a small part of the lost books ever being found.

And this raises anew the entire question of "open-shelf privileges" for the general public. The library is free to all, and the disposition of the trustees has been to make the contents more and more easily available to the public. The placing of books on open shelves where anybody can look them over and take down the one which suits his fancy is a thing unknown outside of the United States. It presupposes an honor and sense of responsibility on the part of the visitors to the library which apparently all of them do not possess. For what is true of Boston in the matter of missing books is also true of other large cities. Librarian Vailin in discussing this matter in the annual report of the library, which has been issued recently, says:

"From what has been said it will be plain that the exposure of books upon the open shelves, and their use without much restriction, results in a considerable loss, part of which is temporary. Careful examination shows that the books taken are chiefly of the cheaper sort, that many of them are books taken by children, and that in numerous instances they are taken not primarily by theft, but through informal or irregular borrowing, in disregard of the proper rules relating to charging upon a library card. It is also clear, from our experience, that whenever books are taken from the open shelves, no doubt with the intention of returning them, never are returned, probably being thrown aside or forgotten by the irresponsible persons who took them."

Unquestionably the open-shelf system, toward which public libraries have moved during the last 10 years, is of great public benefit and convenience. That it promotes the use of books no one can doubt. It must be admitted, however, that there are serious evils attending it unless it is carefully guarded, especially in a library used by the mixed population of a great city. To counteract as far as possible this tendency among juvenile readers the officials of the library have put in operation recently a system which contemplates the continuance of reasonable open-shelf privileges, guarded, however, so as to supervise and control more closely the young persons who use them. The essential points in this system are the following: A library card or other token of identification must be presented at the custodian's desk before access to the children's shelves is granted; persons under 18 years of age must conform to the same requirements before being admitted to the shelves containing fiction for adults; no one under 18 years of age is permitted to have free access to shelves containing fiction for adults.

Another thing which it is believed has had much to do with the missing of books, especially among the juvenile readers, is the system of fine which has been in vogue. Some changes have been made in this system which it is believed will have a good effect in the future.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 129.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1907.

WARM WELCOME TO COUNTRY'S ALUMNAE

Quarter Centennial Conven-
tion of College Women
Opens in Library.

Brief welcoming speeches from five prominent educational workers in Massachusetts marked the opening session of the quarter-centennial convention of the Association of Inter-collegiate Alumnae, held last night at the Public Library. Members from all parts of the United States enjoyed the reception and the speeches.

Five minutes were allotted to each speaker, and LeBaron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe College, confessed some embarrassment in prolonging his welcome to that length.

"I am at a loss, being a man," he said. "For I have found that the only welcoming speeches of great length—one of them, it is recorded, as long as the Trojan war—were given by women."

In a more serious vein James P. Monroe of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology declared that the problem before college women was to find a training for American women which differs from the training received by men.

Addresses were also made by Miss Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library; William E. Huntington, president of Boston University; and Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College. The response was made by Mrs. Eva Perry Moore of St. Louis, president of the association.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe, ex-president of the association, a graduate of Vassar, outlined its history.

Today's programme will include trips of historical interest in Boston and Concord, including visits to the Institute of Technology, Boston University, Simmons College, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1907.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Its Conditions and Purposes Considered at
Quarter-Centennial of Association of Col-
legiate Alumnae

Thirty-six States and twenty-four women's colleges were represented by those present at last evening's meeting in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which is holding its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. The president, Mrs. Eva Perry Moore, presided.

Three speakers—Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the Institute of Technology; Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; and Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College—spoke on the present tendencies in education, each one according to opportunities to observe and study. Mrs. Richards made a very able address on the "Tendencies of Professional Education as Related to the Scientific"; President Van Hise on "University Education in Its Broad Sense"; while President Thomas's address was on the "Present Tendencies in Women's College and University Education," which is opening so wide a door for women.

Mrs. Richards said that much of the criticism against professional education of women because of its discouragement of marriage was without weight, because statistics have disproved this idea. As regards the standard of the research work in the colleges, she said that it was fully up to that done by men. In speaking of professions, she said: "The attitude of women who do not dare to those who do dare to enlarge the traditional sphere of women, is something of which the sex is least to be proud."

President Van Hise said that the reason that led to co-education in Western States was pure economy—it was enforced upon them. Now they accept it by preference. There is a tendency in co-educational institutions for men to avoid courses in language, history and literature, in which women predominate, and women do not enter the courses in economics, etc., in which men predominate. This tendency may be met by segregation.

President Thomas said that women were fully capable of undertaking the courses popular among men. She reviewed the progress made in the work of women's colleges and of early discouragements at Bryn Mawr, and how these have been met and conquered.

"We did not really know anything about the intellectual capacity of women when we began to educate them," said Miss Thomas. "We were not even sure that they inherited their intellects from their fathers as well as from their mothers. Perhaps the most wonderful thing of all to have come true is the wholly unexpected, but altogether delightful, mental ability shown by women college students. We should have been satisfied if they had been proved to be only a little less good than men college students. It is more like a fairy story than ever, in discover that they are not only as good, but a little better. But now in many colleges, such as Chicago, the numbers of men and women are practically equal, and many of the women who attend college today have not the broad-and-butter incentive of men to do well in their classes. Yet the slight superiority continues."

"Colleges for women and college departments of co-educational universities are attended by ever-increasing numbers of women students. Only two universities, Yale and the United States, Harvard and men in the United States, Harvard and Yale, have more students in their college departments than Wellesley. Smith, Vassar or Mount Holyoke; only one men's college east of the Mississippi, Princeton, has more than Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe and Barnard. In five of the largest Western universities, women already outnumber men in the college departments."

"Bryn Mawr College students have free and unrestricted self-government, and have proved that they are able to govern themselves. Student self-government is now working well in eleven colleges where women study, and is, I believe, destined to spread to all other colleges for women. In women's college education, experiments of only five and twenty years ago have become assured successes. Our highest hopes are all coming gloriously true. The curriculum of our women's colleges has steadily stiffened. Women, both in separate and in co-educational colleges, seem to prefer the regular disciplinary studies. They disregard the so-called accomplishments. I believe that today more women than men are receiving a thorough college education, even although in most cases they are receiving it sitting side by side with men in the same college classes."

At the business meeting in the afternoon in the chapel of the Old South Church, reports of the officers and of the committees were read as was a letter from Jane Fildes Bushford, the first president of the association, who is at present in China. She spoke of the reverence that the Chinese paid to learning, and especially to an educated woman. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Clarke, gave a detailed account of each convention held by the association up to the present time.

Mrs. Barrows, a former president of the association, read an extract from a prominent physician's report in regard to the present physical condition for women, as viewed from a physician's standpoint. This had been printed in the London Times twenty-one years ago. Mrs. Barrows had had a good deal of personal correspondence with him at the time, and he was very firm in his belief that it was not desirable, and also compared his opinion with that of physicians of the present day, showing the change in their views. Reports were read from the fellowship and membership committees, telling of the appointments and mittees, selected to members and the

branches and reading rooms the past year.

Of the 907 that disappeared from the main institution, 221 have gone from the children's room and 225 from or through the collection used for the deposit stations. From the general stacks apart from fiction, only 143 were missing. Of the fiction collection at the central library 233 were taken. The number missing this past year from the open shelves at the reading rooms was less by 121 than for the preceding year. But the total from the reading room showed an increase, there being 196 volumes lost from the permanent collections, as against 168 during the preceding year, and 225 volumes disappeared from books deposited at these rooms, as against 210 for the year 1945-1946.

There is little doubt in the mind of the librarian that many of these books which are reported each year as missing were taken originally by those who had no thought of committing a theft, but who, through carelessness and that procrastination to which most individuals are prone, failed to return volumes which they had no serious intention of stealing. The proof of this lies in the fact that each year a considerable number of the books reported as missing in a previous twelve-month reappear at the central library or at some of the branches or reading rooms. These are usually returned as surreptitiously as they were taken away. For example, of books previously missed at the central building 240 were restored in 1942, 359 in 1943, 336 in 1944, 304 in 1945 and 251 in 1946. At the branches, however, where the open-shelf privileges are more general, the results are not nearly so favorable, only a small part of the lost books ever being found.

And this raises anew the entire question of "open-shelf privileges" for the general public. The library is free to all, and the disposition of the trustees has been to make the contents more and more easily available to the public. The placing of books on open shelves where anybody can look them over and take down the one which suits his fancy is a thing unknown outside of the United States. It presupposes an honor and sense of responsibility on the part of the visitors to the library which apparently all of them do not possess. For what is true at Boston in the matter of missing books is also true of other large cities. Librarian Wadlin in discussing this matter in the annual report of the library, which has been issued recently, says:

"From what has been said it will be plain that the exposure of books upon the open shelves, and their use without much restriction, results in a considerable loss, part of which is temporary. Careful examination shows that the books taken are principally of the cheaper sort, that many of them are books taken by children, and that in numerous instances they are taken not primarily by theft, but through informal or irregular borrowing, in disregard of the proper rules relating to charging upon a library card. It is also clear, from our experience, that books taken from the open shelves, no doubt with the intention of returning them, never are returned; probably being thrown aside or forgotten by the irresponsible persons who took them.

Unquestionably the open-shelf system, toward which public libraries have moved during the last 10 years, is of great public benefit and convenience. That it promotes the use of books no one can doubt. It must be admitted, however, that there are serious evils attending it unless it is carefully guarded, especially in a library used by the mixed population of a great city.

To counteract as far as possible this tendency among juvenile readers the officials of the library have put in operation recently a system which contemplates the continuance of reasonable open-shelf privileges, guarded, however, so as to supervise and control more closely the young persons who use them. The essential points in this system are the following: A library card or other ticket of identification must be presented at the custodian's desk before access to the children's shelves is granted; persons under 18 years of age must conform to the same requirement before being admitted to the shelves containing books for adults; no one under 18 years of age is permitted to have free access to shelves containing fiction for adults.

Another thing which it is believed has had much to do with the missing of books, especially among the juvenile readers, is the system of fining which has been in vogue. Some changes have been made in this system which it is believed will have a good effect in the future.

Under the rules heretofore in force, the nonpayment of fines levied when even books were not returned within the prescribed time deprived the delinquent of library privileges. This rule still holds good as to adults, but with respect to children, who are dependent upon others for the payment of the fines, in many instances thoughtlessly incurred, the rule was too severe. The purpose of the fine was to secure prompt return of books, but, in point of fact, it very often operated just the other way, with children especially. The rule has been modified so that all fines incurred by persons who are under 18 years of age at the time the fine begins to run shall be cancelled at the end of six months. This substitutes deprivation of the use of a library card, having a fixed term of six months, for the payment of a fine in money. If the delinquent prefers, the fine can be paid in money, as before, at any time within the six months, and the card will then be at once returned to the person in whose name it is issued.

Since the alteration in the rule many children who had lost the use of cards through the nonpayment of fines have reclaimed them. At one branch 112 cards were thus reclaimed within a single month. The unpaid fines on these amounted to \$36.09, but it is thought that much of this would probably never have been paid. In this one instance, however, there were 112 young people deprived of the home use of books, without limit, unless they yielded to the temptation to obtain them irregularly from the open shelves.

DONATION DAY NOV 12.

Invitations Sent Out to Visit Cullis Consumptives' Home.

The Cullis home auxiliary has sent out invitations to visit the home at Grove Hall on donation day, Tuesday, Nov 12, from 2 to 10 p.m. There will be a sale of useful articles, home-made cake and confections.

Gifts of groceries and provisions will be gratefully received. Checks may be sent to Rev E. D. Mallory, treasurer of the Cullis consumptives' home, Blue Hill st.

There are 35 consumptives, who get good food, good rooms and pure air at the home.

training for American women which differs from the training received by men. Addresses were also made by Miss Florence M. Cushing, chairman of the committee of arrangements; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library; William E. Huntington, president of Boston University; and Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College. The response was made by Mrs. Eva Perry Moore of St. Louis, president of the association.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe, ex-president of the association, a graduate of Vassar, outlined its history.

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"We did not really know anything about the intellectual capacity of women when we began to educate them," said Miss Thomas. "We were not even sure that they inherited their intellects from their fathers as well as from their mothers. Perhaps the most wonderful thing of all to have come true is the wholly unexpected, but altogether delightful, mental ability shown by women college students. We should have been satisfied if they had been proved to be only a little less good than men college students. It is more like a fairy story than ever to discover that they are not only as good, but a little better. But now in many colleges, such as Chicago, the numbers of men and women are practically equal, and many of the women who attend college today have not the broad-and-butter incentive of men to do well in their classes. Yet the slight superiority continues."

"Colleges for women and college departments of co-educational universities are attended by ever-increasing numbers of women students. Only two universities for men in the United States, Harvard and Yale, have more students in their college departments than Wellesley, Smith, Vassar or Mount Holyoke; only one men's college east of the Mississippi, Princeton, has more than Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe and Barnard. In five of the largest Western universities, women already out-number men in the college departments."

"Bryn Mawr College students have free and unrestricted self-government, and have proved that they are able to govern themselves. Student self-government is now working well in eleven colleges where women study, and is, I believe, destined to spread to all other colleges for women. In women's college education, experiments of only five and twenty years ago have become assured successes. Our highest hopes are all coming gloriously true. The curriculum of our women's colleges has steadily stiffened. Women, both in separate and in co-educational colleges, seem to prefer the regular disciplinary studies. They disregard the so-called accomplishments. I believe that today more women than men are receiving a thorough college education, even although in most cases they are receiving it sitting side by side with men in the same college classes."

At the business meeting in the afternoon in the chapel of the Old South Church, reports of the officers and of the committees were read as was a letter from Jane Field Bushford, the first president of the association, who is at present in China. She spoke of the reverence that the Chinese paid to learning, and especially to an educated woman. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Clarke, gave a detailed account of each convention held by the association up to the present time.

Mrs. Burrows, a former president of the association, read an extract from a prominent physician's report in regard to the higher education for women, as viewed from a physical standpoint. This had been printed in the London Times twenty-one years ago. Mrs. Burrows had had a good deal of personal correspondence with him at the time, and he was very firm in his belief that it was not desirable, and also compared his opinion with that of physicians of the present day, showing the change in their views. Reports were read from the fellowship and membership committees, telling of the appointments and mittees, telling of the appointments and scholarships awarded to members and the work done by them, and of how the membership was increased.

Boston Advertiser.
November 2, 1907.

SAY WOMEN DO TOO WELL IN COLLEGES

REASON GIVEN FOR MEN OPPOSING CO-EDUCATION

Assn. of Collegiate Alumnae Holds
Evening Session at Public Li-
brary.

That women had proved themselves the equals of men in the line of higher education and that the great complaint of male students was that the women did too well, was emphasized by the speakers at the evening meeting of the Assn. of Collegiate Alumnae at the Public Library. Papers were read by Miss Ellen H. Richards, of M. I. T., on "Professional Education;" Pres. Van Hise of the University of Minnesota, on "Educational Tendencies in State Universities;" and Pres. Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, on "Women's College and University Education."

Miss Richards said that much of the criticism against professional education of women because of its discouragement of marriage was without weight, because, according to statistics, not more than 50 p.c. of the women of the middle classes—from whom professional women are drawn—marry under ordinary conditions either in this country or in England.

As regards the standard of the research work in the colleges, she said that it was fully up to that done by men.

In speaking of the lack of support accorded women in the professions, she said: "The attitude of women who do not dare to those who do dare to enlarge the traditional sphere of women, is something of which the sex is least to be proud."

Pres. Van Hise said: "The reason that led to co-education in western states was pure economy—it was enforced upon them. Now they accept it by preference."

"There is a tendency in co-educational institutions for men to avoid courses in language, history and literature, in which women predominate, and women do not enter the courses in economics, etc., in which men predominate. This tendency may be met by segregation."

Miss Thomas said that women were fully capable of undertaking the courses popular among men.

"The greatest evil of college education for women," she said, "is that it has succeeded too well."

At the business meeting in the afternoon in the chapel of the Old South Church, the reports of the officers and of the committees were read.

A letter was read from Jane Field Bashford, the first president of the association, who is at present in China. She spoke of the reverence that the Chinese paid to learning, and especially to an educated woman.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Clarke, gave a detailed account of each convention held by the association up to the present time.

Mrs. Barrows, an ex-president of the association, read an extract from a prominent physician's report in regard to the higher education for women, as viewed from a physical standpoint. This had been printed in the London Times 21 yrs. ago. Mrs. Barrows had had a good deal of personal correspondence with him at the time, and he was very firm in his belief that it was not desirable. Mrs. Barrows compared his opinion with that of physicians of the present day, showing the change in their views.

Reports were read from the fellowship and membership committees, the former speaking of the appointments and scholarships awarded to members and the work done by them, and the latter told of how the membership was increased.

The reports of the educational legislation and the committee on finance and publication were postponed until Friday morning.

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1907

HOMER AND RUSKIN

Professor E. C. Black Speaks Before the
Ruskin Society

In his address today before the Ruskin Society in the Boston Public Library lecture hall, Professor E. Charlton Black spoke on "Homer's Influence on Ruskin." He began with a humorous reference to what he had to say being independent of all questions as to the authorship of the Homeric poems, and he suggested that students and interpreters of high poetry should pay less attention to the letter which killeth than to the spirit which maketh alive. He then dealt with the common and very commonplace notion that the Iliad and the Odyssey are only narratives and descriptions dealing with battle, murder, and sudden death. There is a commercialized Philistine view of Homer as well as of Walter Scott, the most Homeric of all modern poets, which sees nothing in their works but the onset of opposing forces, the gleam of spears upon shields, the dancing plumes of the victor, or the blood-stained cuirass of the vanquished. It was not the charm, "the lust for fight," which led such a man as Ruskin to read Homer and Walter Scott for the rest and refreshing of his soul. It is the imaginative truth in the Homeric poems that appealed to Ruskin as it did to Newman and to Gladstone, the truth that lies beyond the reach of the merely scientific investigator, the formal grammarian, or the very up-to-date psychologist. The truth that is revealed in sea and sky, in dawn light, in setting sun, in starlight and moonlight, in lonely woods and in glens in the hollows of the hills.

Of course, Ruskin's imagination was stirred and stimulated by the sustained energy of the action in the descriptions of deeds of manly daring, courage and toll that are everywhere in the Homeric poems; but not less was it affected by the deflection of the portraiture of noble women, the simple purity with which maid and matron, noble or peasant, are delineated—the revelation of the ancient civility with its high, unadorned, indisputable ideal of honor. "Set less was it strengthened and enabled by the emphasis put everywhere in these poems upon the filial relation, and, perhaps deepest of all, by the tenderness with which the potency of the child-life is revealed. Professor Black then read that passage so beloved of Robert Browning and his wife—thrice she attempted to give an adequate version of it in English—where the hero of Troy stretches out his arms to embrace his infant son before he moves to the field of battle. The child shrinks from him, "scared by the dazzling helm and nodding crest," and the tenderness of the father's heart comes out with a touch of nature that makes us feel it beat across the three thousand years.

"Then he lifted from his brow the helmet, and he set it on the ground, then kissed the child."

"That," said the lecturer, in closing, "shows us the true Homer, as the story of Jeanie Deans shows us the true Walter Scott. Homer sings of battles, but the battles are fought that the warrior may return to his home in peace, and home means wife and children. He fights that his daughters may 'weave dances' or sit blithe at the loom, undisturbed by fear of assault or vile design, and that little children may play under their very own trees in the orchard. The unconscious emphasis laid by Homer upon reverence for womanhood, motherhood, childhood, as the basis of the true warrior's activities, the worthy hero's energies, is an eternal rebuke to those whose only spring of action is the sordid one of commercial success, who court distinction by building libraries and college halls with money stolen from widows and orphans, and who found benevolence with funds gleaned from the savings of the poor."

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907

GENERAL HOWLAND SALE

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR BOSTON PUBLIC
LIBRARY

New York, Nov. 16.—An extra illustrated copy of Charles Lever's works—the Library Edition, London, 1807-1809, edited by his daughter—was one of the notable items in the collection of books from the library of the late General Joseph Howland and other sources, which was sold by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday afternoon and evening. This special copy, which went to "W. P." at \$140, had inserted an A. L. S. of Lever, sixty-nine additional plates, etc.; 104 of the "Philz" plates were hand-colored, and the thirty-seven volumes comprising the set were bound by Zaehnsdorf in light brown polished calf. Three parts of DeBry's "Voyages" (the Grand Voyages), 1-3, 1584-1592, first issues, bound in one volume, were offered yesterday and sold for \$48 to James F. Drake. Cotton Mather's "Magnolia," 1702, in the original calf (rebacked), had the map and ooth leaves of advertisements, and measured 12 1/2 by 7 5/8 inches on the leaf. A small piece had been cut from the second title (and restored) and the map was strengthened at the fold. The errata leaf was lacking, as usual.

George H. Richmond secured at \$110 the most important item in the sale, General Nathaniel Greene's manuscript Revolutionary map of the River Raritan and surrounding country, executed by John Clark, Jr., for General Greene, February, 1777. It is described as "This sketch of the river Raritan was laid down by a scale of two miles to an inch, the general course of the river from the forks to Amboy is supposed due east and the meeting of the road are incorrect, but from Brunswick to the forks near the truth. The dotted lines from the White Tavern to Millstone Court House is the route of the enemy's Light Horse while they took Major General Lee near Bastanridge." The map, which is carefully executed, is supposed to have been used by Greene in his operations in the neighborhood at this time.

Conina's work on ancient Rome, 1848-1856, six volumes, with 512 plates, sold for \$56 ("W. H. T."). A presentation copy of William Morris's "Earthly Paradise," 1893, four parts, in three volumes, original cloth, uncut, all first editions, went to James F. Drake, at \$31.50. Volume I was inscribed: "With the author's compliments." Robert Browning's privately printed "Gold Hair," 1804, original sheets, uncut, fetched \$28 (Goodspeed). Among a series of autograph letters of famous Irishmen was a fine a. l. s. of Theobald Wolfe Tone, the patriot, one page, folio, no date, to Richard Sharkey, which went to "Order" at \$36. Stevenson's "Tarnal Influence of Forests," 1878, first issue, blue printed wrappers, sold for \$23 ("Order"); and his "Ticonderoga," 1887, for \$22 (F. R. Arnold).

An interesting collection of Civil War items, which was bought for the Boston Public Library at \$29.50, comprised a series of Camp Inspection Returns on Sanitary Commission Memoranda relating to various Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin regiments. A presentation copy of Emerson's "May Day and Other Poems," 1867, inscribed by the author to George W. Greene, realized \$14 (Foley). A buyer whose initials were given as "G. W." paid \$20.25 for an autograph receipt for \$27.19, 24, written and signed by George Washington.

People's "British Empire in America," (1753), with twenty-one large maps, sold for \$29 (Richmond); a manuscript of the Koran, on 307 leaves, for \$25.50 (Morris); Fielding's "Amelia," 1752, four volumes, green levant, for \$19.50 ("Order"); and Heywood's "Hierarchy of the Blessed Angels," 1635, morocco, by Alken, for \$14.75 (Skinner).

LEAVES FROM LIFE.

MEAT
AND
DRINK

**MEAT
AND
DRINK**

"In the midst of Books and we have Life," said the Cynic when the Dreamer, in showing him about the Public Library and eagerly pointing out here and there the work Literature was doing, inadvertently led him out into the arcade as they left the periodical room. "The architects of this 'Temple of Literature,' as you call it, builded better," said the Cynic, "than they knew. For the housing of musty tomes they left in the centre of it all an open space with green grass, a potted shrub or two and a tiny square little pool of water. Had it not been for the plants Bacchante and the girls who danced here, too, and then we would have had Life with a vengeance—and Literature round about."

"As you see, half a dozen men are resting on the seats over yonder Literature, which drew them here, couldn't hold her own when Life was about. They have their books under their arms. They're not reading, they're enjoying the bracing fall afternoon outdoors."



"Merely exceptions," interposed the Dreamer. "You strain a point. I don't see how you can so constantly dwell on very thing that is meat and drink to so many hundreds of our citizens. I don't see how you can even enter this building, with the names of the master minds of centuries carved on its walls as an inspiration to all without being impressed. I fail to understand why you should scoff when you see other scores are passing into the treasure house hungering for the knowledge, the solace, the entertainment that Literature alone can give them and other scores are departing, satisfied."

"The mere fact," he continued, leading the way along the corridor to the great staircase, "that a man comes here for an hour of an afternoon or an evening and browses around among the volumes, say in Bates Hall, makes him better. Literature, I hold, is more democratic than life. Look in here and see for yourself. The Dismare urged, as they reached the top of the flight and paused before the green-covered doors, to wait with that gentleman."

"Slide by slide with that gentleman, who is evidently a clergyman looking up notes for his Sunday's sermon, is a laboring man with the cares of the day banished by his interest in the book over which he is bending. He gets enough of Life in his eight hours of routine and Literature is an antidote.

"Over your shoulder is a schoolboy just beginning to appreciate the boon that books are. Across the table a pair of bookworms are winking like a pair of spectral fello' is winking like a pair of spectacles, and resting his eyes on his communion more eagerly resting his ears. At the end of the table the woman with the thick volumes piled before her is evidently gathering material for a paper to present to her club. Nearly, if not quite, right, is a girl mechanically pointing out letters on her typewriter in some of the refuge down town. The man with the monopoly of it all by the name here to over of her a book of travel. If you should ask any of the people here—"



Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 20, 1907.

FEW LOOKING FOR CAUSES.

Public Library Reports a Decrease
in Number of Those Reading
Books on Financial Subjects.

"No," said James L. Whitney, chief of the statistical department of the Boston public library, while sitting at his desk this morning. "The demand for books on finance and financial subjects has rather decreased than increased in the last fortnight or three weeks."

"There is a pretty constant demand for books of that nature—more by men than by women—but it seems as if the financial trouble has made people pretty tired of the subject.

"There always is a somewhat steady demand for financial papers of Boston and such periodicals as the London Economist, although the expected increase when the trouble came, but our calculations were wrong.

"At all times Bostonians are investigating statistics and books on copper and on other metals, but unfortunately few books on other metals exist.

nately few books on other metals exist. "Books which are much sought after," says S. Pratt, editor of the *Wall-st Journal*, "How Money is Made in Security Investments," by Henry Hall, once financial editor of the *New York Tribune*, and "Crises and Depression," by Congressman Theodore E. Burton, who was recently defeated by Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland."

Johnson of Cleveland." "I do not think," said Mr Whitney, in reply to a question, "that the lack of demand for financial books is due to the financial advertisements of Thomas W. Lawson. A certain amount of uncertainty still exists in the minds of the people. People in general always like to read about things that concern their pockets."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907

GIFT TO THE TICKNOR ROOM

Castilian Club Presents Its Thirty-First
Volume of Spanish Essays

Miss H. R. Joslin, president of the Castille Club, presided at the second regular meeting, held yesterday afternoon. A large book two and a half inches thick was shown, just from the bindery, magnificently bound in red Turkey morocco, containing the essays of one year's work of the club, and finely illustrated with about eighty beautiful pictures of persons and places. Some of these are original photographs by members.

This is the thirty-first volume which the club presents to the city to be deposited in the Teknon room of the Public Library. The Teknon room is considered the reign of Charles IV., from 1788 to 1808. Besides the reign of Charles IV., the volume is dealing with Charles and his great enemies, the Godoy and their enemy Napoleon. The writers and painters of the period in Spain, the painters of the time where Charles and his family lived, various interesting contemporaneous subjects are included, as is customary in the club, such as Catholicism, the Overture in Santo Domingo, and Nelson in Sicily, who supported the brother of Charles against the French.

The essay for the afternoon was given by Mrs. Miriam Frances Bagley upon "The Insular War," and was listened to with much appreciation by a large gathering. The richly decorated palaces and churches, valued pictures and jewels and church valuables, destroyed valuable libraries and libraries, burning towns and villages, killing the people. Two dozen photographs showed a people. Some of the beautiful that was left, and some of the paintings that have been turned to Spain. Mrs. Bagley's thoroughness of her research, and the interesting way in which it was presented.

At the next meeting, which is to be a memorial meeting to Mrs. Micah Dyer, the first vice president of the club, one of Mrs. Dyer's early essays will be read by Mrs. A. A. Claffin.

Boston Record
November 23, 1907.

In a list of 30 libraries examined to determine the per capita issue of books the Boston public library, which circulates 2248 volumes annually for each attendant, is next to last, while Peoria, with an average circulation of 23,714, leads all the rest by a wide margin. Such figures might indicate that Peoria is the most literary city in the country, and that her library staff is preeminently able. What they do show, however, is that most Peorians patronize the public library, and many of them use no other. It is an oasis in a comparatively arid district.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First Issued March 7, 1878.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
 Vol. 11, No. 11, Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, NOV 25, 1907.

Dennis F. Murphy, South Boston—You can read an exhaustive article on the subject of your inquiry, and study diagrams, both of which are printed in any standard encyclopedia, at the Boston public library.

Boston Journal
November 26, 1907

LIVELY CONTEST ON
FOR TRUSTEE OF
LIBRARY

Mayor Fitzgerald Said to Be
Wavering Between Will-
iam F. Kenney and Carl
Dreyfus for the Unsala-
ried Position.

There is a lively contest for the unsalaried appointment as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library to fill the position held for ten years by the late Solomon Lincoln.

The mayor has had many names presented to him by men of authority and influence, but it is believed that his choice at the present time wavers between William F. Kenney, a well known newspaper man of this city, and Carl Dreyfus, a business man of great prominence and son-in-law of Dr. Shuman.

City Hall people, however, are uncertain as to whether to prophesy that no decision will be reached until after the city election. On the one hand Mr. Kenney is a personal and political rival of the mayor and has been one of his staunchest advisers. He was formerly a resident of Woburn, where he was a member of the school board, and he takes a keen interest in educational and literary matters.

He lives in Allston.

Mr. Dreyfus' appointment has been urged by some of the best known business men and lawyers in this city, and it is believed that the mayor is giving his selection very careful consideration. He lives in Ward 11.

Mr. Lincoln was president of the board of trustees and the term for which he was appointed does not expire until 1911. The other members of the board are the Rev. James De Normandie, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Thomas F. Boyle and Thomas Dwight. Mr. Lincoln's appointment was made originally by Mayor Quincy in 1897.



"Merely exceptions," interposed the Dreamer. "You strain a point. I don't see how you can so constantly decri the very thing that is meat and drink to so many hundreds of our citizens. I don't see how you can even enter this building, with the names of the master minds of centuries carved on its walls as an inspiration to all without being impressed. I fail to understand why you should scoff when you know scores are passing into this treasure house hungering for the knowledge, the solace, the entertainment that Literature alone can give them and other scores are departing, satisfied."

"The mere fact," he continued, leading the way along the corridor to the great staircase, "that a man comes here for an hour of an afternoon, an evening and browses around among the volumes, say in Bates Hall, makes him better. Literature, I hold, is more democratic than Life. Look in here and see for yourself," the Dreamer urged, as they reached the top of the flight and paused before the green-covered doors.

"Slide by with that gentleman, who is evidently a clergyman looking up notes for his Sunday's sermon. Is a laboring man with the cares of the day banished by his interest in the book over which he is bending. He gets enough of Life in his eight hours of routine and Literature is an antidote."

"Over yonder is a schoolboy just beginning to appreciate the boon that books are. Across the table a patriarchal fello' is wiping his spectacles and resting his eyes that he may the more eagerly resume his communion with his friend of years. At the end of the table the woman with the thick volumes piled before her is evidently gathering material for a paper to present before her club. Nearby, if I judge rightly, is a girl who mechanically pounds out letters on her typewriter in some stuffy office down town. She has sought refuge from the monotony of it all by coming here to pore over a book of travel. If you should ask any of the people here—"



"But for the 'no talking' signs I would," said the Cynic. "Let's not go in. Rather let me call your attention to the statue of the young woman here at the head of the staircase. (I ought to know her name offhand, but I confess I don't remember.) Last summer I was doing some philanthropic work in a small way; half a dozen of us were providing the funds for bringing down school children from out of the way corners of the state to see city life. We figured a day in town would do them as much good as a day in the country would a lot of the tenements."

"Well, sir, we brought one party of youngsters up here, although personally I didn't favor the idea. Just as I came out of the children's room, where most of the little people were nosing about with a deal of interest, I saw a bright little fellow gazing up at this statue, his mouth gaping wide and his eyes popping out of his head. Not but that the statue isn't deceiving enough—even you won't gain say that—but something of the pose, the spirit, the life the sculptor had put into his work struck a sympathetic note in the lad's makeup and books pulled on him."

"Cross over here to the delivery room," suggested the Dreamer. "and note if books are pulling on the three waiting about the desk. See the pleasure of anticipation written large on the faces of all as they start home with a clever work of fiction under their arm. Their reading will keep them away from Life and that's what they cringe here day after day. Take the library employee, of course, you'll say that—"

guarantee that a large percentage of them make it more of a labor of love. They work all day here and then go home to read or write far into the night. Count the gain they have made from Literature. Why, I'd like to work here myself, just for the pleasure of handling some of the rare old volumes."

"Like as not, with all your ideals, you'd be spending your time passing out love stories that are here today and gone tomorrow," put in the Cynic. "How much of the stuff that is turned out now do you suppose is going to last. It seems to me, although you'll claim I'm not competent to judge, that Literature has come to a pretty pass, while Life is meaning more every day."

"But for Literature, some people wouldn't know how to live," retorted the Dreamer. "How many people have obtained their first true conception of the Life whose praises you sing from books? What do you think of the hour here and the people? Has the hour here impressed you at all?" he questioned.

"It seems to me that most of the folk are alive but not living," replied the Cynic. "No, I won't stop to argue it. Send me on the steps outside here tomorrow at 2 and we'll study Life again for a change," and they separated, the Dreamer in the midst of a last appeal for Literature, which felt on deaf ears—"

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1937

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Castilian Club Presents Its Thirty-First Volume of Spanish Essays

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This is the thirty-first volume which the club presents to the city to be deposited in the Ticknor room of the Public Library. The period considered is the reign of Charles IV., from 1788 to 1808. Besides dealing with Charles and his great minister Godoy and their enemy Napoleon, the writers and painters of the period in Spain, the palaces where Charles and his family lived, various interesting contemporaneous subjects are included, as is customary with the club, such as Catharine II. of Russia, the Concordat in France, the Overtures in Santo Domingo, and Nelson in Sicily, who supported the brother of Charles against the French.

The essay for the afternoon was given by Mrs. Miriam Frances Bagley upon "The Losses Sustained by Spain during the Peninsular War," and was listened to with much appreciation by a large gathering. The ruthless invaders devastated large tracts, gutted palaces and churches, carried away pictures and jewels and church valuables, destroyed valuable libraries, besides burning towns and cities and killing the people. Two dozen photographs showed a little of the beautiful that was left, and some of the paintings that have been returned to Spain. Miss Caroline Borden complimented the speaker upon the thoroughness of her research, and the interesting way in which it was presented.

At the next meeting, which is to be a memorial meeting to Mrs. Micah Dyer, the first vice president of the club, one of Mrs. Dyer's early essays will be read by Mrs. A. A. Chaffin.

LIDNARY

Mayor Fitzgerald Said to Be Wavering Between William F. Kenney and Carl Dreyfus for the Unsalaried Position.

There is a lively contest for the unsalaried appointment as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library to fill the position held for ten years by the late Solomon Lincoln.

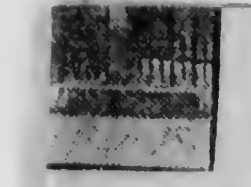
The mayor has had many names presented to him by men of authority and influence, but it is believed that his choice at the present time wavers between William F. Kenney, a well known newspaper man of this city, and Carl Dreyfus, a business man of prominence and son-in-law of A. Shuman.

City Hall politicians are uncertain as to the outcome of the matter, and they venture to prophesy that no decision will be reached until after the city election. On the one hand Mr. Kenney is a personal and political friend of the mayor and has been one of his sanest advisers. He was formerly a resident of Woburn, where he was a member of the school board, and he takes a keen interest in educational and literary matters. He lives in Allston.

Mr. Dreyfus' appointment has been urged by some of the best known business men and lawyers in this city, and it is believed that the mayor is giving his selection very careful consideration. He lives in Ward 11.

Mr. Lincoln was president of the board of trustees and the term for which he was appointed does not expire until 1911. The other members of the board are the Rev. James De Normandie, Josiah J. Benton, Jr., Thomas F. Boyle and Thomas Dwight. Mr. Lincoln's appointment was made originally by Mayor Quincy in 1871.

Boston Post
November 24, 1907.



AS MARRIED. WHO RECENT-

New York reposes, & Co. of London, prior to his death of Washington, known.

One of the leading of the season. A large have already tending the moon-march. The com-march. Elizabeth Spear, Robbins, Charles, Julius A. Robbins, and Max S. Kir-



cover of the... became a Christian through the efforts of Miss Lind, being baptized and confirmed in the Episcopal faith by the Rev. Dr. Walnwright. One of the few living witnesses of the marriage of Jenny Lind in this city is the venerable Richard Pratt, who all his life has resided at 12 Lonsburg square. Pratt to a Sunday Post representative, while Goldschmidt was only 24. They made a handsome couple, indeed, and it was a very happy gathering that was present at the Ward home that day. Samuel Gray Ward was born in Boston

DIVISION 76, A. O. DANCE TOM



She came to believe it because her father and mother were the only two happy people she saw; in fact, they are the only happy people introduced in the whole book. "The House of Mirth," by Edith Wharton, was a book that caused even a minister of the gospel in Boston to preach against it in the pulpit. This is a picture of the life of the 400. It is, concretely, the story of a beautiful girl of good family who is left with hardly any money and who feels herself compelled to make a good marriage. She sets out, cold-bloodedly, to capture some man with money. In succession she tries four or five different men, but each time when the issue comes, she is not able to sell herself, for there is a man in her own set who has very little money that she really loves. Finally all of her resources are at an end; she voluntarily goes into a millinery shop as an apprentice. The work is too hard for her unaccustomed fingers; she gets sick and finally commits suicide, and the day after the man she really loves comes to ask her to marry him. Into this very real tragedy is woven the doctrine of the pleasure seekers, whose only motto is: "Don't get found out." "Three Weeks" is called the latest "scandal novel." It is a book by Ethel Lynn telling the tale of three weeks of illicit relationship. "Lady Rose's Daughter," by Mrs.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1907

STICKNEY LIBRARY SALE

Hawthorne First Editions the Feature

"Sister Years" Brought \$140 This Morning

Good Prices Paid for Other Items

Important Sale of Autographs in New York

Hawthorne first editions were the feature of the sale of the library of the late Matthew A. Stickney of Salem at Libbie's auction-rooms this morning. The rarest item was a copy of "The Sister Years," a little octavo sheet folded to eight pages, which was issued as the "Currier's Address to the Patrons of the Salem Gazette, for the First of January, 1839." This is much rarer than Hawthorne's first book, "Faustshawe," for which the record price of \$840 was paid at the Conely sale at Libbie's in 1902. Mere rarity, however, is not the only thing which confers value, and the record price for "The Sister Years" is \$220, paid at the French Chubbuck sale for the first and with the exception of this the only copy ever offered at auction. Bidding on this item was started at \$25, and it ran up rapidly to \$140, at which the item was knocked down to P. K. Foley of this city, the well-known dealer in first editions.

Several other Hawthorne items brought good prices. The first edition of "Famous Old People: Being the Second Epoch of Grandfather's Chair," in original cloth with label on the front cover, Boston, 1841, also went to Mr. Foley for \$30. The record price is \$76 paid for a copy in special case at the Appleton sale in April, 1903. A copy of the first edition of "Twice-Told Tales," original cloth, Boston, 1837, went to the same purchaser for \$21, and he also bought a first edition of "The Scarlet Letter," original cloth, uncut, Boston, 1850, for \$8.50. A copy of "The Adventure," Philadelphia, 1855, which was once in Hawthorne's library, but from which his name had been cut, was bought by Mr. Foley for \$11. Mr. Foley took his purchases under his elbow and went back to his store.

Some interesting Harvard College items were sold this morning. A set of Harvardiana, with the original wrappers, Cambridge 1833-38, was bought by "Otto" for \$19.50, and Benjamin Pierce's "History of Harvard University," Cambridge, 1838, went for \$3.25. The Americana sold today comprised no items of great importance. Captain William Hacke's "A Collection of Original Voyages containing Capt. Cowley's voyage round the Globe, Capt. Shapp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and expedition into the South Seas, etc." Maps and plans. London: James Knapton, 1690, bound in full calf gilt, by Larkins, was bought by George E. Littlefield of this city for \$8. "Brief Account of the Causes that have retarded the Progress of the Colony of Georgia, in America," London, 1743, from the Charles C. Jones, Jr., collection with his book-plate, brought \$8.50 on an order. The authorship of this work is attributed to the son of William Stenhouse, president of the colony of Georgia.

Several town histories and genealogies were also sold at an average price of \$5 each, Mr. Littlefield being the principal purchaser. A rare American broadside was bought by the public library for \$12. It was entitled, "Horrid Massacre at Dartmoor Prison, England. Where the unarmed American Prisoners of War were wantonly fired upon by the guard, under the command of the Prison Turn-Key, the blood-thirsty Shortland; Seven were killed, and about fifty wounded (several mortally) without any provocation on part of our unfortunate American Citizens!—Blood has a voice to pierce the Skies." The broadside is a folio, with large wood-cut at top of the Massacre, and history of the event beneath, all enclosed in a mourning border. A copy of the rare King's Chapel Liturgy, printed by Peter Edes, Boston, 1875, went for \$12.50, and a set of the Boston Magazine, badly damaged and lacking plates, Boston, 1784-1786, went for \$10.50.

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Humphrey Ward, is another story of
scandal in high life.

Marie Corelli has written a number of
books with plots involving strange moral
complications, among which are "The
Vendetta" and "Wormwood."

The Men's Side

Lined up against these are the ma-
jority of Bernard Shaw's books and
plays, chief among which is "Mrs. War-
ren's Profession," which was taken off
the stage when it was played in New
York. "The White Cat," by Gelett Bur-
gess, has a blue tinge which makes it
with a questionable reputation. "The
Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, and
"Sherrods," by George Barr McCutcheon,
have raised much adverse criticism from
the strait-laced. "Sherrods" particu-
larly has been scored. It is a story of a
young artist who calmly drifts into the
somewhat dangerous position of having
two wives, and ends it by the only possi-
ble way—which is suicide.

In the Baptist congress being held in
Baltimore the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lawson of
New York made the statement that
women are chiefly responsible for much
that is bad in the literature of the day;
that they write most of what is bad and
that they read a good deal of it. Dean
W. H. Amstutz of Hamilton, N. Y., fol-
lowed this statement by saying that
there was too much realism nowadays,
and that the remedy lies in exerting all
possible influence against the purchase
of the works of such offenders by the
public.

nal cloth, uncut, Boston, 1809, for \$8.50.
A copy of "The Adventurer," Philadelphia,
1808, which was once in Hawthorne's
library, but from which his name had been
cut, was bought by Mr. Foley for \$11. Mr.
Foley took his purchases under his elbow
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DO WOMEN WRITE AND READ ALL THE BOOKS LIBRARIES BAR?

"Women not only write most of the
nasty novels nowadays, but they do
most of the reading of them."—Such
is the indictment of Dr. Felix Adler.

Whether it is true or not is a ques-
tion that is agitating many of the wom-
en of Boston just at present.

"That is a very dangerous assertion to
make," said the librarian of the Bos-
ton Public Library. "One would have
to get lists of the books issued for the
last five or 10 years, discover which are
written by men and which by women,
read them to see which are the risqué
books and then make careful deductions
as to percentages. Until a person has
done that I think he has no right to
make such a serious charge. Of course

it is possible that Dr. Felix Adler did
these things.
"Here in this library we do not debar
books. We have a certain amount of
money to be expended each year in buy-
ing books and we try and choose the best
books. That, of course, leaves the had
ones out. It would be quite impossible
to tell whether more of those left out
are written by men or by women.
"As for reading immoral books I think
it would be rather hard for one to de-
termine whether men or women predom-
inate. I should say that more women
read fiction than men. It is quite prob-
able that more women take books from
the library than men, but they do not
call for immoral books here because we
do not have them.

"Dr. Adler has made a very serious
charge, which ought not to be made with-
out statistical deductions."

Margaret Deland's Book

Margaret Deland's "Awakening of Hel-
ena Ritchie" caused a great deal of dis-
cussion when it came out. Margaret De-
land is a Boston woman of an old Bos-
ton family. The plot of her novel was
based on the improper relations of a wo-
man of native refinement and a man who
was obviously selfish and superficial.
The woman's husband was alive but

away from her and when he died the
woman desired marriage with the other
man merely as a salve to her conscience,
for she had found the man unworthy and
did not love him. It was a little child
whom she had partially adopted that
awakened her conscience. Her relation-
ship was found out in the village and the
village parson was going to take the
child away from her. The man had re-
fused to marry her. When the village
parson had brought her to the point of
giving up the child because it might
harm him to come in contact with a wo-
man who had led the life she had and
she had decided to go away and try to
live her life differently, the parson stops
her carriage on the way to the station
and gives the child to her and they drive
away together.

The book is delicately, subtly written,
but it was written by a New England
woman and there was talk.

Bettina von Hutten with her story of
"Pam" caused a decided sensation. In
this book all of the people who are mar-
ried are stupid, uninteresting and very
unhappy. The ideal couple in the book
are a couple who are living together as
man and wife without the conventional-
ity of a marriage ceremony. Pam is
their child.

The man and the woman could not
marry because the man has a wife living
who still loves him and therefore refuses
to get a divorce. These people did not
believe in marriage because they said
that when people felt themselves tied to
each other they ceased to care for each
other. These ideas were inbred in Pam.
She came to believe it because her father
and mother were the only two happy
people she saw. In fact, they are the
only happy people introduced in the
whole book.

"The House of Mirth," by Edith Whar-
ton, was a book that caused even a min-
ister of the gospel in Boston to preach
against it in the pulpit. This is a picture
of the life of the 400. It is, concretely,
the story of a beautiful girl of good fam-
ily who is left with hardly any money
and who feels herself compelled to make
a good marriage. She sets out, cold-
bloodedly, to capture some man with
money. In succession she tries four or
five different men, but each time when the
issue comes, she is not able to sell her-
self, for there is a man in her own set
who has very little money that she really
loves. Finally all of her resources are
at an end; she voluntarily goes into a
millinery shop as an apprentice. The
work is too hard for her unaccustomed
fingers; she gets sick and finally com-
mits suicide, and the day after the man
she really loves comes to ask her to
marry him. Into this very real tragedy
is woven the doctrine of the pleasure
seekers, whose only motto is: "Don't
get found out."

"Three Weeks" is called the latest
"scandal novel." It is a book by Ellen
Flynn telling the tale of three weeks of
illicit relationship.

"Lady Rose's Daughter," by Mrs.

TWO RARE PRINTS IN STICKNEY SALE

"A Westerly View of the Colleges in Cambridge, New England" (Harvard), Engraved by Paul Revere.

SCHOLARS THROUGH
THE STICKNEY SALERare Americana from Famous
Salem Library Offered
at Auction.

There was no levity, no auctioneer's wit yesterday when one of the finest collections of rare Americana, from the great library of Matthew A. Stickney of Salem, was offered for sale at 646 Washington street.

Almost with reverence the auctioneer would raise a choice specimen, a first edition perhaps, of the sermons of Increase or Cotton Mather, and would say:

"Gentlemen, No. 30—What am I offered?"

Then, the offer would come in, a quiet, scholarly tone, often in a voice hardly above a whisper, while the pen of the recorder moved silently over the pages of his ledger.

The company that had assembled for the auction was one worthy of the rare antiquities offered. They were gentlemen, booklovers, antiquarians and artists. There were before them almanacs for 1667, and a few following years, written by "D. R.—Philomathemat," by Joseph Dudley, astrophil; and there was "Bakerstaff's Boston Almanack for the Year of Our Redemption 1778, Being the Second Year of Our Independence and the Second After Leap Year." The almanacs brought good prices, as high as from \$25 to \$50.

Rare Modern Volumes.

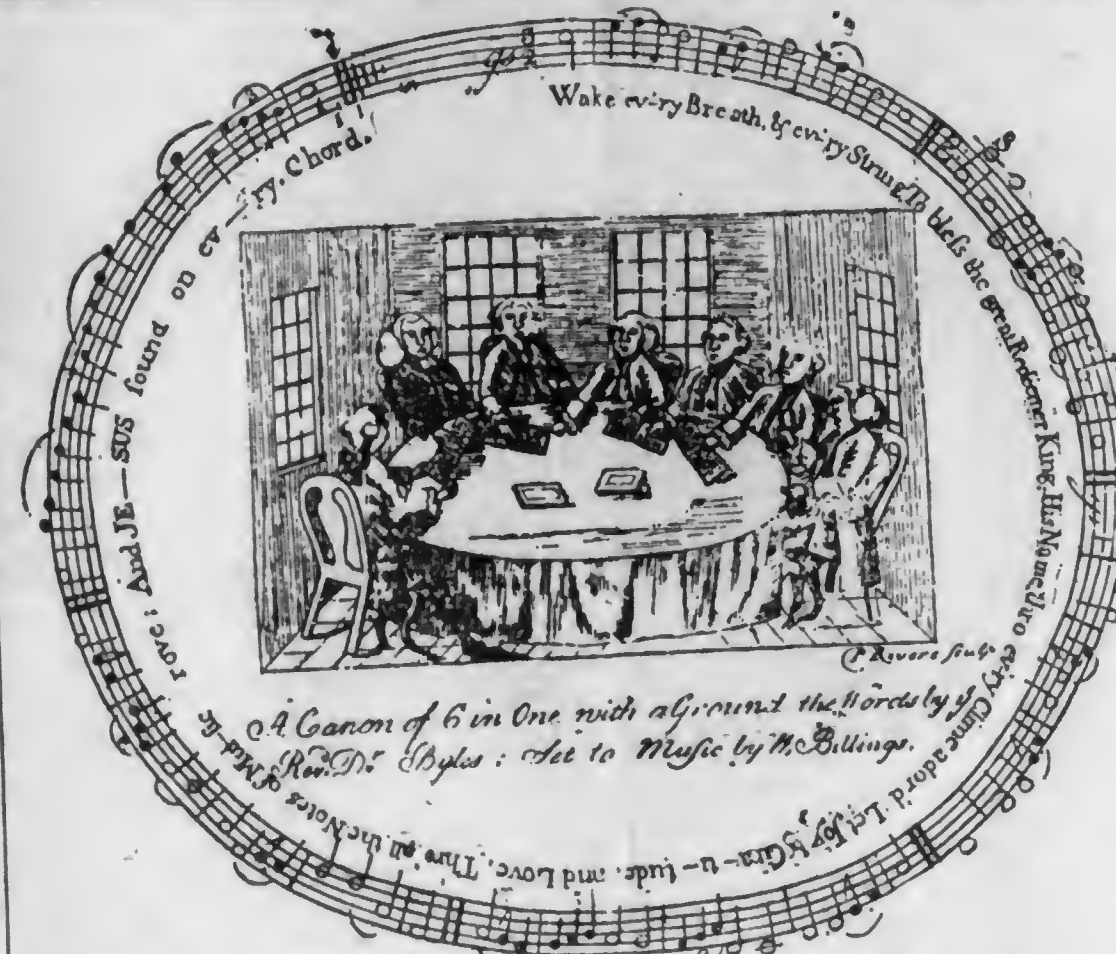
Several modern authors figured in first editions at the sale. There was one Longfellow, Whittier's "Haverhill," Lowell's "Year's Life," and, above and beyond all, Hawthorne's "Sister Years," being the "Carrier's address to the patrons of the Salem Gazette for the first of January, 1859." The "Sister Years" is beyond all doubt the rarest of all of Hawthorne's writings. Only one copy has ever turned up for sale at auction, and that was sold for \$290.

About the wall rare old prints and engravings added a touch of the olden times to the atmosphere. There was the water color by Christian Remick of the landing of the British troops in Boston harbor, 1768, and also Paul Revere's engraving of Harvard College. Plans of fortifications of Boston and rare Maine maps were a constant delight to the visitor.

There were 2000 old books and pamphlets with their memories of the past unfolding the history of the early colonies, modest Quaker histories and records, books of Indian lore, maps, cuts, prints, water colors and faded newspapers.

Some of the Purchasers.

Among the purchasers were representatives of the Boston Public Library, the Connecticut Historical Society, Yale College, the Br. Line Library and the Essex Institute. The highest prices paid were \$225 for a water color of the British troops landing in Boston harbor, by Remick, and \$200 for a set of Audubon.



New England Psalm Singer, Engraved by Paul Revere.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, NOV 26, 1907.

RARE VOLUMES SOLD

Library of Late Matthew A. Stickney at Auction.

Fair Prices for Everything and Very High Ones in Some Cases.

At the opening of the three days' public auction yesterday, by C. F. Libbie & Co., of the extensive private library of the late Matthew A. Stickney of Salem, there was a good-sized crowd in attendance, and as a rule very fair prices were received for everything sold, although unusually high prices were secured in only a few instances.

There were many dealers present, and they made the bidding lively at times. There were also representatives of the Boston public library, Boston Athenaeum, Essex Institute, Brooklyn public library, Connecticut historical society, and other similar literary and historical organizations. The representative of the Brooklyn public library picked up quite a number of early books and pamphlets dealing with the early days of New York city and its vicinity. A representative from Yale university also purchased quite a number of early sermons, addresses and historical pamphlets.

The morning was very largely taken up in the sale of a lot of old almanacs, many of them printed at the famous Daye press in Cambridge. The first printed press in the English colonies. Three of these Daye press almanacs caused spirited bidding. In the first one, of the year 1671, the last leaf was missing and some of the inside lower corners were torn, but it brought \$25. The second, compiled by Nehemiah Green for 1672, was sold for the same price, and the third, compiled by John Sherman for the year 1674, brought \$62.

Undoubtedly the feature of the morning sale came just at the closing moment, when the original water color map of Boston harbor, 1668, by Christian Remick, was put up. This represented the landing of troops from the English fleet on Oct. 1, 1668, and is similar to one dedicated to Gov. John Hancock, sold at the Whitmore sale for \$300. Bidding was very rapid and it quickly jumped from \$50 to \$200, and the painting finally sold for \$225. It was purchased by a dealer to order, so that the name of the purchaser was not made known.

The sum of \$100 was paid by a dealer for an almanac for 1677, compiled by Samuel Brakenbury, printed at the Daye press in Cambridge. A portion of the title page was missing. At the Clubbuck sale some time ago a copy of this almanac brought \$275, and previous to that had sold for \$155. An almanac for 1688, compiled by Joseph Dudley and printed at the Daye press brought \$20. The same high price was paid for another almanac for the year 1670, compiled by J. Richardson and printed at the Daye press.

A historical volume dealing with Copp's hill burying ground, illustrated, brought 75 cents. Another of the Copp's hill burying ground, with the inscriptions on all gravestones and biographical notes, sold for 25 cents. A history of the First church in Boston, 1630-1890, with portraits and illustrations, brought only 15 cents. There was a long list of

these historical books and pamphlets which sold to dealers for similar small sums.

Fourth of July orations in Boston, 1780-1845, brought seven cents each. A group of 28 pamphlets on Boston church history, 1780-1845, sold for two cents each. Historical pamphlets, letters written at the time of the occupation of Boston by the British, the siege and evacuation of the city, etc., sold for 10 cents each.

Publications dealing with the history, centennial exercises and addresses in connection with several of the American colleges sold for from 20 cents up to 75 cents. Charles Codin's history of the battle of Bunker hill, 1831, sold for a dime. "Thomas Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays," four volumes, uncut, sold for 10 cents each.

Most of the dealers present seemed to be anxious to acquire the numerous genealogies of New England and American families with which the Stickney library seemed peculiarly rich. The bidding on these was strong, although in no case were prices over \$5 paid for them, and a great many sold for about \$1 or under.

Histories dealing with the civil war from a military standpoint brought for the most part 25 cents each. Two of them did bring \$1.25. Two of the dealers present, one of whom had a lot of Connecticut election sermons, 1710, 1829. One by Anthony Stoddard, 1710, brought \$1. One by Samuel Estabrook, 1718, brought \$12.50, while that by Azariah Mather, 1725, was sold for \$17. The others sold from 25 cents up to \$5.50.

The sermon which brought the highest price was an imperfect copy, as was the case with quite a number of the others. A work upon a theological controversy, by Bishop John Davenant of Salisbury, Cambridge, 1631, sold for \$2.25. The book was once the property of Benjamin Wadsworth, president of Harvard college, who was summoned before the council in 1629 and lost the favor of Laud and the king for his stand regarding predestination and universal salvation. His autograph appears upon the title page of the work.

William Douglass' summary, historical and political, of the first planting, progressive improvements and present state of the British settlements in North America, with some transient accounts of the bordering French, 1745, original edition but imperfect in some respects, brought \$8. The Dudenian lectures at Harvard university, 1777-1838, containing the discourses of Wigglesworth, Gay, Elliot, Cooper, Tucker, Hilliard, etc., contained in 24 pamphlets, sold for five cents each.

The sale will be resumed this morning.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 27, 1907.

FIRST EDITIONS SOLD.

Hawthorne's "Sister Years" Brings \$140, "Twice Told Tales" \$21, and "Scarlet Letter" \$8.50.

First editions of Hawthorne's works were the feature of yesterday's sale of the library of the late Matthew Stickney at Libbie's auction rooms. The highest price was brought by "Sister Years," published in 1839, which sold for \$140 to P. K. Foley. The record price for the same work, some years ago, was \$200. Mr. Foley also bought "Famous Old People" for \$36, "Twice Told Tales" \$21, "Scarlet Letter" \$8.50, and "The Adventurer" of Philadelphia, once the property of Hawthorne, \$11. A few things relating to Harvard college were sold at moderate prices. The Americana sold was of no particular importance. Several town histories and genealogies which sold at fair prices, went to George E. Littlefield. The Boston public library bought for \$12 a broadside of the revolutionary period giving news of a massacre of American prisoners of war in Dartmouth prison, England. A copy of the King's chapel liturgy brought \$12.50.

Boston Herald
November 27, 1907.

HAWTHORNE BOOK AT AUCTION, \$140

"Sister Years" Brings Top Price of Day at Stickney Library Sale.

Hawthorne day was celebrated yesterday at the auction sale of rare Americana from the library of Matthew A. Stickney. Admirers of the author were out in force after rare editions.

Representatives from all the Boston public and noted private libraries were on hand as well as representatives from Harvard and Yale. The prize yesterday was the "Sister Years," being the Carrier's Address to the Patrons of the Salem Gazette for the First of January, 1839, and this brought \$140. One other copy has already turned up for auction bringing \$200. The "Sister Years" is considered by the bibliophile the most valuable and rare of all Hawthorne's writings, and as recently expressed of the best authorities a copy existed. A copy of Hawthorne's "Famous Old People," being the Second Epoch of Granfather's Chair, brought \$36, while a first edition of "Twice Told Tales" brought \$21.

Today several of the sermons preached by the Mathers, Increase and Cotton, will be offered for sale, together with some rare old prints by Paul Revere. These include one of Harvard College, Christian Remick's original water color of the British troops landing in Boston harbor brought \$25 Monday, the record price of the sale.

The buyers yesterday were the same as the day before, and they were so anxious to view and handle the precious tomes that in several instances they spent the greater part of the luncheon hour thus occupied.

Among the buyers were representatives of many of New England's oldest families.

Boston Post
November 27, 1907.

LIBRARY TRUSTEE VACANCY

Mr. Carl Dreyfus and W. F. Kenney of the Globe Leading Candidates.

There are several candidates for the vacancy on the board of trustees for the Boston Public Library, caused by the death of the late Solomon Lincoln. The office is an unsalaried one, and it is considered probable that the vacancy will not be filled by the Mayor until after the city election.

The two most prominent candidates are William F. Kenney, one of the editors of the Boston Globe, and Carl Dreyfus, a well-known business man and son-in-law of A. Shuman. Mr. Kenney was formerly a resident of Woburn, where he was a member of the School Board, and he has a warm interest in educational and literary matters. He lives in Allston.

Mr. Dreyfus is a business man of prominence, and his appointment has been urged by some of the best known business men and lawyers of the city. He lives in Ward 11. The present members of the board are J. H. Benton, Jr., the Rev. James De Normandie, Thomas F. Boyle and Thomas Dwight.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 150.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1907.

A CITY REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Last week we called attention to the service rendered to the state of Wisconsin, by the state university with its corps of specialists, by the state library, and especially by Dr. McCarthy, creator and manager of the library's reference department. These agencies put at the service of lawmakers the best and latest experience of men in the art of government. A natural pendant to description of this new feature of state government at its best is a reference to a similar service being rendered to the Legislature of Maryland and to the city of Baltimore by the city library's department of reference established last April. There, as in the case of Wisconsin, immediate direction of the work is in the hands of a graduate of the local university, Johns Hopkins, the president of which is one of the board of supervisors of the library, serving, of course, without pay. On the board are also the mayor, the city solicitor, the president of the municipal art society, and the president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. This new department of the library investigates and reports upon the laws of Maryland, and of other states, and makes it its business to serve members of the state and city legislatures with all available data. The mayor, heads of all departments and all members of the local legislature are free to call upon the library for examination of and judgment upon all measures coming up for enactment. Moreover, the library, as at Wisconsin, advises in the preparation of bills, ordinances or resolutions when requested to do so. It accumulates copies of the charters and ordinances of all cities in the United States as they are introduced, and it collects reports of department heads and recommendations of committees of investigation, dealing with any phase of municipal government. As in the case of Madison, this library serves the state, but it also, and primarily, serves a large and important city, which, since its baptism by fire and the civic patriotism and self-sacrifice which that catastrophe developed, has taken rapid strides toward the van of well governed American municipalities. The library's relations with Johns Hopkins University do not seem to be as close as those between the state university at Madison and the Wisconsin State Library, but there is a bond of union between them in the director of the library.

These experiments at Madison and Baltimore, and the decision of small cities here and there to establish municipal libraries, raise the question whether it would not be well for Boston and Massachusetts to consider whether the local and state legislatures are as helpfully related to the libraries and the specialists of this great centre of accumulated knowledge as they might be.

Boston Advertiser
November 28, 1907.

RARE PAUL REVERE ENGRAVINGS SOLD

Harvard Buys View of College—Others Were New England Psalm Singer and Frontispieces.

Harvard University has added another treasure to its library in a rare engraving of the college executed on copper by Paul Revere, and purchased yesterday from the library of Matthew A. Stickney of Salem, sold at auction by C. F. Libbie & Co., 610 Washington st.

The engraving is entitled "A Western View of the Colleges in Cambridge, New England, Josh Chadwick, del., P. Revere, sculp.," and is in a contemporary black frame. It measures only 15 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches between the lines and has full margins. The copy is absolutely perfect and the paper is beautifully toned and mellowed by age.

Bidding for the engraving was very spirited; it finally went to Harvard for \$725.

Three other Paul Revere plates were sold, one of which was a perfect copy of the "New England Psalm Singer, or American Chorister," containing a number of psalm-tunes, anthems and canons by William Billings, with curious engraved frontispiece and music engraved on copper by Paul Revere. It was published by Edes & Gill; Boston, n. d. (1770), and sold for \$155.

A "Plan of Kennebeck and Sagadahock Rivers and Country Adjacent," engraved, printed and sold by Thomas Johnson, Brattle st., Boston, 1754, was sold to C. E. Goodspeed & Co., for \$155.

The same amount was paid for another copper plate folio of the Hudson river country, by the same engraver.

Several sermons by the Mathers went for good prices, among which were Cotton Mathers' "The Serviceable Man," bought by the Pequot Library of Southport, Conn., for \$100; "Things for a Distressed People to Think Upon," by the same author, sold to George E. Littlefield of Boston for \$98.

Several bound volumes of the Essex Gazette were sold at good figures to the Boston Public Library and the Library of Congress.

A complete set of the New England Historical Register, vols. 1 to 60, sold for \$240 on an order.

A set of the Massachusetts Magazine, or monthly museum of knowledge and rational entertainment, vols. 1 to 8 (all published), Thomas & Andrews, Boston, 1789-96, went to "Otto" for \$175.

Several first editions of Lowell and Longfellow were disposed of at reasonable prices.

Boston Traveler
November 29, 1907.

FAVORS DREYFUS FOR LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Mayor to Make Selection After City Election.

Carl Dreyfus, son-in-law of A. Shuman, is one of the two candidates being considered by Mayor Fitzgerald for appointment to the board of trustees of



(Photo by Marshall.)

CARL DREYFUS.

the public library to fill the position held up to about a year ago by Solomon Lincoln. The other aspirant is William F. Kenney of Allston.

Both men are prominent in Boston. It is not believed, however, that the mayor will announce his selection until after election. Business men and lawyers urge Mr. Dreyfus' selection. He lives in ward 11.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII., No. 152.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1907.

DREYFUS A CANDIDATE.

Business Man Aspires to Appointment as Trustee of Public Library.

Carl Dreyfus, son-in-law of A. Shuman, and a prominent Boston business man, is one of the two candidates being considered by Mayor Fitzgerald for appointment as a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library to fill the position held up to about a year ago by Solomon Lincoln. The other aspirant for the position is William F. Kenney of Allston.

Both men are well known in Boston and have influential supporters. It is not believed, however, that the mayor will announce his selection until after election. Business men and lawyers urge Mr. Dreyfus' selection. He lives in ward 11. William F. Kenney is a personal friend of the mayor. He formerly lived in Woburn, where he was a member of the school board.

Boston Record
November 29, 1907.

Mayor Fitzgerald is planning, it is said, to give the vacant place on the public library board to Carl Dreyfus. Mr. Dreyfus is a leading citizen, because he has won regard and confidence to so great an extent. Not only a successful man, he is possessed of high literary tastes.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII, No. 153.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1907.

Leaves from Life.

The CAVE DWELLERS

"The cave dwellers," said the Cynic, when the Dreamer, late, as usual, came hurrying up the broad stone steps of the Public Library, "are a scanty three minutes walk from here. I'll wager you've never noticed them, though," he said, as he led the way across Boylston street and along Dartmouth.

"They lead the most prehistoric touch of all to our city. Right in the midst of the Back Bay with all its fin de siècle aspect, they are typical of an era antedating even prattle about 'first families.'"

"Are you sure," questioned the Dreamer, walking briskly to keep up with the great strides of the Cynic, "that you are keeping strictly to the terms of our agreement. Last time we studied Literature. Today you said we were to study Life. Cave dwellers in the Back Bay? Impossible! Who gave you leave to venture into the realm of the mystic?"

"Real, flesh and blood cave dwellers, they are, my friend," responded the Cynic, good naturedly, as they paused at the corner of Commonwealth avenue. "Perhaps they have discarded the stone hatchet and the knotted wooden club. In their stead, though, they have shovels and brooms and rakes. By them they gain their livelihood as surely as did prehistoric man. There is little of the modern, however, in their place of refuge. Let us step across to the parkway and investigate."

"It seems to me," said the Dreamer, "that for the practical man you profess yourself to be, you are indulging your fancy excessively today. The men are park department employees. I see no comparison. You've hoaxed me."



"Tut, tut, man," interposed the Cynic, "see the stone steps leading to their secure retreat, concealed at will by heavy shutters; come with me beneath the ground and the idea will dawn on you soon enough."

"Ah, here we are; cemented wall and floors; only a ray of light from the passageway and from the glass studded sidewalk which forms the roof. Who would know but that the place had been hewn from solid rock or was a fastness which man had usurped from the wild beasts?"

"I would, for one," responded the Dreamer. "Your imagination is getting the best of you, I fear."

"Why, it's as plain as day. Down here the cave dwellers' retreat, where they eat their noonday lunch, talk and rest from the labor of the day; up above, prancing horses in jingling harnesses drawing a 20th century society woman, whizzing autos, hurrying pedestrians. Down here it is yesterday; up there, to-day."

Just then a crash and a clatter interrupted them. The Cynic wheeled about and the Dreamer fled to the farthestmost recess of the subterranean chamber and crouched against the damp wall.

"Ah! an invading host!" exclaimed the Cynic. "Some one come to capture the cave while the rightful dwellers are away. In the good old days, even more than now, as you know from your reading, it was the survival of the fittest. We'll repel them," he said advancing to the bottom of the stone steps.

Half way down was a bearded giant, clad in soiled brown overalls and jumper, his battered hat was in one hand and with the other he mopped a wrinkled forehead over a perspiring brow and shiny pate framed in tousled gray locks. The Dreamer, venturing forth, stumbled over the rake and shovel which the

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1907

The Librarian

THE fifty-fifth report of the Boston Public Library says that there is no reason for modifying the opinion of the open-shelf system which has been expressed in previous reports. It is of great public benefit and convenience, but is attended by serious evils, unless care is taken. The loss of books which is one of its results is not so important as the demoralizing effect such an opportunity for theft has on the community, especially upon the young. Under certain restrictions it is hoped that the plan will work successfully.

The rule relating to children's fines has been modified, so that an unpaid fine works deprivation of the use of the library card for six months. At the end of that time the fine, if still unpaid, is cancelled. It is hoped that the temptation to take books illegally which was strong, so long as there seemed no hope of paying the fine, may thus be weakened. The purchase of English prose fiction has continued upon the conservative lines established in previous years—715 new books were considered, and 107 of these were selected for purchase.

The examining committee commends the administration of the library. It suggests that the collection of German books is behind the times. "In English there seems to be too much room taken up by stories that are harmless, to the exclusion of those that have real distinction. It is thought that too much emphasis may be laid in the selection of fiction upon 'the average uncultivated reader,' since such readers may be able to appreciate better literature."

The sub-committee on branches thinks that the charging system is too intricate, and that children should not be relieved of fines for overdue books, but should be allowed to pay them in money or in service. The circulation figures are over-emphasized and the competition between branches too keen. It might be better not to publish the circulation figures of individual branches even to the custodians of other branches. Some of the work of the children's department duplicates that done in the kindergarten. The service of the staff is loyal and intelligent. The ventilation is almost uniformly bad, though good ventilation is nearly everywhere possible. Windows are opened too seldom, and the heating is too great, the temperature ranging from 73° to 84°. There are too many juvenile books purchased, and too much is done for the child and not enough for the adult. Portable reading rooms ought to be introduced, and the printing department should be developed both in equipment and in scope.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1907.

N. A. R.—You can consult the files of the Globe at the Boston public library. Your newsmaster can get you the book through his wholesale dealer.

Boston Record December 7, 1907.

The library of congress now has 1,433,848 books and pamphlets, and 900,000 other articles, making it third in size among the libraries of the world. As to actual value, however, the rating is otherwise. In our own country the Boston public library has a collection

more precious, and the Astor and Lenox libraries of New York combined will be more valuable. The congressional library is burdened with copies of everything out.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXII, No. 160.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1907.

CITY LIBRARY TRUSTEE.

The delay in filling the vacancy on the board of trustees of the City Library has become so conspicuous as to suggest that it is another case where the mayor is tempted to play politics with an important duty. Of the two men mentioned as likely to be nominated, the merits of Mr. Carl Dreyfus are so clear that the choice might well fall upon him. He combines experience of the business world with knowledge of and love of books and desire to serve the city in a public-spirited way.

When they came back to the cave, they found the prehistoric man. There is little of the modern, however, in their place of refuge. Let us step across to the parkway and investigate."

"It seems to me," said the Dreamer, "that for the practical man you profess yourself to be, you are indulging your fancy excessively today. The men are park department employees. I see no comparison. You've hoaxed me."



"Tut, tut, man," interposed the Cynic. "See the stone steps leading to their seclusion retreat, concealed at will by heavy shutters; come with me beneath the ground and the idea will dawn on you soon enough."

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"I would, for one," responded the Dreamer. "Your imagination is getting the best of you, I fear."

"Why, it's as plain as day. Down here the cave dwellers' retreat, where they eat their noonday lunch, talk and rest from the labor of the day; up above, prancing horses in jingling harnesses drawing a 20th century society woman, whizzing autos, hurrying pedestrians. Down here it is yesterday; up there, today."

Just then a crash and a clatter interrupted them. The Cynic wheeled about and the Dreamer fled to the farthestmost recess of the subterranean chamber and crouched against the damp wall.

"Ah! an invading host!" exclaimed the Cynic. "Some one come to capture the cave while the rightful dwellers are away. In the good old days, even more than now, as you know from your reading, it was the survival of the fittest. We'll repel them," he said advancing to the bottom of the stone steps.

Half way down was a bearded giant, clad in soiled brown overalls and jumper. His battered hat was in one hand and with the other he mopped a wrinkled forehead over a perspiring brow and shiny pate framed in tousled gray locks. The Dreamer, venturing forth, stumbled over the rake and shovel which the cave dweller had flung down the steps in disgust and which had roused the two friends from their discussion.



The cave dweller looked inquiringly at the pair, and the Dreamer, overcoming his timidity, ventured:

"My friend and I are studying various phases of life and asking all sorts of questions of the people we meet. Now, for instance, doesn't it give you a feeling of sadness to be out there in the parkway all day taking up the sore brown leaves? Doesn't it make you think of the dying year of the fall that soon will be followed by winter's chill? Do you not think of Omar's lines:

"Ourselves must we beneath the couch of earth Descend—ourselves to make a couch for whom?"

The Cynic shifted uneasily from one foot to the other and gazed at the Dreamer in astonishment. He had been accustomed to be spokesman on their little tours, and was dumfounded at his friend's usurpation of that right. As for the cave dweller, he merely spat reflectively and said:

"Not on your life. Not at \$2.50 per." The Dreamer, crushed, made haste to gain the surface, brushing past the Cynic and the cave dweller in his eagerness. As they strolled through the parkway he said:

"I am sorry that our trips must cease for a while. I have scraped together enough money to go to Europe in search of local color for my novel, and start next Monday. We have already had time enough in which to decide which is best, Life or Literature. I say 'Literature,' though I'll admit sometimes it ought to have more Life in it."

"And I," replied the Cynic, "say 'Life,' though from my little journeys with you I am almost convinced that a little Literature now and then does much harm."

and that children should not be relieved of fees for overdue books, but should be allowed to pay them in money or in service. The circulation figures are over-emphasized and the competition between branches too keen. It might be better not to publish the circulation figures of individual branches even to the custodians of other branches. Some of the work of the children's department duplicates that done in the kindergartens. The service of the staff is loyal and intelligent. The ventilation is almost uniformly bad, though good ventilation is nearly everywhere possible. Windows are opened too seldom, and the heating is too great, the temperature ranging from 73° to 84°. There are too many juvenile books purchased, and too much is done for the child and not enough for the adult. Portable reading rooms ought to be introduced, and the printing department should be developed both in equipment and in scope.

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Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1907

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The Librarian

THE eleventh report of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg reviews the development of the library from its opening when Pittsburg stood seventieth in rank among the cities of the United States in library facilities, until today, when it has 170 agencies and is one of the most frequently quoted public libraries in this or any country. It is an interesting example of what can be done by generous support and intelligent management within a short space of time.

The committee on the administration of the library pays Boston the usual compliment of comparison, saying:

"Some comparison of our library with other libraries, notably the Boston Public Library, has been made, but the conditions are scarcely comparable, the Boston Library not having branches such as we have here, although they call them branches, but have resorted more to what we call 'stations.' The system of branches here is further advanced and each one of the branches is equal to a full-fledged library, the one in East Liberty being equal to a library for a city of seventy-five thousand inhabitants. The force required to operate these branches and the size of the branches is not a matter of caprice of the committee, nor experiment, but is in accordance with the most pressing demands. The city appropriation for the Boston Library for the fiscal year ending Feb. 1st, 1906, was three hundred and ten thousand dollars. This in addition to their various endowments; and it is to be borne in mind that

they have in many years accumulated what we are pressed daily to purchase. Our idea of the end of increase in expenses in a library is, when we get books enough to suit the location, further increase is very slow and the expense is only in the administration."

In another place, discussing the city appropriation for the library, the committee remarks: "It may well be said at this place that the library has been the cheapest and best advertisement that the city has ever had. It has brought more favorable notice to Pittsburg than anything else that has been done here, and it has placed Pittsburg in a far different and more favorable light in the eyes of the world than it ever was in before. So, in a strictly commercial sense, without fear of having the truth of our claim challenged, we can say that the library has paid the city of Pittsburg many fold more than it ever cost."

The central library has been working at disadvantage during the year reviewed in this report, owing to the operations on the enlargement of the building. The loan department has been shifted from one place to another, and part of the time was closed entirely. In spite of this the total circulation of the library showed an increase over the preceding year. This was largely due to the work of the new East Liberty Branch, previously mentioned.

BOSTON SUNDAY POST, DECEMBER 15, 1907

THE LITTLE LIBRARIAN OF FRANKLIN PARK

Presides Over Unique Reading Room, Where Joys of Nature Lend Aid to Study and Work



Miss Josephine Dunscombe Perry, one of the young women to whom library work appealed as most alluring, has the unique position of being the only librarian on the park department list of this city.

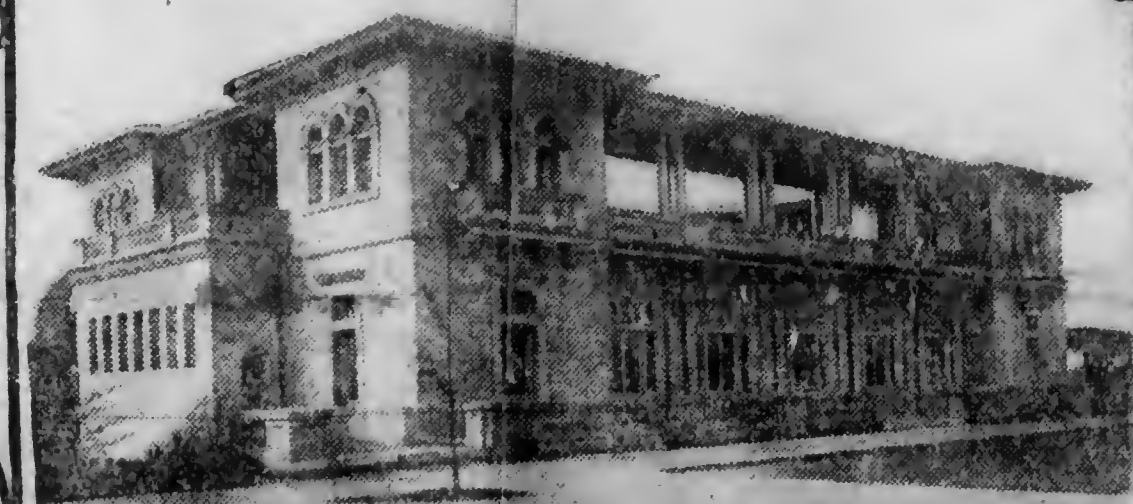
It was in 1902 that the department having failed in its project of making a refectory of its artistic building at Franklin Park, conceived and carried out the idea of a museum and natural history library with especial reference to the needs of the children. Miss Perry was appointed to fill the new and difficult place.

Six hundred books were assigned from the central library mainly for the reference shelves. The park department added 25 of the best nature books attainable.

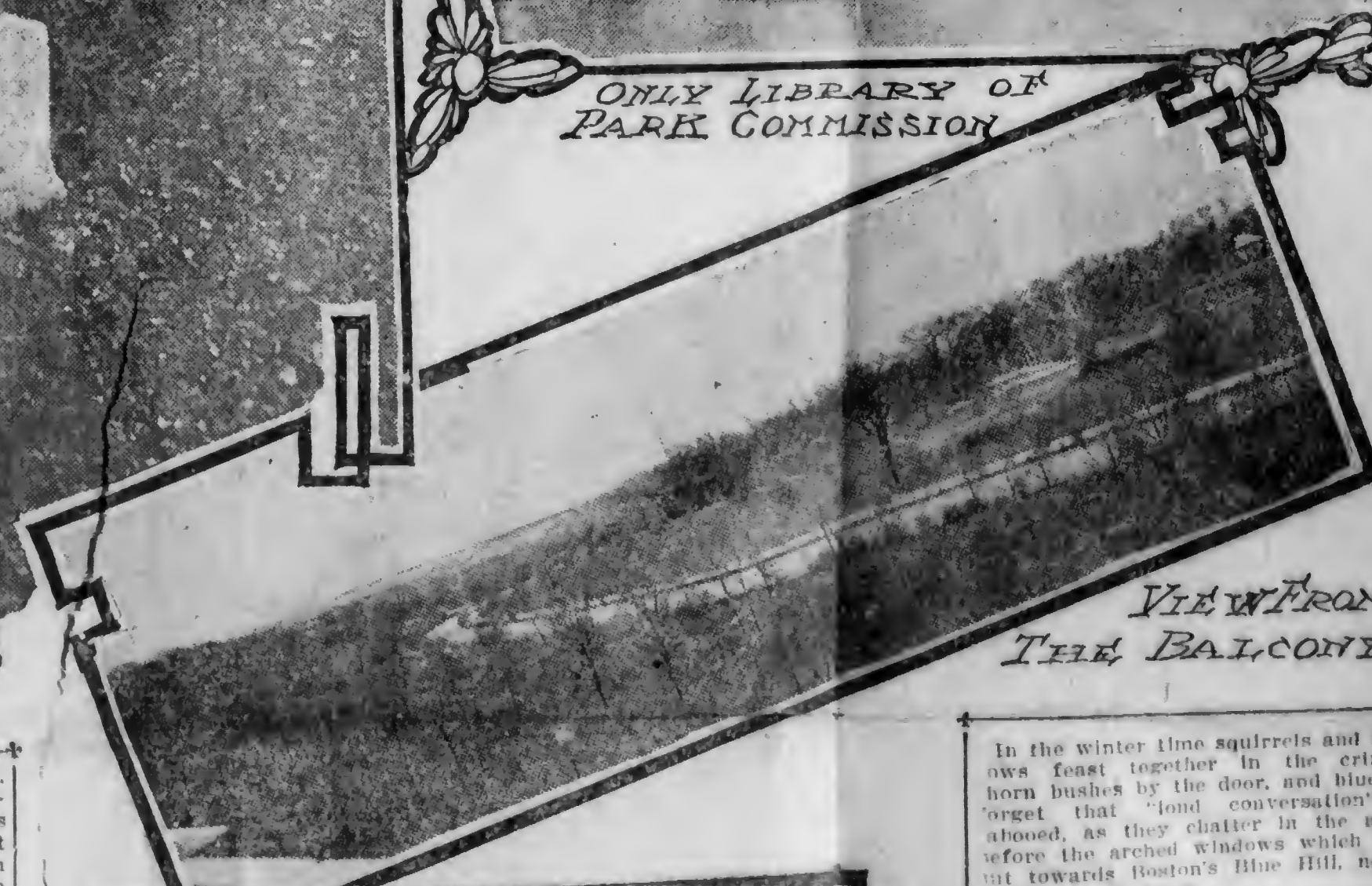
More than 30 cards are used on an average, and there is a tri-weekly deliv-

ery of books from the Central library. Many prefer the solitude of the refectory building's reading room to Bates Hall in Boston's main library, and it has often been commented on as an ideal place for students and authors to congregate.

The architectural beauties of the buildings attract still others, and many come to its arbors for summer time shade and quiet reading space.



ONLY LIBRARY OF
PARK COMMISSION



VIEW FROM
THE BALCONY



AN IDEAL SOLITUDE

In the winter time squirrels and sparrows feast together in the crisp air, horn bushes by the door, and bluejays forget that "loud conversation" is abroad, as they chatter in the arbor before the arched windows which look out towards Boston's Blue Hill, newly covered with snow.

Here comes at this season of the year the small boy who has caught his first muskrat pelt, for a book to tell him how to tan the skin; there comes to read a while the young lady with the field glasses and the young man with the golf sticks.

Here is a group of girls changing their library books on their way home from Franklin Field.

Miss Perry has lived all her life in South Boston and Dorchester, and is a graduate of the Boston and Boston High schools. She is the eldest daughter of the late George H. Perry, and her first cataloguing work was done on her father's library, mainly on literary, political and historical lines. At present she assists two evenings a week at the branch library in South Boston.

The setting of the sun has not been the time of its closing, as the work increases, as it does for many of its young librarians. For the day will come when a young man as well as reading room will be open to the boy even from his sports, for the system of Boston is one of the best in the land, and with the active participation of its great public library, the Franklin Park station will become an educational centre of no mean importance.

Boston Transcript
December 16, 1907

COMMISSIONER SARGENT OUT

Mayor Fitzgerald Accepts Resignation of Insane Hospital Trustee—Rumored That an Italian Will Be His Successor

Mayor Fitzgerald, this afternoon, accepted the resignation of Chairman George H. Sargent of the board of trustees of the insane hospital department. Chairman Sargent's term expired on April 30 last, and he has since been a hold-over, remaining in office at the request of the mayor.

It is understood that the mayor will appoint a prominent North End Italian as Mr. Sargent's successor, and undoubtedly he will notify the Aldermen to that effect this afternoon. It is probable that during the day the mayor will appoint a woman member of the board of trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mrs. Catherine L. Marion some months ago. The appointments are not subject to confirmation.

Before he leaves the City Hall on Jan. 6 the mayor will also appoint a library trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Solomon Lincoln, several weeks ago. It is generally believed that William F. Kenney will receive the appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

There are also vacancies in the positions of superintendent of supplies and sealer of weights and measures that the mayor can fill if he chooses. There is some talk that if he fills the two latter positions the appointments will be given Republicans who would more than likely hold over under the incoming administration.

Regarding the mayor's acceptance of his resignation, Chairman Sargent this afternoon said:

"My resignation was made to the mayor upon his accession to the office, although I had one year and three months to serve. I felt that he was entitled to name my successor, and I did so. Last May I again went to him and asked him to appoint my successor, as I felt that I had done my duty toward the city, in trying to do the best I could for the institution in which I was interested for five years. He asked me to remain until he could select someone, and I have kept on from month to month, although I had other interests to which I wished to devote more attention."

Boston Transcript
December 17, 1907

WHITTIER EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Large Number of First Editions of the Poet's Works Are on Exhibition

An exhibit of the writings of the poet Whittier has been arranged in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library and will remain for some time. It includes nearly all of the writings of the Amesbury bard, beginning with the "Legends of New England," published in Hartford in 1831, and the "History of Haverhill," by B. L. Mirick, 1832, which, although issued under another name, was written by Whittier. The rare "Mogg Megone," Boston, 1836, is represented by a fac simile, but the collection contains another very scarce item, a piece of sheet music written in 1852 and entitled "Little Eva, Uncle Tom's Guardian Angel," the words of which were by Whittier. Altogether there are some forty first editions in the cases.

There is also shown a collection of portraits of Whittier from 1830 until 1894, most of which are loaned to the Library by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., together with several of the original drawings for illustrated editions of Whittier's works issued by the same publishers. The drawings are by Burns, Mitchell and other illustrators of a generation ago.

So great has been the success of the course of lectures at the Public Library that the one given last Thursday on "Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance Venice," by Garrick M. Borden, will be repeated next Thursday afternoon. Mr. Borden, who is acting as custodian of the fine arts department of the library and decent of the Museum of Fine Arts, has offered to take parties of employees of various city departments, not exceeding ten in number, through the museum for short studies, on successive mornings, from nine to ten o'clock.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

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Boston Traveler
December 23, 1907

KENNEY PICKED BY FITZGERALD

Cooney of "Red Devils" Also Included in Mayor's Appointments Today.

The mayor today appointed William F. Kenney a member of the board of library trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Solomon Lincoln. Mr. Kenney is day editor of the Boston Globe, and was an enthusiastic Fitzgerald worker in the last campaign.

Other appointments today included the selection of Charles L. Cooney, a member of the "Red Devil Democracy" of ward 23, as a member of the Insane Hospital trustees. He takes the place of George H. Sargent, resigned. His appointment was recommended by Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1907

WILLIAM F. KENNEY NAMED

Fitzgerald Selects a Library Trustee

Newspaper Man to Succeed Solomon Lincoln

Cooney for the Insane Hospital Board

Other Vacancies Will Not Be Filled by Mayor

William F. Kenney has been named by Mayor Fitzgerald as a trustee of the Public Library to succeed Solomon Lincoln, deceased. The appointment is for the unexpired term of Mr. Lincoln, which ends on April 30, 1911. No salary attaches to the position.

The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, will be sent to the board at this afternoon's meeting, and, under the rules, will have to lay on the table for one week.

Ever since the death of Mr. Lincoln, who was president of the board of trustees, there has been much talk regarding his successor, and Carl Dreyfus, of the firm of Jacob Dreyfus & Sons, was prominently mentioned as a rival candidate to Mr. Kenney. After considering the matter for some time, the mayor selected Mr. Kenney, who has long been his personal friend.

Mr. Kenney is day editor of the Boston Globe, and resides at 1287 Commonwealth avenue, Allston.

The mayor today also appointed Charles L. Cooney of 384 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester, as successor of George H. Sargent as a trustee of the insane hospital department. Mr. Cooney is a dealer in antique crockery, etc., at 11 Park street. His appointment is not subject to confirmation and is for the term ending April 30, 1912.

These two appointments clean up all those on Mayor Fitzgerald's calendar except the filling of the vacancies of superintendent of supplies and sealer of weights and measures. These two positions the mayor will not fill before he leaves City Hall, as both appointments are political, and are annual ones. The mayor says he does not want to embarrass Mayor-elect Hibbard by naming men at this late day for those positions.

Library Trustee Kenney has been day editor in charge of the evening editions of the Boston Globe for eighteen years. He is the correspondent of New York and Western papers, and in his leisure moments is a frequent contributor to weekly papers, magazines and other literary productions. He has been long connected with public school and library work and has collected a valuable private library.

Mr. Kenney has lectured frequently on journalism and on other subjects and is a pleasing speaker. Before taking up his permanent residence in this city several years ago, he served ten years on the Woburn School Board and was its chairman. Partly through his influence and suggestion the Boston School Committee a few years ago introduced shorthand and typewriting into the high schools of the city.

Mr. Kenney is married and has several daughters.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition. First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

MONDAY, DEC 23, 1907.

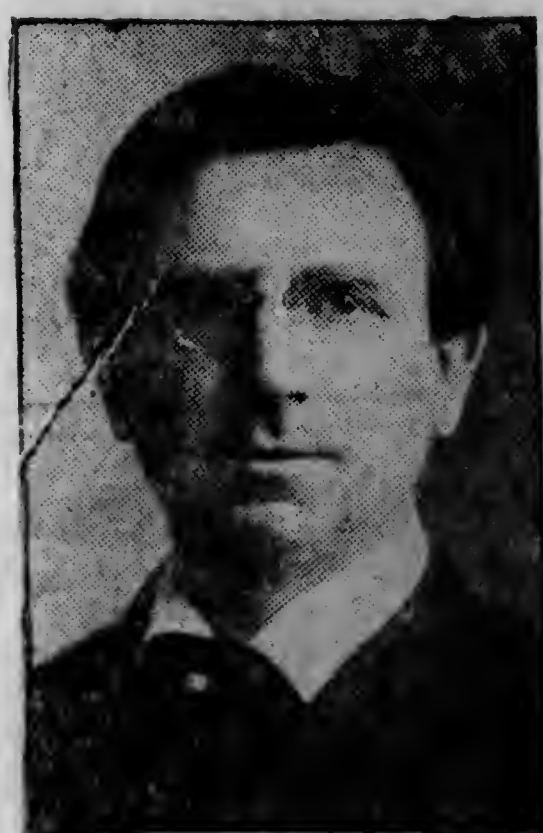
FOR LIBRARY TRUSTEE

W. F. Kenney Named
by the Mayor.

Prominent Newspaper Man is
Strongly Indorsed.

Chas. L. Cooney to be In-
sane Hospital Trustee.

Mayor Fitzgerald announced this morning that he will send to the board of William F. Kenney of Allston to be a library trustee to fill the vacancy



WILLIAM F. KENNEY.
Named as Library Trustee by Mayor Fitzgerald
caused by the death of Solomon Lincoln.

The mayor also announced that he will send to the board the name of Charles L. Cooney of 384 Savin Hill av to be a trustee of the insane hospital to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George H. Sargent.

William F. Kenney has been day editor of the Globe for 18 years and in this position has been identified with the growth of Boston for years. He is the correspondent of New York and western papers and in his leisure moments is a frequent contributor to weekly papers, magazines and other literary productions. He has been long connected with public school and library work and has collected a valuable private library. Mr Kenney has lectured frequently on Journalism and on other subjects.

Before taking up his permanent residence in this city several years ago, Mr Kenney served 10 years on the Woburn school board and was its chairman. Partly through his influence and suggestion the Boston school committee a few years ago introduced shorthand and typewriting into the high schools of this city.

Mr Kenney is married, has several daughters, his wife before marriage having been a well known contralto soloist. Miss Guhan of Waltham. Mr Kenney is a member of several clubs, lives on Commonwealth av, Allston, and has a summer home at Amniquan, Golf and yachting are his recreations. He was interested for the trusteeship by business men, clergymen of all denominations, artists and literary men. The trustees of the public library, five in number, are appointed by the mayor, one each year, for a term of five years. The board at present is composed of four members, as follows, the expiration of their terms being given with their names: Thomas F. Boyle, 1912; Rev Dr James de Normandie, 1910; Josiah H. Benton Jr, 1909; Dr Thomas Dwight, 1908. The late Solomon Lincoln, in whose place Mr Kenney is named by the mayor, was appointed for the term in 1911.

Boston Transcript. December 24, 1907.

UNCLE SAM, PUBLISHER

THE COLLECTION OF HIS WORKS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

His "List" Is Much More Comprehensive Than Most Printers', Too—It Lacks Poetry, but It Includes Many a "Best Seller"—The Enormous Mass of Public Documents That Are Now Printed—Nobody Could Read Them All, but All of Them Interest Certain People—And the Agricultural Pamphlets Do Immense Practical Good—Some Humors in Some of the Publications

BY RALPH BERGENGREN

To purchase for five cents a paper on the relation of dodder (whatever that may be) to farm seeds would doubtless seem to many of us a foolish extravagance. We are very likely not at all interested in an announcement of the examination of messenger boys for the departmental service in Washington. Comparatively few of us in and around Boston care much for information either concerning mites on poultry or the sea cucumbers of the North Pacific coast; of our own continent. Some of us may perhaps contemplate without interest the fact that there are 2,157,575 miles of public roads in the United States—enough in fact to go nearly a hundred times around the world—of which only seven per cent are yet improved. Others care little for automobiles, and yet others have no curiosity whatever about alfalfa or the full names and addresses of the heads of families included in the census of 1900. But in a large and growing country it is safe to say that there actually are a very considerable number of persons interested in each of these subjects and glad enough to pay the cost price of monographs, pamphlets, or volumes dealing with them authoritatively. Documents on some subjects you can indeed get from the same place for nothing and so they become quite literally the free literature of a free people.

These subjects, taken from the hundred and eighteen pages of a recent monthly catalogue of United States public documents, are the merest hint at the surprising mass of printed matter put out in a single month by the United States Government. Incidentally the largest publishing concern in the country and with a "list" containing the widest variety of publications. Ostensibly, however, the list carries no fiction or poetry, except as it occasionally goes in for the music, songs, or mythology of primitive peoples. It is sent out by the United States Government, or regularly to certain designated libraries, or depositories throughout the country. In many of them it is undoubtedly consigned to the unwise oblivion of an undusted corner. But here in Boston it becomes part of what is today the second best collection of United States documents, the best collection being the property of Uncle Sam in his own library. Even there the collection is not as complete as it ought to be for in his youth Uncle Sam was very careless with the family records.

We have all heard more or less vaguely of these miscellaneous volumes, and, except for those of us who have had occasion to use them, the connotation of the words "public document" is rather stern and forbidding. That the subject matter catalogued in a single month should range from the Paleozoic age to the automobile age, from mites to meteors, from crabs to corruptions, and from Woolloomooloo Bay to Louis Agassiz is a surprising indication of the possibilities of the American public document as well as of the activities of the American private citizen. They have been sneered at in some quarters as a useless expenditure of paper and printer's ink, a yearly expense of something over \$5,000,000 for printing and binding that shows no balance of practical usefulness; and the fact that several million of them have accumulated uncalled for in the Washington office has been stated to prove it. On the other hand, many of them are so popular that they are widely called for that extra edition and so widely called for that extra editions are necessary, and many of the copies of earlier publications now remaining in Washington are so few in number that they come in the class of "rare books," although the Government is legally forbidden to take advantage of this quality in disposing of them.

The truth seems to be that here, as elsewhere in publishing, the attitude of the public mind toward any given publication can only be found out by publishing it, and the Government Printing Office has about the usual average of "best sellers." In this recent catalogue, for example, there is a reprint of the so-called "Horse Book"—a reprint of a paper published by the Animal Diseases of Horses published by the National Industries Bureau—which has three million total issue of more than three million copies. The special interests throughout the country know of these publications and use them, and the field they cover is so wide that one can hardly trace the intelligent man or woman who could look over the catalogue a single month without finding something of personal interest.

It would be difficult to trace the beginning of this system of diffusing miscellaneous knowledge through the medium of special papers written by experts and either sold at cost or distributed gratuitously to the citizens most interested in the special

to find what a hard time they had in getting together enough representatives to transact business.

The first entry in the journal of the Congress of the United States begun and held in the city of New-York on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine is as far from strenuous as anyone could imagine. "But a quorum of the whole number not being present, the House adjourned until tomorrow morning, eleven o'clock." Thursday morning found the new Congress in the same condition, and the first few pages of this first public document are a monotonous repetition. It was only after some twenty-five adjournments that a quorum was actually brought together and so it happened that the first United States House of Representatives actually began business on April Fool's day! Then if you want to get an idea of what is now meant by the public document you can look along the corridor of books and hardly see the end of the thousands of volumes that have since been printed and to which each succeeding month sees the addition of others.

The development is simply the development of the United States Government represented by book shelves, for here is the printed word of almost every act of every department. It is only when one gets it thus together in a comparatively small space that the full enormity of it seizes the imagination. When one realizes the contents of all these volumes, however fully one may admit that a goodly part of it will never again be consulted by human intelligence, one gets a vivid picture of a rich and powerful Government actively endeavoring to increase the prosperity and happiness of its citizens by the diffusion of such knowledge as may be useful to them—farmer, manufacturer, banker, merchant, scientist, inventor, newspaper writer, sociologist and so on indefinitely. The miscellaneous items of the monthly catalogue begin to fall into classification, and one begins to see how by degrees, moving from this to that and from that to the other, this remarkable publisher's list has reached its present dimensions.

First of all there were the actual reports of Congressional matters that had to be printed as a matter of record, but that few persons ever cared much about reading and these reports inevitably grew in volume—came to include other reports of committees, and of experts engaged by committees, and of war departments, and post office officials and of investigators concerning themselves with all sorts of matters connected with the Government of a large territory. All of which tended more and more toward making the Government a repository of useful information that was also of value to individual citizens; and to include the creation of special agencies to investigate and improve special phases of the national existence—the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, the Naval Observatory, the various bureaus of manufactures, plant industries, animal industries, fisheries, Indiana, entomology, weather and what not; the Hydrographic Office, the Land Office, the Experiment Stations Office, the Copyright Office and all the other offices.

There is no use in attempting to enumerate them. A mere suggestion shows why there is so much of popular interest and even cheerful entertainment concealed under the inauspicious title, "Public Documents," even as the dry and routine character of the earlier publications and the formidable statistics to which many of the later ones are necessarily devoted, help to establish the notion that to read them may be sometimes a duty, but never an enjoyment.

And yet—I have before me even at this moment a most delightful account of Peanuts: their culture and uses. It describes the peanut so intimately whenever I pass a peanut stand. I now know that strictly speaking the peanut is not a nut at all, but a ground pea, and that different localities call it the earthnut, groundnut, goober and pindar. I sense the mystery of the peanut, for none know its native habitat. I see in imagination the slave dealers of the seventeenth century gathering it in Africa and using it as food for their cargoes of unwilling passengers. I learn with pride that the weight of authority declares that this beneficent nut, or rather pea, is a product of our own continent, although, like the prophet, it had to be largely cultivated abroad before its virtues were recognized in the land of its probable, but doubtful, origin.

More than that, I know what its virtues really are, after a long period of belief that it was designed by Providence to be eaten in parks for the proper chastening of exclusive spirits who object to peanut shells. I learn that the wicked sometimes sell it to me in the shape of olive oil, and that it supplies a working substitute for lard, cottonseed and butter in cooking. That the oil having been pressed out of it, the residue, known as "peanut cake," makes a fine food for cattle, and is sometimes ground into flour and used by humans. The vines, too, when dried, become a nutritive hay readily eaten by them care must be but in feeding it to them care must be taken lest it give them colic. If I am looking for a new occupation I know how and where to plant my peanuts, and what to do with them, after harvesting, and a lot of information costs me nothing whatever but a letter to Washington. To me indeed the interest is only of such value as comes from a broader general cultivation, or a new point of view towards the peanut venter; but to the man who proposes to raise peanuts, about which there is really nothing undignified, it is a mighty well made and serviceable pamphlet.

made and hardly he added that this par-



WILLIAM F. KENNEY.
Named as Library Trustee by Mayor Fitzgerald
caused by the death of Solomon Lincoln.

The mayor also announced that he will send to the board the name of Charles L. Cooney of 384 Savin Hill av to be a trustee of the Insane hospital to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George H. Sargent.

William F. Kenney has been day editor of the Globe for 18 years and in this position has been identified with the growth of Boston for years. He is the correspondent of New York and western papers and in his leisure moments is a frequent contributor to weekly papers, magazines and other literary productions. He has been long connected with public school and library work and has collected a valuable private library. Mr. Kenney has lectured frequently on journalism and on other subjects.

Before taking up his permanent residence in this city several years ago, Mr. Kenney served 10 years on the Woburn school board and was its chairman. Partly through his influence and suggestion the Boston school committee a few years ago introduced short-hand and typewriting into the high schools of this city.

Mr. Kenney is married, has several daughters, his wife before marriage having been a well known contralto soloist. Miss Gulman of Waltham. Mr. Kenney is a member of several clubs, lives on Commonwealth av. Allston, and has a summer home at Amniquan, N. H. Golf and yachting are his recreations.

He was endorsed for the trusteeship by business men, clergymen of all denominations, artists and literary men.

The trustees of the public library, five in number, are appointed by the mayor, one each year, for a term of five years. The board at present is composed of four members, as follows, the expiration of their terms being given with their names: Thomas F. Boyle, 1912; Rev Dr. James de Normandie, 1910; Josiah H. Benton Jr., 1907; Dr. Thomas Dwight, 1908. The late Solomon Lincoln, in whose place Mr. Kenney is named by the mayor, was appointed for the term ending in 1911.

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It would be difficult to trace the beginning of this system of diffusing miscellaneous knowledge through the medium of special papers written by experts and either sold at cost or distributed gratuitously to the citizens most interested in the special topics. Like Topsy, it seems to have worried along without a genealogy, although one might perhaps say that the monumental "American Archives" compiled over half a century ago by Peter Force would serve as a grandfather. At all events, without Peter Force (who also, as a Government printer, invented the title "Blue Book" for certain Government publications in this country, and later had the satisfaction of seeing it adopted also by the British Government, which is now popularly supposed to have invented it) we should be infinitely poorer than we now are in the possession of Colonial documents. To Peter Force, moreover, the Boston Public Library owes an indirect debt of gratitude. In speaking of these earlier American documents the names of Force and Edward Everett are usually coupled, for it was through his acquaintance with Force that Edward Everett brought together his own collection, which doubtless contained many a duplicate from his friend's larger mass of material. Edward Everett gave his collection to the Boston Library, and Force eventually sold his to the National Government. After years of research he had accumulated some 22,000 books and 40,000 pamphlets dealing with the history of the Colonial period, many of them connected with the Colonial governments, and therefore a natural prologue to the governmental printing of the present.

But all these documents had no thought whatever of such a system as that represented by the popular science, in a good and legitimate sense of that much abused term, that plays so important a part in the work of the modern printing office. Early Government printing was confined to what was then considered purely governmental routine, although, as Government has since developed, the little monograph telling us about miles on poultry is today as much a part of that routine as the compilation of the census. To many a man who makes his living by raising poultry it is much more important—and that is the fundamental reason why it is unwise to criticize the seemingly enormous yearly expense of the Government print shop without examining it from the point of view of nearly every conceivable kind of honest citizen. But if we really want to see what was considered a public document when the Government started we can go to the library and examine the Journal of the first House of Representatives, which is Volume One in the Library collection. It is a dusty Volume One and you climb an iron ladder and turn on an electric light before you can find it in its dark corner. And then you have the little American Government standing before you almost pathetically. First of all, you are surprised to find that there are only eleven States in this Congress, having perhaps forgotten some of your school history and remembered only the thirteen stripes in the flag, and then you are still more surprised

this is that and from that to the other, and remarkable publisher's list has reached its present dimensions.

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It need hardly be added that this particular pamphlet is one of the publications of the Department of Agriculture. Of all the literature printed by the Government the activity of this department has perhaps attracted the most general notice. Observers of the results throughout the agricultural parts of the country are practically unanimous in the opinion that it has been a very good investment of Government money. A complete list of these agricultural publications counts up to something over two hundred and carries to the actual farmers, stock raisers and dairymen the latest results of the scientific work constantly being done at the various stations conducted by the Government. The list is sufficiently comprehensive to include such a title as "Beatifying the Home Grounds" as well as "Practical Suggestions for Farm Buildings." Many of the pamphlets, moreover, in this age of summer flitting from city to country, are by no means confined in interest to the permanent rural population. "How Insects Affect Health in Rural Districts" for example, might well be read and pondered by Mr. Cityman before he decides on the location in which he will install his family during next summer; and it would do the family no harm to have a practical knowledge of "Thirty Poisonous Plants." No one family, to be sure, is likely to meet the whole thirty, but any family is likely to meet one of them. And it is a rather surprising characteristic of these agricultural documents that they make their subjects interesting even to the casual and disinterested.

And this is true also of many another title in the average monthly catalogue of the publications in general. In the recent catalogue already mentioned one finds for example a volume devoted to the study of juvenile delinquency that would undoubtedly interest other persons than the sociologists for whom it is primarily printed; or again a report on the conditions and future prospects of the motor industry the world over which might certainly count upon a wide reading in this automobile generation. Many of the items suggest the pages of the popular magazines—barring the exposures, fiction, poetry and confidential whippers from the editor. But Uncle Sam adds to the distinction of running the largest publishing concern in the country the further distinction of spending very little money to advertise it. And the purpose of it, on this popular side, may be summed up in helping the individual to help himself, and so helping him to improve the condition of the entire country.

Boston Transcript

222 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1907

ALDERMEN DELAY ACTION

Subject of Market Lease Renewals Postponed for One Week—Dock and Garbage Disposal Reports

Action upon the renewal of the market leases was yesterday postponed by the Board of Aldermen for one week, after an unsuccessful attempt was made to have the matter referred to the Finance Commission.

The report of a majority of the committee was submitted by Alderman Baldwin and beside providing the thirty per cent increase, fixed the hour of opening at seven in the morning, the closing at five o'clock, except on Saturdays, when it is placed at nine o'clock, and Wednesdays in June, July and August, one o'clock on holidays, when on Monday or Saturday and Bunker Hill Day, the closing is fixed at 9 A. M.

Alderman Bell offered a minority report in favor of renewing the leases at the present rate; also that the hours of opening and closing be not changed. He was also against closing the markets in the afternoon on Wednesday, for the months of June, July and August.

There was a good deal of discussion on the subject, during which reference to the next city government was defeated by a tie vote, as follows: To refer—Bangs, Bell, Clark, Draper and Leary—5; opposed—Battis, Curley, Flanagan, Woods and Baldwin—5. Aldermen Berwin and Finigan did not vote and Alderman Whelton was absent.

Concurrent action was taken in the passage of the \$2,000,000 emergency loan order.

The Aldermen sustained the mayor in his veto of the items in the recent loan bill, \$50,000 for Rogers Park and \$5000 for the removal of the wall on Seaver street.

The board passed an order offered by Alderman Leary, in effect that the Supreme Court be petitioned to appoint a commission to consider the advisability of abolishing the grade crossings of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad in East Boston, especially at Maverick, Saratoga, Short and Marginal streets.

An order was passed transferring a portion of the old reservoir land on Parker Hill from the water to the fire department, upon which it is proposed to erect an engine house at a cost with equipments of \$15,000.

The nomination of William F. Kenney to be a library trustee was laid on the table for one week.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1875.

(Evening Edition, First Issued March 7, 1875.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, DEC 30, 1907.

BOSTON'S POLITENESS

New Yorker Met it on Every Hand.

Courtesy Extends Even to the Wording of Signs.

"And the Women—They're Just Fine."

"If I didn't catch cold so easily, I'd take off my hat every time any one said Boston to me," said a nearly bald New Yorker in the Tribune. "I'm just back after my first visit to that town—had a week there—and, say, such evidence of a superior erudition never confronted one outside an institution of learning."

"First thing when I landed at the South station, I asked a man who looked as if he might be the proprietor of a delicatessen store how I could get to the Public Garden. He said: 'I should advise you to go to the end of the station and take the elevated,' etc. 'I should advise you. Honestly I came near laughing in his face, it seemed so funny. Here in New York one would get 'Take the 'L' there and a wave of the arm in some general direction. Maybe he wouldn't even get that."

"It's more or less generally known, I suppose, that the street car conductors in Boston never yell 'Step lively!' or 'Use both feet getting on!' as they do here. At least I'd heard so and therefore expected to be treated in a gentle, ladylike manner. But I got a surprise, prepared though I was for the worst."

"When my car got to the base of Bunker Hill and my wife and I started toward the rear platform, which was crowded, the conductor called out from the middle of the car—what do you think? No, he didn't yell: 'Get on off, there!' He said—Gee! I hate to tell you, but it's true; he said: 'Vantage way, please!'"

"The missis was laughing as loudly as I was, and when we alighted she said: 'I didn't think we'd find any real Johnny Boston Beanses here, but we've encountered one the very first day.'"

"Erudition sticks out all over the town, too—erudition and a certain pleasing, though to a New Yorker startling, precision as to details. Several houses I saw in the neighborhood of Boston Tech and out on Massachusetts av had signs in the windows which read: 'TO BE LET.'"

"To be let? Very interesting, don't you think? And on several doors I saw signs one sees here, but 'not public.' Well, they tell me those little things mean a lot, that it's in them that Boston excels New York and every other place on the map."

"Lots of times here in New York

you've run up against what looked like a short cut to somewhere and been confronted by the sign 'Keep out,' haven't you? Well, you don't see any such in Boston, at least I didn't, and I nosed around the whole town, for I was a real tripper, with guide book in one hand and camera in t'other. Several signs I did see, however, broke the news to intending trespassers in this delicate way:

PRIVATE WAY.
No Passing Through.
"The same alley here, in all probability, would have been posted thus:

KEEP OUT.
Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted to the Full Extent of the Law.

In New York when they close a street for anything or nothing, the automobilist just bumps into a temporary fence, and is left to guess whether somebody's repairing the street or some mischievous boys have been at work. Maybe that 'Keep Out' sign hangs there. The Boston way is different. The sign on one closed street which I saw there read:

Steam Roller at Work
in This Street.
Not Open to Vehicles.

"Real nice of them to tell you why it is necessary for you to drive several blocks out of your way, wasn't it?"

"The people up there are just as nice as their signs, too. My wife and I had just put cricks in our respective necks scrutinizing the Sargent friezes in the public library, and had gone out into Copley sq, turned around as to directions, as we were every time we turned around as to persons. We wanted to see Harvard, but didn't know whether it was this way or that."

"A handsome, robust man of about 32 with a bulldog pipe in his teeth, was moseying down Boylston, st—nearly everybody moseys along in Boston, don't you know. Well, I made bold to ask him—please pardon me, but would he be so kind as to inform us where we might get aboard a street car that would convey us to Hawwawd—politeness and precision of grammar and pronunciation are contagious there; you fall victim to 'em quite unconsciously. Cross my heart and hope to burn forever more if this isn't what the robust man said, as he took his bulldog pipe from his mouth and lifted his hat very high to the missis."

"Certainly, sir; it will be a pleasure to aid you."

"He went to the curb and rubbered up and down the street, and then said: 'I don't see a Hawwawd caw now, but one will pass along this street soon. It will have a brown body and a sign which says 'Hawwawd Square.' That will take you to the Hawwawd Gate.'"

"Which way will the car go?" I asked, somewhat mortified, for I thought he'd think the question silly, but the kind man set me at ease instantly by a sweet, indulgent smile, which I'm glad the missis didn't see—she was looking for a brown caw."

"It goes west," he said. "Yes," said I, smiling in foolish fashion, so I gathered from the guidebook, but would you mind telling me which way is west?" It was cloudy. He smiled again and pointed.

"There's a Hawwawd caw," he said quickly. "You should pass to the opposite side of the street; the caw doesn't stop on this side."

"Thanks," said I, and "Thank you so much," said the missis, and we hurried after the caw—though there was no need to hurry for a Boston conductor never rings 'go ahead' when you're five or six inches from the step."

"And the Boston women—they're just fine! Nothing ostentatious or vulgar about them. Why, I don't believe I saw a marcel wave in the town, and, say, it was a relief. They're nice looking, understand, but their clothes don't scream."

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Established March 4, 1875.

(Evening Edition, First Issued March 7, 1875.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, DEC 31, 1907.

THE NEW LIBRARY TRUSTEE.

Mr. William F. Kenney's appointment as trustee of the Boston public library received yesterday unanimous confirmation by the board of aldermen. Having been named to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Solomon Lincoln, Mr. Kenney qualified for the office at once and assumes its duties. For many years the new trustee was identified with the conduct of the public schools of Woburn as a member of the school committee. He has long been interested in the problems arising from the growing intimacy and directness of the relations between the public school and the public library, and the range of his observation and study has been widened by extended service in the field of journalism.

January 7, 1907

PROGRESS FAILS TO MAKE LONG STOP AT LIBRARY

Leaves Four Ponderous Automobiles for Use of Branch Department and Two Are Now Racing For the Junk Heap.

Two months ago Progress, after being prodded some by a man who dared, marched right into the branch department of the Public Library, turned around, and walked right out again, leaving in its trail a score of its visit four ponderous automobiles, to be used in meeting to and from the outlying districts, loaded with books for the branches.

The march of progress is passing slow, yet nevertheless the custodian of the library juggernauts believes that even progress has something on his charges in the speed line, despite the fact that two of them, he solemnly swears, are engaged in a record-breaking neck and neck race to the scrap heap.

Would Have Been Thrown.

Had coming events cast even the lightest of shadows before, progress would not have been thrown and clinched then and there before it had time to even turn around, and then turned loose to continue its eternal onward march within the limits of Greater Boston, in four parts, one hitched to the best smelling end of each of the autos.

Passageway for progress and the four autos into the department was made by some talk, more talk and finally the decision passed up by the firm that formerly provided the horses and wagons that the rake-off wasn't enough. Then the man who dares of the branch department went to the boss and put it up plenty good and strong.

Refused to Be Moved.

Whereupon, in late October progress invaded the department with the smelly things in its train. The heart of the man who dared waxed exceedingly joyful, and the spirit of progress invaded everything therein, except the autos. They were water cooled and refused to be moved by spirits of any kind.

Experienced chauffeurs were evidently at a premium, for the department started to turn out some of its own. Four ex-knights of the reins were installed on the water-cooled wagons on half pay while they learned, whereupon the spirit of progress did a quick exit and small bunches of gloom germs began to gather overhead.

Gloom Germs Spread.

Feeding on the way the autos did not run on and the way that the men did run on whenever they got started on their half-pay-to-drive-a-water-wagon grievance, the gloom germs spread rapidly, soon forming a canopy of silver-lined clouds over the department. Only the autos refused to be moved by the gloom germs. They remained just as immovable as ever.

Every day, as a matter of routine, they were loaded and pushed off, leaving behind them many anxious hearts that didn't give a hang if they never came back. Then about sundown, when it was believed that the long overdue juggernauts had gone down with all hands on board, they would be reported one by one as in distress out in the wilds of suburban Boston.

Kick for More Money.

Finally, about a month ago, the near chauffeurs got real mad and put up a kick for more money, and the gloom germs were some more increased. They have been increasing ever since, until yesterday the man who dared dug holes through the prevailing atmosphere of indigo blue, and dodging bunches of gloom germs, delivered himself as follows:

"Say, if you want a story, why don't you get after those autos. They're working fine—not. Two of them are making a neck and neck race of it for the junk heap and the only thing that I am sore about is that the other two aren't past the half-way post yet. Me and my kingdom, with the four autos thrown in, for horses, four of them. You're on."

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1908

ESPERANTO TO AID WORLD PEACE

Could Be Made General in One Generation Through Public Schools

"Esperanto As the Solution of the Problem of World Peace" was the aspect of the new world language brought up in M. Edmond Privat's lecture at the Public Library last night. "With this universal language on the tongues of all nations," said M. Privat, "a thorough understanding of world subjects will do away with misrepresentations and reveal conditions of each country as they are."

There is also the advantage of having a medium of communication while travelling in foreign countries. M. Privat said in this connection:

"Anyone who is acquainted with travelling in foreign countries is familiar with the great difficulties in trying to be understood. The Esperanto which is now being studied along with the national language in many schools of Europe, was established twenty-one years ago by Dr. Zamenhoff, a Russian. The most-used words of each language were carefully gone over, and words like summer and winter, which are the same in almost every language, were added to the vocabulary of Esperanto. It is the best of each language with the bad left out."

On the practical side of adopting this language the speaker presented plans whereby, if the governments would teach the language in their public schools the next generation could converse with any foreign people.

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1908

The January number of Public Libraries opens with an article on "German Principles for Selection of Children's Books," by Miss A. M. Jordan, the children's librarian of the Boston Public Library. The article is largely devoted to the two books of Heinrich Wolgast of Hamburg, "Das Elend unserer Jugend Literatur" and "Vom Kinderschrifttum." Herr Wolgast is the editor of "Jugend-schriften-Warte," a Berlin monthly devoted to the criticism of children's books. His idea of the principle which should govern the choice and use of children's books is that they should always be considered as a means of education first, and of amusement, if at all, through the aesthetic pleasure they bring as works of art.

The Library of Congress contains, according to the latest report, 1,432,848 books and pamphlets, 454,618 pieces of music, 233,822 prints and 98,483 maps and charts. Its net gain during the past fiscal year was 34,001 books and pamphlets. The Yudin Library of more than 80,000 volumes relating to Russia and Siberia (mainly in the Russian language) was also acquired at a cost which nearly makes it rank as a gift. It required about three months to transport this library from Krasnoyarsk in Siberia to Washington. It has previously been described here. A collection of about 2000 works on Japan was also obtained for the national library by Dr. Asakawa of Yale. The superintendent of the building recommends that the southeast courtyard be filled with shelving and roofed over, making nine stories of new shelving.

January 12, 1908

The Librarian

A WEEK or two ago there were quoted in this column some remarks from the report of the committee on the administration of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The intent was to say that the committee paid Boston the usual "compliment of comparison," but it appeared in print "compliment of comparison." Beside this obvious misprint, the writer's attention has been called to the fact that the Pittsburgh committee made a rather curious statement about the public library system of this city when it said, "Some comparison of our library with other libraries, notably the Boston Public Library, has been made, but the conditions are scarcely comparable, the Boston library not having branches such as we have here, although they call them branches, but have resorted more to what we call 'stations.'" The system of branches here is further advanced, and each one of the branches is equal to a full-fledged library, the one in East Liberty being equal to a library for a city of 75,000 inhabitants.

To judge from the figures quoted as the municipal appropriation (\$300,000), the fifty-fifth report of the Boston Public Library was not at hand when these comparisons were made, but the fifty-fourth (for 1905-1906) had been issued. According to that report the total number of volumes in the ten branches of the Boston Public Library was 176,540. The Roxbury branch, with the Fellowes Athenaeum, had 55,584, and the Charlestown branch, 25,568. The smallest branch, that of West Roxbury, had 6389. The average was 17,654. The Boston report for 1906-1907 shows a branch total of 177,813, with an average increase to correspond.

The eleventh annual report of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for the year ending Jan. 31, 1907 (the latest issued, and the one from which the previous statements were quoted), gives the total number of volumes owned by its six branches as 94,195—an average of 15,699 plus. Their largest branch—the East Liberty—had 29,836 or 5122 less than the Charlestown branch, the second in numbers of the Boston system.

Ordinarily it is against the policy of this department of the Transcript to go into comparative statistics. They are often misleading, usually unfair, nearly always unproductive of valuable results, and almost universally uninteresting. It should be noted in this case that if the pamphlets are added to the Pittsburgh figures the total reaches 110,100, and the average 18,350. But since the remarks of the Pittsburgh committee were quoted here, it is but justice to the library of this city to make these statements. On any showing that the reports make it is not apparent how it can be said that the Boston Public Library has not "branches" in every sense, or that the branch system of the Carnegie Library is "further advanced" than that of Boston.

Boston Globe
January 13, 1908

LIBRARY READERS PREFER FICTION

Circulation in Outside
Towns 70 Percent.

Number Who Read Fiction or Serious
Matter is Not Known.

What proportion of the total circulation of the public library is made up of works of fiction? How many cardholders read fiction in comparison with the number of those prefer more serious reading? These questions cannot be answered at the Boston public library, because statistics of this sort for the whole institution are not compiled.

The classified circulation of 10 branches of the library for two years is, however, approximately as follows: Fiction for adults 36 percent, nonfiction for adults 18 percent, juvenile fiction 33 percent, juvenile nonfiction 12 percent.

Fiction for old and young thus forms about 80 percent of the total circulation of books in the 10 branches. The circulation of the books in the whole institution would perhaps show a somewhat smaller percentage of fiction.

In the Cambridge public library, according to the last report, 78 percent of the total circulation was made up of works of fiction.

In Somerville, where novel reading is said to be one of the chief forms of dissipation, the percentage of fiction drawn from the public library was 70.

Malden, however, beats these figures, the percentage there being 75.

Brookline, the home of wealth and culture, reports only 59 percent of fiction in the total circulation.

At the Newton free library works of fiction contributed 63 percent of the whole circulation.

At the Fitz public library in Chelsea fiction makes up 88 percent of the circulation, 46 percent being fiction for adults and 43 percent fiction for juveniles.

In so far as they show anything, these figures would appear to indicate that about 70 percent of the total circulation of the public libraries in greater Boston is made up of works of fiction. But there are no statistics to show what proportion of the cardholders read fiction and what proportion read more

solid literature. Nor is there any means of learning how many of the fiction readers are adults and how many are children.

One single gluttonous reader of fiction may devour 100 or more novels a year, which would tend to swell the total circulation of a library, while 10 or a dozen solid books a year would be ample for the average reader, for they might easily demand more hours of reading and study than 100 novels of the day, which tax the eyes rather than the brain.

Librarians say that thousands of novels are taken from the library and returned unread or but partly read. A page or a chapter or a glance at the end may convince the borrower that the book has no attraction for him and back it goes, but, of course, it has added to the total circulation.

Thus statistics of the fiction circulation of a library throw little light on the relative amount of light and heavy reading done by the total number of cardholders.

HERALD

in the Year

NO. 16.

(N. 16, 1908.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

The latest report of progress on the construction of the new public library building in New York shows that \$5,846,569 has been expended on it up to date, and that for the work remaining to be done about \$1,175,000 will be required, bringing the total cost of the building up to something over \$7,000,000. And this is exclusive of the cost of the site. Boston's new public library building is reckoned something of an architectural achievement, but in the matter of cost it cannot compare with New York's. The total cost of our public library building was \$2,746,934, and this sum included \$203,000 paid for the site.

Boston Advertiser
January 10, 1908.

PAY HIGH TRIBUTE TO LATE SOLOMON LINCOLN

Many high tributes to the late Solomon Lincoln were paid Saturday, when the Bar Association took action on his death.

Alfred Hemenway presided, and Robert M. Morse for the committee chosen for the purpose of submitting a series of appropriate resolutions, which were supported by ex-Gov. Long, Prof. John C. Gray, Lewis S. Dabney and H. M. Rogers.

Chief Justice Alken and Judges Sherman, Wait, Raymond and Morton were present when the resolutions were presented by Atty.-Gen. Malone and were ordered placed on the records of the court, Judge Morton making appropriate remarks on accepting them.

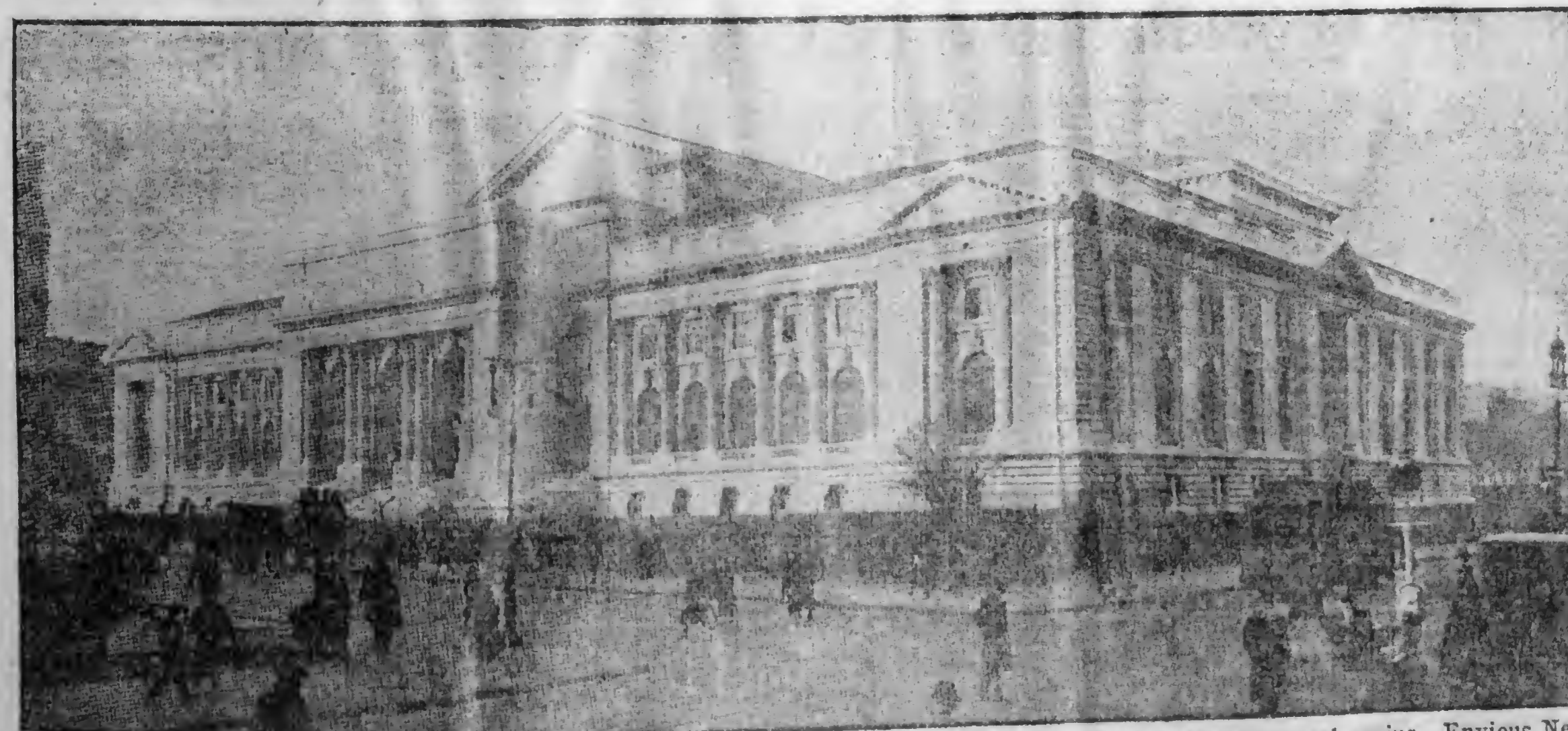
Judge Morton spoke in extremely laudatory terms of Mr. Lincoln's character as a man and ability as a lawyer, and continued:

"Though not perhaps a brilliant man, he had the solid qualities which win confidence and respect, and was free from the mean and petty vices of envy, hatred, malice and jealousy."

"If some of the things which I have said of him seem trite, it is well, it seems to me, to remember that in these days, when trust obligations seem to rest lightly on many who assume them, a leader of this bar owed his position in part at least to the fidelity with which he attended to the matters entrusted to his care."

Boston Post
January 13, 1908

The New Public Library Building for New York City



The New York Public Library, which will soon be open to the public, is being heralded as a monument of architectural genius. Envious New Yorkers are ready to declare Boston's Public Library eclipsed. The Boston Public Library building has been declared by many competent critics to be the finest example of architecture to be found in any public building in the country. The New York Library, situated at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, was erected at a cost of over \$7,000,000. It has a frontage of 390 feet and a depth of 270 feet. Carrere and Hastings, the famous New York architects, designed the building.

Boston Globe.
January 14, 1908

Best Fresh Eggs warranted Doz. 25c

Rose Milk 3 1/2 cans 28c
The regular retail price is 30c.

ALL BEST TEAS Lb. 25c

No higher price—regular 75c. quality. We carry all varieties—your choice of any grade at 25c.

BAZAAR COFFEE Lb. 18c

A deliciously smooth drinking coffee, and fully worth 35c. a lb.

Spices, 10c. pkgs. 7c Corn Starch 5c
Baking Powder..... 5c Extracts 10c
Best Eggs, doz. 25c Cocoa, 1/2 lb. 15c

Jell-O The Favorite Dessert, 2 Pkgs. 15c

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Published Every Day in the Year
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 16.

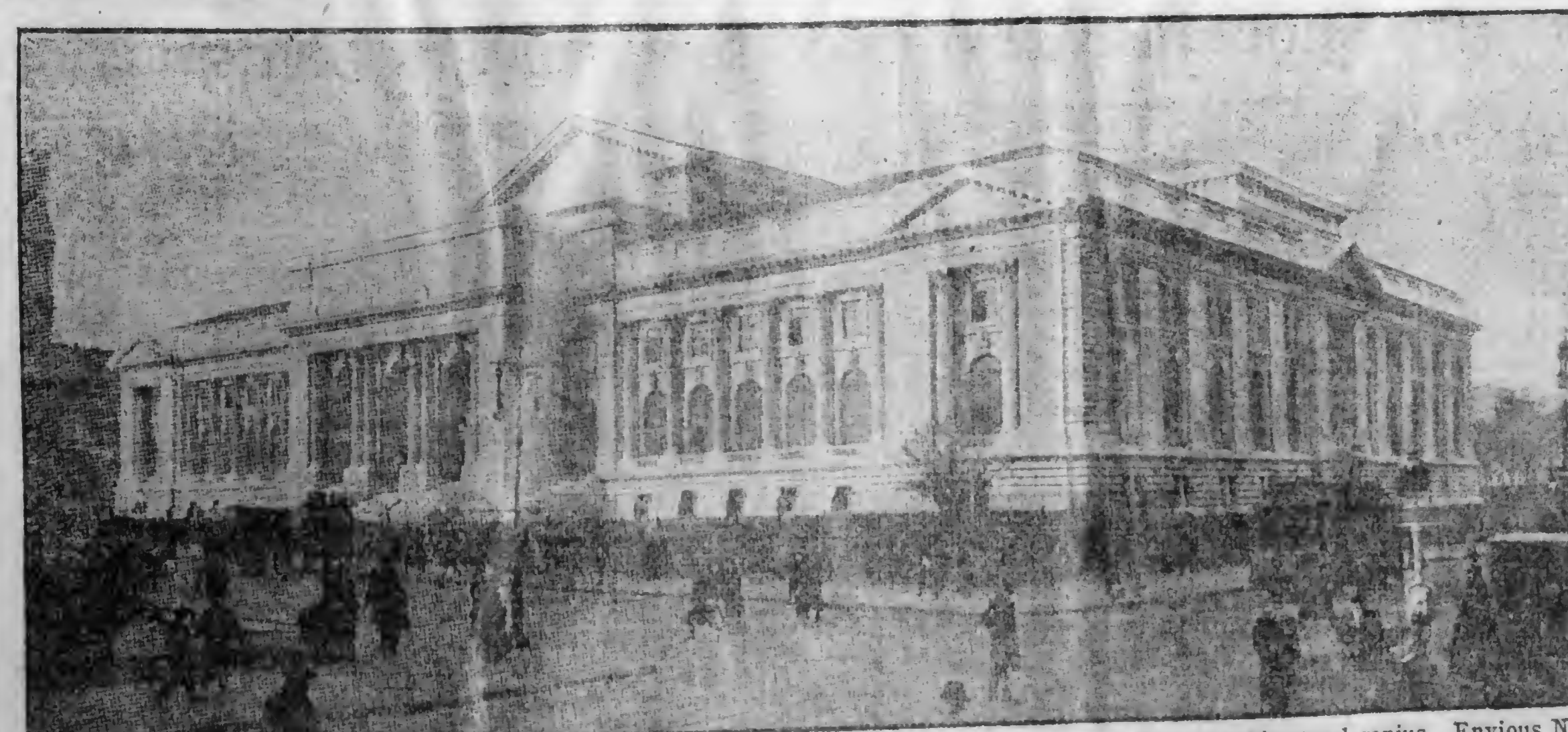
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Boston Globe
January 20, 1908

UNEMPLOYED IN FRONT OF LIBRARY WHEN POLICE BROKE UP MEETING



Boston American
Sunday.
January 19, - 1908

Exchange CENT A WORD.

BAKERS, RESTAURANTS, store fixtures and refrigerators, is largest in Boston for second-hand goods, cutting tables, tools, chairs, tables, computing stoves and gas ranges, every or store; second-hand dealers buy you; buy here at our big factory, 24 W. HILMAN CO., 10 and 12, 12th St.

20th Century Dictionaries, Cyclopaedia, Standard Library, Standard and complete libraries. Anyone who before adopting any other will call on you. Write to Mr. Worcester, Mass.

merchandise no matter where they and lowest cash price to A. H. H. 833 Union St., Lynn, Mass. of all kinds of merchandise prices prompt returns. Batah.

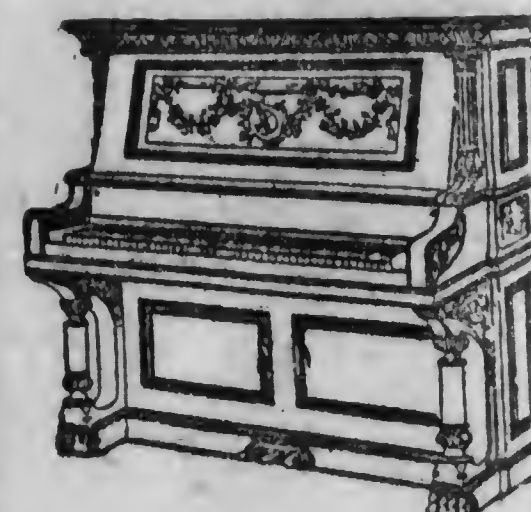
and making machine and com- ing \$45, can make big money for good talking machine outfit. A. H. H. 833 Union St., Lynn, Mass.

ALBIE'S, thanks to the Ameri- of our bargain lists which ap- pay in this column: stove, \$9 office and restaurant fixtures of Hanover.

AWAY will exchange for cash, brown jacket and skirt, heavy ma- of nice dishes and a few good pictures, very cheap. Call 304 Boston, MRS. HULLER.

records exchanged; very fine

PIANO BUSIN



S REAL I
mack Street, Dagge
TELEPH

Doing AT A S

them who have been this month out, and hav- own price, so we will at our big sale—It's a money, but what can we will—so come up a

\$5 Down—\$1 a

- THESE PRICES C
- CHICKERING UPRIG
 - VOSE UPRIGHT
 - EMERSON UPRIGHT
 - IVERS & POND UPRI
 - HALLET & DAVIS U
 - MASON & HAMLIN U
 - MARTIN BROS.
 - KRANICH & BACH
 - JACOB BROS.' UPRI
 - STEINHART UPRIGH

DELIVERED I

ROXBURY STO

Open Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings till 9 o'clock

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
Largest music house in the world, writes: "The

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1908

COLONIAL BOOKS EXHIBITED

Collection from the Massachusetts Depart- ment of the Jamestown Exposition Is Now Displayed in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library

Book lovers who did not have an oppor- tunity to visit the Jamestown Exposition have a chance to see the remarkable col- lection of colonial books which formed an important part of the Massachusetts ex- hibit there, for the collection, with the exception of ten items, some of which are of first importance, has been placed on exhibition in the Fine Arts room of the Boston Public Library. The Boston exhibit has one mark of superiority over that at Jamestown, for it has an original copy of one of the world's most precious books, the first printed in the Colonies, and the Jamestown Exposition had this only in fac- simile. This is "The Bay Psalm Book," printed by Stephen Day in Cambridge in 1640. The Public Library owns two of the ten known copies of this book, the last copy of which was sold at private sale for \$10,000. The collection includes not only books owned by the Public Library, but some from Harvard, the Boston Athenaeum, and several private collectors, notably Frederick L. Gay of Brookline and Wil- liam Green Shillaber of Boston.

Perhaps the best-known work in the col- lection, outside of the "Bay Psalm Book," is Eliot's "Indian Bible," lent by the Ath- enaeum. The book is very rare, and it is stated that only one absolutely perfect copy of the first edition is known. An im- portant and valuable work in the cases is which is loaned by Mr. Shillaber. This was printed by John Foster, the first printer in Boston, in 1680. It was the first system of discipline for the churches in New Eng- land, which in 1640 numbered thirty-five (of the Congregational creed), but which had no real unity. Mr. Shillaber also loans Samuel Moody's rare sermon, "The Dole- ful State of the Damned; Especially such as go to Hell from under the Gospel," printed in Boston in 1710. Moody was an

Juneau, Alaska, Jan. 24—It is feared that the mail steamer

Company sent a tug to the relief of the

Company & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking

she carried any passengers last night. The

New York office it was not known whether

passenger and freight service, but at the

this city. The Stearns was engaged in both

this morning enroute from New Haven to

Winds Point while enroute from the East River

New York & New Haven, went ashore at

Staten of the Stearns line plying between

New York, Jan. 24—The steamer John H.

Hiver

New York-New Haven line vessel

STEAMER STARN GOES ASHORE

trolley traffic was badly hampered.

and steam trains were very late and

slowly to several miles an hour, and the

station registered a wind velocity of from

gauge at the Haverhill's feet life-saving

the roads were very hard. The wind

fallen, and it was a foot of snow had

force last night and continued unabated to

of blizzard proportions which has struck

Newport. It is Jan. 24—The first storm

Shipping tied up and land traffic

FOOT OF SNOW AT NEWPORT

[illegible]



Geo E. Littlefield



Frederick L. Gay

VISITORS to the Boston public library, the Harvard college library, or the Athenaeum, where the public may see more early Colonial books than elsewhere in New England, are struck by the preponderance of religious treatises, sermons, and dogmatic tomes among the first books printed in the colonies.

Religious titles now obscure in their meaning, and the brown pages of the ancient volumes, make them uninviting to the casual observer, who by no stretch of the imagination can see anything vital in them.

Yet these same books are the sources of the historian's earliest information about the colonists who first came to these shores.

They are mainly religious because the burning questions of the day were religious, the very presence of the colonists here being due to their inability to accept the religious forms decreed by the king of England.

The ministers in those days were the intellectual leaders of the community, and the only members of it, with rare exception, who wrote books, or had the means to print them.

The theology in their works was as dry and hard as a bone, according to modern estimates; but interspersed with it was considerable information about social conditions in the settlements, the moral attitude of the people, their relations with the Indians, and other things with which the scientific historian can reconstruct the life of those times.

Besides this, there are certain extraneous facts about many of the early writers, their little follies and weaknesses, that give, when known, a human touch to their works, and invite the observer to look more closely into the yellowed volumes in which they are preserved.

Nations First Literature.

Of such rare books as these 70 volumes formed a part of the Massachusetts exhibit at the tercentennial exhibition at Jamestown, Va., last summer.

These 70 volumes, some of them priceless, all very rare and not a few humbly odd, form the subject of an unusual catalog recently issued by Frederick Lewis Gay of Brookline, a member of the club of Odd Volumes.

When the books were loaned to the exposition, by libraries and individuals in Boston, a brief catalog of their title pages was prepared, and formed a small part of the general catalog of the Massachusetts exhibit. As such a list was of value only to bibliophiles, who know the character and value of the books, Mr. Gay caused to be prepared another, which would have value as a history of the books contained in the collection.

The result is a handsomely printed pamphlet of 75 deckle-edged pages, containing copious notes giving the histories of the books, and little anecdotal touches regarding their authors, which touches regarding the volume an odd and interesting commentary on early colonial literature and writers.

The notes were written by George E. Littlefield, the Boston authority on colonial books, under whose direction the loan collection for Jamestown was made. He compiled the work in pursuance of a general plan to show that colonial literature was by no means confined to sermons and almanacs, as many historians have declared; that many American literatures began with the arrival of the Pilgrims and the Puritans on the shores of New England, and that our early New England ancestors were able and did produce literature.

not only in the widest sense, but also in the limited sense of belles lettres, including poetry and history.

How well the author of the notes succeeded in showing this is attested by the character of his work.

No attempt was made to present the works of all the colonial writers, but the list embraced books on philosophy, biography and poetry as well as on the main subject of the period, theology. The writers including Thomas Shepard, John Cotton, John Eliot, Nathaniel Ward, Anne Bradstreet, Michael Wigglesworth, William Hubbard, and Increase and Cotton Mather and others.

The notes show minute knowledge of the times in which the books were written, and afford many pleasing sidelights on the writers, such as collectors cherish. They are, in fact, also a guide to subjects and terms so old as to mean but little to the present generation, so great has been the development of this country since those early dark years of the first century of white men in New England.

With each year these works grow more rare. Some exist in only a few known copies, like "The Whole Booke of Psalmes," translated in New England between 1635 and 1640, when it was printed. Of this not more than 10 copies of the original issue are known to exist, only four of which are perfect. John Eliot was one of its translators, and the experience thus gained helped him in later years, when he translated books into the Indian language, including his famous Bible.

The Eliot Indian Bible.

One of the rarest books in the catalog is Eliot's Indian Bible. Its title page is as follows:

Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God Nanneoswe Nukkon Testament. Ne queshkinnumuk nashpe Wuttinnemnon Christ non asoowesit John Eliot, Na-hohtoeu outchetot Printeuquomuk, Cambridge. Printenoon nashpe Samuel Green. MDCLXXXV.

The note accompanying it describes it as follows:

"A monument to the patience, perseverance and erudition of Rev. John Eliot, the Roxbury minister and apostle to the Indians. The production of this book required nearly 20 years of constant labor. In order to Christianize the Indians Eliot found it necessary to learn the Indian language. He familiarized himself with their manners and customs, and acquired their language by conversations on all subjects.

"As they had no written language he was obliged to construct one for them, in which task he was greatly assisted by an intelligent Indian, who had been taken prisoner in the Pequot war, and whom he engaged as a servant in his own family. He also taught the Indians to read and write, and educated some young Indian youth to go among the other Indians as missionaries.

"Eliot especially desired and ardently longed for printed copies of the Holy Bible in the Indian language, into which he had translated it, but the expense he had translated it, but the expense of printing forbade. The matter, however, was brought to the attention of the corporation for the promoting and propagating of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England, a society which had been formed in London in 1649 for the advancement of civilization and Christianity among the Indians.

"It agreed to assume the expense of printing, and in 1661 the New Testament was published at Cambridge, Mass., having been printed by S. Green.

could enter a house through a keyhole. He was active in prosecuting the witch until in October, 1692, his own wife was accused of witchcraft. This was a personal application of the delusion which had not been contemplated, and caused him to view it from a different standpoint. Of course his wife could not be a witch, and the spell was broken.

"The results of his investigations were published in 1702 in 'A Modest Inquiry, etc.' After discussing the subject of witchcraft, in the closing chapter he says: 'We have cause to be humbled for the mistakes and errors which have been in these colonies, in their proceedings against persons for this crime above 40 years and downward, but I would come yet nearer to our times and bewail the errors and mistakes that have been in the year 1692; in the apprehending to many we may believe were innocent, executing of some I fear, not to have been condemned.'"

Cotton Mather's Angels.

Increase Mather's celebrated "Discourse Concerning the Nature and Power of Holy Angels" is accompanied by the following mention of that worthy divine's beliefs:

"Two books in one volume, by Rev. Increase Mather, at that time president of Harvard college. In the first book he asserts his belief in the existence of angels, both holy and fallen; that they are real beings; that the holy angels are to wait upon the Lord and do his pleasure, and that the church of God is the especial object of their care and tutelage; that the fallen angels, who were once without sin, God has made examples of judgment without mercy.

"The second book is 'A Disquisition Concerning Angelical Apparitions, on the second page of which the author says: 'We in New England have lately seen not only miserable creatures pinched, burnt, wounded, tortured by invisible agents, but some ecstatic persons, who have strongly imagined that they have been attended with celestial visitants revealing secret and future things to them which if it should appear to be diabolical imposture or the effect of an hurt imagination only, or both, it may (if not timely prevented) be of dangerous consequence to themselves or others; on which occasion the reasonable question or case of conscience which I am desired to express my sentiments concerning is whether angelical apparitions may in these days be expected; and if so how they may be discerned from Satanical illusions.'"

An Early History.

Thomas Prince's "Chronological History of New England," the first American dictionary of dates, a veritable monument to patience, published in 1736, is followed by a note in which a glimpse is caught of the reverend scholar, proud of his achievement, in the house of representatives of the general court, presenting copies of his book, for the journal of the house contains this entry:

"The house being informed that Rev. Mr. Thomas Prince was at the door, and desired admittance, ordered, that Mr. Prince be admitted into the house, and coming up to the table, he addressed himself to Mr. Speaker and the House in the following manner, viz, Mr. Speaker, I most humbly present to your honor and this honorable House the first volume of my Chronological History of New England, which at no small expense and pains I have composed and published for the instruction and good of my country. And then he made comment of one of the books to Mr. Speaker by presenting it to him, and another he presented to and for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, and laid it on the table, and then withdrew."

A Liberal Author.

One more abstract may be made from this striking catalogue, dealing with a black sheep of the colony, a graceless chap who was neither a minister nor a settler, but something of a rover.

This was Thomas Morton, gentleman. His book, "New English Canaan," was published in Amsterdam and is very rare. The copy seen in the collection was loaned by Mr. Gay. The note on this rare book is as follows:

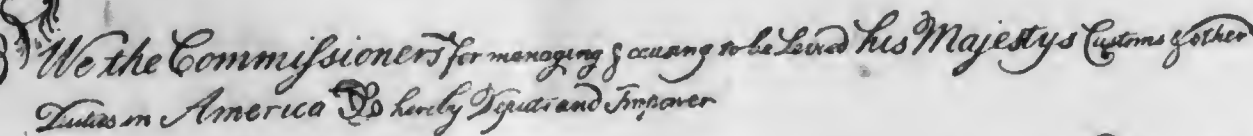
"Thomas Morton of Clifford's inn, gentleman, came to Plymouth in June, 1622, and after inspecting the country returned to England in September of the same year. He returned in 1623 and took up his residence at Mare-Mount, now Quincy.

"He was of a jovial and roistering disposition, and his actions were displeasing to his Plymouth neighbors, especially in his erection of a maypole and dancing around it with the Indians. Also, he supplied the Indians with arms, in order that they might hunt for him. This had been prohibited, as it was considered prejudicial to the safety of the colonists.

"Accordingly he was arrested, tried, found guilty, and sent a prisoner to England in 1623. He returned in August, 1625, as secretary to Allerton, but soon found his way back to Mare-Mount. He was again arrested and sent as a prisoner to England in 1629. He now wrote 'New English Canaan,' having, as he says in his book, had '10 years' knowledge and experiment of the country.' It is said to have been first published in 1622. It is divided into three books, the first treating of the Indians, the second of the natural history of the country, the third of the people there and his own sufferings.

The third part is written in allegorical style, the principal characters appearing under fictitious names. Naturally the book is not complimentary to the New England people. Morton returned in 1640, was again arrested, tried for the libels his book was said to have contained, found guilty, and fined £100. He was allowed to go to Agamenticus, where he died two years later."

Hon Whitelaw Reid Sends Proof From Original Copper Plate of
Commission Given Boston Customs Officials
in Reign of George III.



The Boston public library has just come into possession of a rare document, and one which is of much historic interest. It is a proof on parchment from the original copper plate of the form and commission given the Boston customs officials by the "commissioners for managing and causing to be levied his majesty's customs and other duties in America." It was issued under George the Third, and is valued, owing to its inscription and the unusual powers given the customs officials, it may be considered one of the causes of the revolution of that day.

The original copper plate was one of the things which the London customs officers, which was saved from the destructive fire which practically destroyed the famous old Custom House. The plate is of a rectangular shape, and is about 12 inches, and is ornamented with the old style of "pen flourishes" at the top. The words "Boston" and "1763" are clearly emphasized in a quaint old English ornamented capital letter. As a whole it is very beautiful.

The plate was only recently discovered and a few proofs of it were then presented to Hon Whitwell Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, and he has decided one of these three proofs

Mr. Reid has forwarded to the Boston Public Library with the following letter:

"Librarian Boston Public Library, Boston.

"Sir:—One if the few articles of antiquarian value which survived the conflagration by fire in 1814 was the original copper plate of the form of the seal of the customs officers in Boston during the 17th years immediately following the Revolution. A few impressions taken from this plate, on my recent leave of absence they sent me three copies to be distributed to the three of our institutions in the United States. I should think them of sufficient interest to be placed in your collection. I felt sure that one of these would be considered worthy of preservation. I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"Your obedient servant,

"Librarian Wadlin immediately wrote and thanked Mr Reid for the gift of the plates. The words of the letter were:

"To all people to whom these presents shall come,

"I, the commissioners for managing and causing to be printed this majestic customs seal, do hereby depute and

[illegible]

Published Every Day In the Year.
VOL. CXXIII. NO. 29.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1908.

CAUSE OF WAR IN CITY.

Proof of Customs Commissions by
George III. in Public Library.

To the collection of rare historic documents at the Boston Public Library has just been added a proof from the original copperplate of the form and commission of the Boston custom officials in the reign of George III.

This document, owing to the unusual powers given custom officials, was one of the causes of the revolutionary war. It gave power "for and in behalf of his Majesty" to "seize, detain, and sell" the goods and other duties in America.

The original of this was one of the most precious articles of antiquarian value which survived the destruction of the London Custom House in 1834 and was recently discovered. Three of the proofs, struck off on parchment, were presented to the American ambassador to Great Britain, to present to such American institutions as he should wish to in 1834 and which he has written to thank Mr. Nathan for the gift.

Boston Record
January 29, 1908.

**COPY OF COMMISSION
TO BOSTON OFFICIALS**

Ambassador Reid Sends to Public Library Proof From Ancient Plate Found in London.

A most unusual document has been presented to the Boston Public library by Whitelaw Reid in the shape of a proof from the original copper plate of the commission given to the custom officials of the port in the reign of King George III.

This document in the original, might be called one of the causes of the revolution, as its arbitrary powers did much to provoke enmity between the colonies and the mother country.

The original copper plate was one of the few things in the London custom house which was saved from the destructive fire which practically consumed that famous building in 1814.

Boston Traveler

January 30, 1908

TALK ON PRINTING

Free Lecture Series Opens in Public Library Tonight.

The first of these free lectures on printing in the Boston Public Library course will be given this evening. The first lecture, "Modern Printing Establishments and Their Output," by Henry L. Johnson, will be devoted to the new styles of buildings and the printing of illustrated works.

The second lecture, Feb. 27, is on "Distinctive Types of American Illustration," by Charles H. Caffin, the art critic of New York. The third, on March 12, will be on "Design and Color Painting," by Henry T. Bailey. These lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 30.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1908.

LECTURES ON PRINTING.

First of Series in Public Library Hall
This Evening.

The first of three free lectures on printing in the Boston Public Library course will be given this evening. The first lecture, "Modern Printing Establishments and Their Output," by Henry Lewis Johnson, will be devoted to the new styles of buildings and the printing of illustrated works.

The second lecture, Feb. 27, is on "Distinctive Types of American Illustrations," by Charles H. Coffin, the art critic of New York, will be of especial interest to the large number of designers and illustrators as well as to publishers and printers.

The third lecture, on March 12, will be on "Design and Color in Printing," by Henry Turner Bailey. All of these lectures will be fully illustrated by stereopticon views and no tickets of admission are required. The course is given in the Lecture Hall, Boylston street entrance, Boston Public Library, at eight o'clock.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, JAN 31, 1908.

LECTURE ON PRINTING.

Henry Lewis Johnson Says Boston and Cambridge Lead in Genuine Book-Making.

In spite of the cold the large lecture hall of the public library was nearly filled last evening, many attendants being printers, at Henry Lewis Johnson's lecture on "Modern Printing Establishments and Their Output."

The lecture was illustrated with a splendid series of lantern slides showing not only some of the best examples of latter-day book composition, commercial work, and binding, but also pictures of the exteriors and interiors of some of the finest printing offices in this country and Europe.

Mr. Johnson said printing has come to be one of the foremost industries in the United States, the output amounting to about \$9 per capita, or \$90,000,000 annually. It is the greatest industry in Boston and ranks second in metropolitan Boston. The first book printing in the United States was done in Boston, or more strictly speaking, in Cambridge, and today Boston and Cambridge together hold the premier position in genuine bookmaking. New York is first in the matter of magazine printing, with Chicago and Philadelphia next in magazine and commercial printing. About 90 percent of the educational books used in the United States are printed in Boston and vicinity, and more "standard literature" than in any other place in the country.

Boston Transcript

222 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908

Lectures on Printing

The first of the series of three lectures on printing in the Boston Public Library course will be given on Thursday evening. As printing and publishing rank first in importance in Boston proper and third in greater Boston, these lectures will concern personally those who are engaged either directly or indirectly in printing and allied lines.

The first lecture, "Modern Printing Establishments and Their Output," by Henry Lewis Johnson, will be devoted especially to the new styles of buildings and the printing of illustrated works.

The second lecture, Feb. 27, on "Distinctive Types of American Illustrations," by Charles H. Coffin, the art critic of New York, will be of especial interest to the large number of designers and illustrators as well as to publishers and printers.

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Boston Transcript

222 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908

NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY PRESIDENT

Rev. James De Normandie Elected Head of Board of Trustees

Election of Rev. James De Normandie, minister of the First Religious Society of Roxbury, to the presidency of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, was the chief business of a special meeting of the board, held late yesterday afternoon in the trustees' room at the library. At the same time, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., was elected vice president of the board, in which office he succeeds Dr. De Normandie, who has served in that capacity and who now, as president, takes the place of the late Solomon Lincoln.

Rev. James De Normandie was appointed a trustee of the Public Library in April, 1895. He long has been well known as the pastor of the old church in Eliot square, Roxbury, rich in history and tradition, whose first church edifice was erected in 1632, and whose present beautiful, old-fashioned, two-story building is 101 years old.

Dr. De Normandie was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, and is descended from a Huguenot family which settled in that State in 1706. He entered Antioch College at its opening in 1853 under Horace Mann, then the most distinguished educator in America. He was graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in 1862, and was called to Portsmouth, N. H., where he became prominent as a preacher and a writer. For some time he was connected with the Unitarian Review in an editorial capacity, and in 1882 he took full charge of the publication. The next year he received calls from several prominent churches and accepted that from the Roxbury Parish. For twenty-one years Dr. De Normandie was connected with the Portsmouth Athenaeum, and he long has been president of the Pelham Athenaeum of Roxbury.

Boston Transcript

222 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1908

Timothy Cole's Wood Engravings

The exhibition of Timothy Cole's wood engravings, which is to be opened at the Boston Public Library next week, will contain a selection of the numerous fine blocks he has made for the Century Magazine after the paintings of the masters of the various European schools. He has reproduced twenty-six of the works of the Italian masters, including Fra Angelico, Bartolommeo, Giovanni Bellini, Botticelli, Correggio, Leonardo da Vinci, Francia, Giorgione, Giotto, Benozzo Gozzoli, Fra Filippo Lippi, Filippino Lippi, Simone Memmi, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Tintoretto, Titian and Paul Veronese. Of the old Dutch masters he has engraved twenty-one blocks after the originals by Hals, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens, Vermeer, Van der Helst, TerBorch, Cuyp, De Hooch, Bol, Flinck, Maes, Paul Potter Teniers, and Quinten Massys. His subjects from the Spanish school include examples of Velasquez, Murillo, Zurbarán, Goya, Cano, El Greco and Luis de Morales, and the British school is generously represented by reproductions of the works by Constable, Cotman, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Landseer, Lawrence, Morland, Ople, Raeburn, Reynolds, Romney, Turner, Wilkie and Wilson.

DE NORMANDIE LIBRARY HEAD

The Rev. James De Normandie, pastor of the First Religious Society of Roxbury, was yesterday elected president, and Josiah H. Benton, Jr., vice-president, of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library.

The election took place at a special meeting of the board in the trustees' room in the library building, held for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Solomon Lincoln, the president of the board, who died several months ago.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First issued Oct 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, FEB 1, 1908.

HEAD OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD.

Rev James De Normandie, 12 Years a Trustee, Elected
President to Succeed the Late Solomon Lincoln.



REV JAMES DE NORMANDIE.

The board of trustees of the Boston public library held a meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the trustees' room. The principal business transacted was the election of Vice President, to succeed the late Solomon Lincoln, and Col J. H. Benton as vice president.

Rev James De Normandie was appointed a trustee of the public library in April, 1895. He has long been well known as the pastor of the First Religious society of Roxbury, rich in history and tradition, whose first church edifice was erected in 1622, and whose present beautiful, old-fashioned, two-story building is 164 years old.

Dr De Normandie was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, being descended from a Huguenot family which settled in that state in 1706. He entered Antioch college at its opening in 1853, under Horace Mann, then the most distinguished educator in America. He was graduated from the Harvard divinity school in 1862, and was called to Portsmouth, N. H., where he became prominent as a preacher and a writer. For some time he was connected with the Unitarian Review in an editorial capacity, and in 1882 he took full charge of the publication. The next year he received calls from several prominent churches and accepted that from the Roxbury church.

For 21 years Dr De Normandie was connected with the Portsmouth Athenaeum, and he has long been president of the Fellows Athenaeum of Roxbury.

SUNDAY HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., No. 33.

SUNDAY, FEB. 2, 1908.

PRESIDENT DE NORMANDIE.

The election of the Rev. Dr. De Normandie to the presidency of the board of trustees of the Public Library, as successor to the late Solomon Lincoln, is a well deserved recognition of the scholarly attainments, as well as of the long and devoted service, of a library trustee. President De Normandie will give dignity and character, as well as fidelity and efficiency, to the headship of the institution in which all Bostonians take so much pride.

Boston Sunday Herald
February 2, 1908

ENGRAVINGS BY COLE.

Work of Eccentric to Be Exhibited in
Boston Public Library.

An exhibition of the wood engravings of Timothy Cole, who has been styled the oddest and most original of eccentrics, will be held at the Boston Public Library next week.

An Englishman by birth, an American by adoption, Timothy Cole became a wood engraver by accident. It was the Chicago fire that placed him at the head of wood engravers today. In his younger days the boy's devotion was divided between his violin and engraver's tools. Then came the fire, which destroyed the violin, and the boy turned to his engraver's tools.

For a while Cole was a teacher of his craft. He has been known to keep his pupils from their work for hours by a hundred mischievous tricks, then settling down to hard labor gain results on the blocks that were the wonder and admiration of all.

His home life has been marked by eccentricity. A board has been his bed. His food for years has been water, fruit and nuts. He keeps his face and head clean shaven, while blue jeans compose his costume.

His love for children is one of his chief characteristics. He has been known to use his utmost skill in decorating an Easter egg to please some child. His romps with the children of the neighborhood in Brussels, Belgium, where he now lives, are the talk of those who live about him.

What Can the Public Libraries Do for the Industrial Needs of the Community?

... Answered by ...

Dr. Horace G. Wadlin,
Librarian, Boston Public Library.

Sam Walter Foss,
Librarian, Somerville Public Library.

Hiller C. Wellman,
Librarian, Springfield Public Library.

George W. Rankin,
Librarian, Fall River Public Library.

so far as may be done by books—whether the workers are professional men, mechanics, farmers or women in the home, is not only an important and useful function of the public library, but one that appeals especially to the hard-headed taxpayer. Many a man with little respect for "belles-lettres" values an institution that promotes the city's industrial welfare.

Samuel C. Hallam

THE LIBRARY WELCOMES THE SERIOUS—

Dr. Horace G. Wadlin.

THE public library provides for the industrial worker the books that can help him to better work and higher pay. It provides opportunities in this direction never before open, not yet fully used, and only partly appreciated. Nevertheless, many, young men especially, are using them to their own profit, and ultimately to the benefit of the community. Others will follow their example, as the advantages become more clearly seen.

It is unfortunately true that many persons have been drawn into our industries without much preparation. They have, so to speak, drifted into them, pressed by the necessity of earning a living, without training in an industrial school, and, under the conditions of the modern factory system, even without such training as the old apprentice system provided. Their knowledge is limited to what they can pick up in the place into which they drift. They usually become mere cogs in a machine, without individual initiative, doing one of a few things well, but without hope of advancing to the higher positions, which require a foundation of technical knowledge only to be obtained from books.

It goes without saying that the more a man knows the more useful he becomes, and the knowledge and experience of the past is crystallized in books. The men who have advanced in the modern world, which is distinctively a world of industry, are those who have supplemented native talent and keen observation of men and things by wide reading. Formerly books were hard to obtain. The boy Lincoln reading at night the coveted volumes by the light of the log fire, the printer's apprentice Franklin, going without bread that he might possess books, these are types of the hard conditions under which, in the old days, the influence of the printed book operated to enlarge the individual life.

But today the public library, practically everywhere, supplies freely all these indispensable aids. Its attendants are ready to counsel and advise those who need help in selecting the best books. No one need hesitate to ask for such help. The modern library is, above all things, a democratic institution, and welcomes those who come to it with a serious purpose.

Besides the books of general information, useful to every industrial worker, the library supplies the special books relating to the various industries, books on building, on metal working, on the textile processes, on agriculture, on industrial chemistry, on the culture, on industrial electricity, and new developments in electricity, and many others. These enable a workman to obtain a broad general view of his trade, or of the sciences which affect it, a view he seldom gets in the shop or factory. There are also books on design, and on elementary mechanics, adapted to the comprehension of the ordinary workman or woman, not written in terms that presuppose a college education. Many books, especially those treating of the fine art side of industry, are so expensive that the wage earner cannot himself buy them, even if disposed to do so. These, too, well-equipped public libraries supply, and it so displays and advertises its resources that those who would benefit by them may know where and how they can be used.

The larger libraries in industrial towns also do useful work by means of exhibitions and lectures on industrial subjects, intended to improve the taste and standard of skill among

Coopers and carpenters, tinmiths and plumbers, should find as much technical help upon its shelves as clergymen and professors; and the mason's apprentice should be treated with as much regard and generosity as the college student. The young man from a pork-packing establishment, or a soap factory should not be allowed to go out empty-handed any more than the scholar who asks for the dramas of Euripides or the works of Kant. In fact, it is well to treat the soap man with even greater consideration than the scholar; for the soap man may feel bunglingly helpless in a library, where the scholar feels very much at home.

And right here, perhaps, is the whole secret. Industrial workers have hitherto, on the whole, kept out of public libraries because of a suspicion—perhaps not entirely without foundation—that they are not wanted there. They are suspicious that they do not know the etiquette of the place. They look upon it as a proper resort for men with bulging heads, but not the place for men with calloused hands. It has taken a generation of cold exclusiveness to generate this idea; but a generation of kindly tact and brotherly sympathy will eradicate it. Let the industrial workers know that all that book reviews and trade journals can tell them may be had from their public libraries for the asking, and we can change the bulk of our American youth in a generation from a horde of aimless bunglers to a well drilled army of artisans and masterful and productive men.

After all this is done, if the industrial workers will not come to the public library, carry the public library to them. Make distributing stations, if possible, of the great manufacturing plants, the factories and the big shops. It will be easy to get the cooperation of the manufacturers, for they all prefer experts to bunglers.

We are not keeping step in this country to the new industrial music as are some of the European nations. All educational institutions, however, are awakening from this lethargy of industrial indifference; and the public library, as the educator of the old and young, should assume the attitude of leadership in this work. Let us, of course, give our readers the old culture, the old humanities, the romances, the poems, the philosophies that have charmed and thrilled the world and always will. But for the masterful millions who do things let us furnish the strong and plain, but vital, nutrient that makes the fiber of the race hard, and builds the basic health out of which all the philosophies and all the romances and all the poems must

manual training this year in two new school buildings.

The close connection between the public library and the public schools in our city, with the large resources of the library in books in all departments of industrial education, will make the library of great value to the public schools whenever the new courses are established.

George W. Rankin

THE LIBRARY SHOULD BE KNOWN—

Hiller C. Wellman.

THE first requisite is a good collection of technical books, kept to date with new editions, and supplemented by periodicals—for the workman wants the process, not of yesterday, but of today. Many elementary manuals will be needed, free from higher mathematics, and, like the textbooks of the best correspondence schools, adapted for self-instruction by ambitious persons of intelligence but with limited education.

The next step, and not the easiest, is to make the workmen realize what the library offers. This will tax the library's ingenuity, for it is astonishingly difficult to make its resources widely known. Items and articles in the newspapers, occasional exhibitions or talks at the library, circulars mailed to the trades, and judicious distribution of lists of technical books are helpful.

Concrete examples will best illustrate. Books and pictures are exhibited from time to time, showing, for instance, the library's resources on architecture and building, needlework or design. Mr. J. C. Dana's collection of materials and implements illustrating the processes of bookbinding has also been exhibited. The attendance of the persons most interested is invited, and sometimes a special evening set apart for them. Once or twice talks have been given—not of general instruction, for that is left to the school department and other agencies—but about the books. The library is now holding a series of exhibitions of books and plates relating to "The Home," beginning with domestic architecture and house plans, continuing with interior decoration; floor coverings—carpets, rugs and tapestries; table glass and ceramics, and concluding with landscape gardening.

Descriptive notices of the new books are printed weekly by courtesy of the daily papers, and sometimes circulars or post cards are mailed, as recently to the steamfitters and to the druggists, to the steamfitters and to the druggists, calling attention to their particular publications. Special lists of books on technical subjects are printed or mimeographed and distributed freely. Chief among these is a 24-page catalog on engineering and machinery, including also steel working, locomotives, steam turbines, gas and oil engines, automobiles, refrigerating, mawling, etc. etc. Other lists have been issued on a wide variety of subjects, such as carpentry and building, painting and decorating, architecture, drinking water and water works, design—especially for textiles, photo-mechanical engraving, book illustration, printing, alphabets and lettering, advertising and window dressing, shorthand and typewriting, letter writ-

Sam Walter Foss

WHAT ONE LIBRARY IS DOING—

George W. Rankin.

PERHAPS the best way to answer this question is to state what the Fall River public library has been endeavoring for years to do for this industrial community. It has been held that the public library has two leading functions—"to inspire and to instruct." Recognizing this fact,

knowledge is limited to what they can pick up in the place into which they drift. They usually become mere cogs in a machine, without individual initiative, doing one of a few things well, but without hope of advancing to the higher positions, which require a foundation of technical knowledge only to be obtained from books.

It goes without saying that the more a man knows the more useful he becomes, and the knowledge and experience of the past is crystallized in books. The men who have advanced in the modern world, which is distinctively a world of industry, are those who have supplemented native talent and keen observation of men and things by wide reading. Formerly books were hard to obtain. The boy Lincoln reading at night the coveted volumes by the light of the log fire, the printer's apprentice Franklin, going without bread that he might possess books, these are types of the hard conditions under which, in the old days, the influence of the printed book operated to enlarge the individual life.

But today the public library, practically everywhere, supplies freely all these indispensable aids. Its attendants are ready to counsel and advise those who need help in selecting the best books. No one need hesitate to ask for such help. The democratic institution, above all things, a democratic institution, and welcomes those who come to it with a serious purpose.

Besides the books of general information, useful to every industrial worker, the library supplies the special books relating to the various industries, books on building, on metal working, on the textile processes, on agriculture, on industrial chemistry, on the new developments in electricity, and many others. These enable a workman to obtain a broad general view of his trade, or of the sciences which affect it, a view he seldom gets in the shop or factory. There are also books on design, and on elementary mechanics, adapted to the comprehension of the ordinary workman or woman, not written in terms that presuppose a college education. Many books, especially those treating of the fine art side of industry, are so expensive that the wage earner cannot himself buy them, even if disposed to do so. These the well-equipped public library supplies, and it so displays and advertises its resources that those who would benefit by them may know where and how they can be used.

The larger libraries in industrial towns also do useful work by means of exhibitions and lectures on industrial subjects, intended to improve the taste and raise the standard of skill among artisans. Such, for example, are the three lectures on printing, arranged in cooperation with the Boston society of printers, and given in the free lecture course this winter at the Boston public library.

Eventually, as the important plans for enlarging the opportunities for industrial education in Massachusetts are carried into effect, public libraries will be found important adjuncts in supplying the essential literary material required, just as they already cooperate with the existing public schools.

Amos S. Wadley

CARRY THE LIBRARY TO THE WORKERS—

Sam Walter Foss.
THE public library of the past was not public. It existed for that limited part of the public who work with their heads. The public library of the present and the future must cater more and more to the demands of those who work with their hands.

When Nature supplied man with one brain and two hands she indicated the relative amount of mental and manual work expected of him. By the two-handed activity of mankind the basic structure, the frame and foundation, of our civilization is reared; and we shall be a nation of incompetents and bunglers, or a nation of achievers and industrial captains, in proportion as we educate the great industrial armies that come forward in ever-increasing numbers through successive generations.

The public library has a large and patriotic work to do along these lines. In the first place, it should see to it that books bearing directly upon all trades and industries pursued in its communities are found upon its shelves in sufficient numbers to go around. Let it mix a little masculinity in its over-feminized collections by including all practical books for men who work.

suspicious that they do not know the etiquette of the place. They look upon it as a proper resort for men with bulging heads, but not the place for men with calloused hands. It has taken a generation of cold exclusiveness to generate this idea; but a generation of kindly tact and brotherly sympathy will eradicate it. Let the industrial workers know that all that book reviews and trade journals can tell them may be had from their public libraries for the asking, and we can change the bulk of our American youth in a generation from a horde of aimless bunglers to a well drilled army of artisans and masterful and productive men.

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Sam Walter Foss

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George W. Rankin.

PERHAPS the best way to answer this question is to state what the Fall River public library has been endeavoring for years to do for this industrial community.

It has been held that the public library has two leading functions—"to inspire and to instruct." Recognizing this fact, and duly considering the changed conditions of industry, a public library should minister not only to the demands of a community for culture, but as well to the demand for the best that has been written for the development of practical skill in the manifold divisions of employment; to study the needs of the mechanic arts and to provide every encouragement and facility to make the resources of the library available to the largest number possible.

Fall River being the leading textile center of the country, with an operative class of a high order of intelligence, it has been the policy of the board of trustees to provide the library as completely as possible with technical works bearing on the special industries of the city and kindred interests. The library accordingly is provided with most of the leading works in textile manufacture, steam, electric and mechanical engineering, mechanics, chemistry and the mechanic arts, and these works are in constant circulation among the students, operatives and mechanics of the city.

Our high school has a very complete course in manual training. The evening classes in the state textile school number upward of 500 students, and there are a large number in the shops and mills taking courses in the various correspondence schools. It is the aim of the public library to have in its reference department all that can be procured in the line of reference works which may, in any way, be of assistance to these pupils, and the constantly increasing use of the library by technical students has been most gratifying.

The school board and citizens most actively interested in the public schools have felt the necessity for the introduction of manual training in all the grades of the schools, with a comprehensive practical course for the grammar schools for those whose school life will end with the grammar grades; but the increase in the amount of school appropriation for other needs has been so large as to prevent the adoption of this new feature in our school work. An effort, however, will be made to introduce

process, not of yesterday, but of today.

Many elementary manuals will be needed, free from higher mathematics, and like the textbooks of the best correspondence schools, adapted for self-instruction by ambitious persons of intelligence but with limited education.

The next step, and not the easiest, is to make the workmen realize what the library offers. This will tax the library's ingenuity, for it is astonishingly difficult to make its resources widely known. Items and articles in the newspapers, occasional exhibitions or talks at the library, circulars mailed to the trades, and judicious distribution of lists of technical books are helpful.

Concrete examples will best illustrate. Books and pictures are exhibited from time to time, showing, for instance, the library's resources on architecture and building, needlework or design. Mr. J. C. Dana's collection of materials and implements illustrating the processes of bookbinding has also been exhibited. The attendance of the persons most interested is invited, and sometimes a special evening set apart for them. Once or twice talks have been given—not of general instruction, for that is left to the school department and other agencies—but about the books. The library is now holding a series of exhibitions of books and plates relating to "The Home," beginning with domestic architecture and house plans, continuing with interior decoration; floor coverings—carpets, rugs and tapestries; table glass and ceramics, and concluding with landscape gardening.

Descriptive notices of the new books are printed weekly by courtesy of the daily papers; and sometimes circulars or post cards are mailed, as recently to the steamfitters and to the druggists, calling attention to their particular publications. Special lists of books on technical subjects are printed or mimeographed and distributed freely. Chief among these is a 24-page catalog on engineering and machinery, including also steel working, locomotives, steam turbines, gas and oil engines, automobiles, refrigerating, metallurgy, foundry work, mechanical drawing, etc., etc. Other lists have been issued on a wide variety of subjects, such as carpentry and building, painting and decorating, architecture, drinking water and water works, design—especially for textiles, photo-mechanical engraving, book illustration, printing, alphabets and lettering, advertising and window dressing, shorthand and typewriting, letter writing and punctuation, gardening and agriculture, forestry, and poultry keeping.

Simply to issue lists is not enough; ways must be found to get them into the hands of the workers. Sometimes they can be mailed direct to all the firms in the directory with a circular asking to have them called to the attention of employees. Sometimes they are posted or distributed at the factories. The agricultural lists are given out through the poultry or horticultural clubs and the granges; the mechanical lists through engineers' societies, the evening school of trades, the Y. M. C. A. classes and the trades unions.

Perhaps the list of 50 books for lawyers which was mailed to members of the bar should be noted, as well as the fact that the physicians and dentists have contributed funds for building up a strong medical library. Certainly the list of books to aid foreigners in learning English which was distributed through the evening schools and the "settlement" deserves mention, for it is doing much to increase the industrial value of this class.

Does it pay? In four years, while the population increased about 15 percent, the use of these technical books increased 145 percent. But the best testimony is not statistical, but comes from the men themselves. For example, a textile designer declared that his company was able to beat competition because of the freshness of the designs he got from the library. A young mechanic with an armful of books said he was to get \$3.50 instead of \$2.50 per day, and that he had learned enough to get a job where new machinery is used instead of the old that he was accustomed to. Still another stated that, largely as a result of his reading, he had invented three successful loom devices and had been promoted to assistant superintendent.

Without doubt, to aid bread winners—

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1908

MAYOR HIBBARD MEETS TRUSTEES

Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Planned Dinner That He Might Know Library Board

In order to give Mayor Hibbard an opportunity to meet the trustees of the Public Library, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., vice president of the board, last night gave a dinner at his home, 255 Newbury street, to the mayor, Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., newly elected president; Dr. Thomas Dwight, Thomas F. Boyle and William F. Kenney, recently elected a trustee; Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum and Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Public Library.

The evening was spent informally, the object being a better social acquaintance and a better understanding of conditions in the libraries of Boston. During the evening the guests had an excellent opportunity to inspect Mr. Benton's private library and his collection of rare autographs and literary treasures, which is one of the most interesting in the entire country.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1908

Wood Engravings by Timothy Cole

An exhibition of wood engravings by Timothy Cole was opened in the fine arts department of the Public Library yesterday, to continue until the end of the month. As is well known, these engravings are reproductions of the work of the painters of the various European schools, and they were made for the Century Magazine. That wood engravings of such admirable quality should be made for a monthly magazine is a double benefaction, since it gives the buyers of the periodical first-rate prints for a song, and enables the engraver to devote himself to the work which is most congenial to him and for which he is best adapted. There can be no great divergence of opinion about the excellence of Mr. Cole's reproductive work. When we see his engravings after Gerard TerBorch's "Late Player," Pieter de Hoogh's "The Buttery," Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Woman" and Jan Ver Meer's "Portrait of a Lady" we think there is no other school of art that has made such an appeal to his sympathies as the Dutch school; again, when we contemplate his engravings after a Madonna by Botticelli, Titian's "La Bella" or Paul Veronese's "Proud Venice Enthroned" we conclude that there is no other school of painting that so brings out his best endeavors and that so shows forth his understanding as the Italian school does; but when, on the other hand, we turn to the examples of the art of Velasquez and of Goya and of El Greco and Alonso Cano the Spanish school seems to loom up as the greatest collective manifestation of the artistic impulse of a people in all history; and so it is, wherever Cole has turned the searchlight of his genius as a translator. There for the time being the shining radiance of the best and most luminous of human achievements seems to dwell, and we are satisfied, happy and proud of the power and tenderness and beauty that has been perpetuated for our enjoyment. This has been, indeed, a great and beneficent work, the handing on of the light, and it is a work that could not have been confided to more pious, loyal and faithful hands.

The exhibition contains about one hundred of the engravings.

Boston Record

February 11, 1908

COLE ENGRAVINGS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Exhibit Brings Out His Wonderful Versatility and Uncommon Degree of Sympathy.

The exhibit of the wood engravings of Timothy Cole, the foremost engraver of the American School, at the Boston Public Library this week will attract two classes of art lovers.

Those who follow the technique of Cole's art, and their number is very few in this age and generation, will wonder at the flexibility of Cole's technique, which largely consists in the wonderful versatility with which he piles the cutter.

The second class of art lovers who see the Cole exhibit will delight in the uncommon degree of sympathy shown by the master workman in catching the peculiar charm and genius of the masters he reproduces for us.

The appreciative comprehension with which he reproduces masterpieces of the Italian, Old English, and Spanish schools makes the Swan Song of wood engraving a song of triumph, not a pitiful spectacle of decay.

In the English masters the natural grace and charm, the homeliness of the engraver is wonderfully retained. The enthusiasm of Gainsborough's Mrs. Siddons, of Reynolds' Duchess of Devonshire, to select two from the English pictures in the exhibit, shows Cole's fine feeling for his work.

The exhibit at the Library contains fine specimens of English, Italian, Dutch and Spanish masters. They are carefully selected to show the almost universal appreciation of Cole's genius, that gayest, saddest, merriest and maddest of eccentrics.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1908

The Boston Public Library secured a number of desirable items at the George M. Williamson sale last week, among them being Whittier's "Moll Pitcher and the Minstrel Girl," Philadelphia, 1840, original blue paper covers, \$23 (the Charles B. Foote copy, which brought \$14 in 1894); Cathcart's "Bibliography of Hawthorne," 1905, No. 82 of ninety-one copies, printed for the Rowfant Club, 1 s. of compiler inserted, \$10; Hawthorne's "Visit to the Celestial City," Philadelphia (1844), the rare religious reprint of "The Celestial Railroad," \$9; "Moses from an Old Manuscript," 1846 (with document signed by Hawthorne), \$7; "The Scarlet Letter," 1850, first issue, \$10.50; Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," 1845, original illuminated wrappers, \$6; "On Democracy" (1884), first published edition, \$3.50; Aldrich's "Rampina and other Poems," 1861, \$8; "Poems," 1863, \$7; "Poems," 1865, earliest issue, \$7 (the three Aldrich items each contained the poet's autograph, dated July, 1901); Aldrich's "Judith and Holofernes," 1890, one of fifty copies issued in cloth, paper label, uncut (with a 1 s. of author, one page, uncut, 1890, relating to the poem), \$7.25; Field's "Culture's Garland," 1887, paper covers, \$6.50; "A Little Book of Profitable Tales," 1880, No. 60 of 250 copies, \$3.75; "Second Book of Verse," 1892, large paper, \$5; "With Trumpet and Drum," 1892, Holland paper copy, \$5.25; Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," 1842, with additions, \$10; "Grandfather's Chair," the 1842 edition, \$5.25; "The Blithedale Romance," London, 1839, presentation copy from Moncure D. Conway, the editor, \$6; "Passages from the English Note Books," 1870, \$4.25; and Holmes's "One Hundred Days in Europe," 1887, bound in cloth from the sheets, all edges uncut, \$2.25. These items may all be regarded as bargains, an especially interesting acquisition, at the price paid, being the American Sunday School Union's extremely scarce reprint of Hawthorne's "Celestial City," although the Williamson copy is soiled and stamped. It is, however, the first issue, in the original cloth and with the advertisements at the end. It also has the four lithographic plates—the Chamberlain copy, soon to be sold, has three. Only three other examples appear to have been sold by auction during the last fifteen years. The copy which brought \$42.50, the record price, at Merwin's in 1906, was a later issue, in half roan. These books were bought from the Victorine Artz fund left for the purchase of first editions.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition. First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, FEB 13, 1908.

ADDED TO LIBRARY.

About 8000 New Books
the Past Year.

Annual Catalog of 299 Pages
Just Issued.

The books added to the public library the past year make a quarto catalog of 299 pages, including an index of 31 pages. This "Annual List" or catalog, thoroughly classified, has just been issued. It contains nearly 50 pages more of titles of new books than did the list for the preceding year.

The approximate number of books added to the library the past year is about 8000. These are classified under 24 general heads. There were 314 biographies added to the library the past year.

Under the head of "Language and Rhetoric" there are books in practically every language that is written, including a comparative grammar of the Korean language, a grammar of the Kafir language, a course of lessons in Chinese, works on the ancient Assyrian language, on Arabic, on ancient Egyptian inscriptions, on Esperanto, on the Aryan language, and 25 works on various phases of the English language. About 200 works treating on some phase of religion or theology have been added to the library the past year.

This annual list, which the library publishes, gives one a very good idea of the world's intellectual progress. The Boston public library is the only large library in the country which publishes such a list. The classification is designedly simple, and the index of authors and subjects enables the reader to find a particular work or author at a moment's notice. This annual list is compiled from the bulletin which is issued each month by the library, and which contains all of the books that have been catalogued the preceding month.

Boston Advertiser

February 13, 1908

Librarian Wadlin calls attention to the growth of the public library as attested by the increased size of its recently published annual list, which contains nearly 50 more pages of titles of new books than the list for the year preceding.

The public library has recently acquired some rare and valuable books, which include early Americana, works relating to Harvard college, some rare books on Ireland, besides a number of rare books in foreign languages. Most of these have been purchased at auction sales of private libraries.

One curious old volume which has come into possession of the library is entitled:—

"Old Men's Tears for their own decisions, mixed with fears of their and posterity's further falling off from New England's primitive constitution." This book was "published by some of Boston's old planters and some others," and it was first printed in Boston in 1801. It was "reprinted for B. Gray at his shop, No. 2 at the head of the Town Dock, 1783." The library already had a mutilated copy of the edition of 1715. It must have been popular in its day.

Another quaint volume is entitled:—

"Relation (A) of the Labour, Travail and suffering of that faithful Servant of the Lord, Alice Curwen. Who departed this Life the 7th Day of the 6th Month, 1679, and Resteth in Peace with the Lord." Printed in the year 1680.

An explanatory note says: "Thomas Curwen, an influential Quaker minister, with his wife Alice, also a minister, visited America in 1675 and endeavored to propagate Quakerism in the New England states. They were imprisoned in Boston. His wife died in 1679, and this book is his testimony to her memory."

A "Book of Hours," which the library has secured and which was published in two volumes in Paris in 1867, is said to be "one of the most exquisite productions of the press ever issued."

For the benefit of those Bostonians who have trouble with their cooks or whose literary tastes are of a culinary order, the library has added to its cookery collection 15 volumes which cover a wide range of subjects and also considerable time.

There is "The Servant's Dictionary; or, Housekeeper's Companion," by H. Glasse, which was published in London in 1769. The reason it is valuable is that it is scarce. The reason it is scarce is that probably only one edition was printed, which means that the "housekeepers" were not pining for that kind of a "companion."

As this is going to be a busy political year in hotels and such places the volume entitled "Statesmen's Dishes and How to Cook Them" should prove of much interest, and will probably be "out" most of the time.

"Tinned Foods and How to Use Them," was published in London in 1865, for the benefit of Englishmen.

Anybody who wants a new drink may find it in "Drinks of the World," which was published in London in 1892. A book which may interest American women, but which was published for English women 32 years ago, is: "Things a lady would like to know concerning domestic management and expenditure."

Among the works relating to Harvard college which have been secured are:—

"List of Prizes and Fortunate Numbers" in the Harvard college lottery of Jan. 22 and Feb. 24, 1897.

"Songs With Union and Liberty," by Holmes, sung on commemoration day, July 21, 1895.

A volume of commencement day "drummers, reunion menus and class hymn of the class of 1855.

There are also a number of reports of different class secretaries and addresses of various kinds, as well as odes and poems.

Those interested in early steam rail-roads will find much of interest in volumes 2 and 3 of The Railway Magazine, published in London in 1887. The first volume contains an account of the canals and railroads of the United States, and an account of the "George Washington," an American locomotive, the workings of which are doubted in this periodical.

An interesting work on Ireland by Gerard Boate, published in Dublin in 1653, is entitled "A Natural History of Ireland." It contains numerous fine plates of round towers, urns and coins, and a large, folding view of the Giant's Causeway. It also contains an account of the Danish mounts, forts and towers in Ireland; an account of the bogs and some observations on Lough Magh.

Two volumes of the Chieftain's Gazette—all ever published—contains interesting articles on Daniel O'Connell, Irish Settlers in Canada, poetry by minor poets, a life of Paul Jones and an account of the united Irishmen. It was published in London in 1823 and 1825.

The Citizen was a monthly journal published in Dublin for four years, 1839-41. The library has secured the four volumes which contain accounts of the ancient music of Ireland, a life of Grattan, an article on Irish sculpture and numerous Irish songs, many of which are set to music.

"The Ancient and Modern History of the Maritime Ports of Ireland," by Anthony Marmion, published in 1860, is an interesting work.

A number of works in Dutch and German were purchased through sales catalogs of Joseph Baer & Co. Frankfurt-on-Main, in French through Paul Comandou of Paris, and in German at sales in Leipzig.

Boston Advertiser
February 15, 1908.

PICKING UP SOME RARE BOSTONIA

Valuable Additions to Collection Being
Placed on the Shelves of the Public
Library.

Disappointed antiquarians have from time to time complained of the lack of rare Bostonica of the lack of the Public Library, but the cause of their complaint is rapidly disappearing before the diligence of the library officials, who are watching every auction sale and picking up rare copies of early Boston imprints whenever obtainable.

One curious old volume which has come into possession of the library is entitled:—

"Old Men's Tears for their own decisions, mixed with fears of their and posterity's further falling off from New England's primitive constitution." This book was "published by some of Boston's old planters and some others," and it was first printed in Boston in 1801. It was "reprinted for B. Gray at his shop No. 2 at the head of the Town Dock, 1783." The library already had a mutilated copy of the edition of 1715.

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A relatively rare Irish periodical, the "Citizen," published in Dublin for three years (1839-41), has been secured, and the only two volumes ever published of the "Chieftain's Gazette," an Irish periodical bearing a London imprint of 1825-26, have been added.

Other additions to the Irish collection are "A Natural History of Ireland," by Gerard Boate (Dublin, 1653), and the "Ancient and Modern History of the Maritime Ports of Ireland" by Anthony Marmion. This work was issued in 1860.

A Paris publication, "Book of Hours," is notable chiefly for being one of the most exquisite productions of that notably artistic nation of bookmakers, the French.

VOLUMES COST THE BANKER a Huge Sum.

The public library has received at different times some very valuable and choice gifts of books, but never has it received anything quite so choice in the line of modern bookmaking as the gift just received from J. Pierpont Morgan.

This gift consists of a complete series of the catalogs of the great banker's famous collections of paintings, miniatures, manuscripts, bindings and oriental works.

Nothing so expensive in the line of bookmaking was probably ever gotten up as this series of catalogs, not even by the Vatican, and when Mr Morgan presented King Edward a few weeks ago with the three volumes devoted to his collection that monarch and Queen Alexandra were both amazed at the magnificence of the gift for which they thanked the donor in no uncertain language, a fact which was duly chronicled at the time in the press all over the world.

Of course these volumes are not catalogs in the ordinary sense of the word. The three volumes describing and illustrating the collections of paintings owned by Mr Morgan and hung in his two London houses—Princess Gate and Dover house—are without doubt the finest examples of such bookmaking ever attempted. And yet there is nothing that is ostentatious in the make-up of the volumes. They are wholly adequate, but it is a kind of adequateness which is in a class all by itself.

No expense has been spared to get the finest intaglio photographic reproductions in color and conochroent. In fact these prints may be said to touch the high water mark of such work.

The colored prints are made by Goupil & Co of Paris; the monochromes by Hauffstaengl, the Berlin photographic company; and the Munich photographic company. The hand made paper used in the volume for the letterpress was made by Van Gelder & Co of Amsterdam, and the vellums and India papers for the prints by Go Moorens & Co of Antwerp. The letterpress composition and printing were done at the famous Whitefriars press of London; the literary work was done by Humphrey Ward and the binding by the celebrated Joseph Zochendorf of London. The volumes are bound in heavy morocco with blue-green watered silk inside.

These three volumes illustrate and describe Mr Morgan's collections of paintings by modern English, American, French, Dutch, Italian and English artists. A brief biography of each artist is given and a history of the particular painting, an illustration of which is also given.

The histories of some of these paintings read like romances, as for instance that of the famous portrait of the duchess of Devonshire by Gainsborough, which was stolen from a jeweler's gallery in London in 1856 by a celebrated American burglar, who retained it in his possession for 17 years, finally restoring it through Pat Sheedy to the owners, for what consideration has never been known.

Then it became the property of J. Pierpont Morgan, and it was sold for \$250,000 for the picture. The exact price paid has never been made public, however.

A reproduction of this portrait in colors forms the frontispiece to one of the volumes. A colored reproduction of Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous portrait of Miss Farnham, the countess of Derby, forms the frontispiece to another of the volumes.

Mr Morgan's collection of miniatures is one of the finest in the world, beginning with Holbein, of whose work there are numerous examples, including the famous miniature of Henry VIII and many of the famous men and women of that period.

The collection is also rich in the work of N. Hilliard, who was "goldsmith, carver and painter to Queen Elizabeth." The famous Armada Jewel, the miniature of Queen Elizabeth forms the frontispiece to one of the three volumes devoted to the collection of miniatures. These volumes are not as large as the volumes of the paintings, but are equally elaborate in other respects. The text is by G. C. Williamson, and includes a biographical sketch of the artist, a list of the miniatures and a brief account of the personage depicted.

The reproductions in photographs are very fine. Here are miniatures of Mary, queen of Scots, of James I. Lucy, countess of Bedford, eminent princes, princesses, noblemen and women of England, France, Belgium, Italy and Spain, by the most famous miniaturists of these countries. It is a wonderful collection of miniatures which these three volumes of miniatures include.

Next in importance come the volumes descriptive of the manuscripts and early printed books in the possession of Mr Morgan. These treasures are from the libraries of William Morris, Richard Bennett, Bertram Morris, Richard Ashburnham and others.

In the collection are some very rare and illuminated manuscripts of the 14th and 15th centuries, among the former being the famous Tiberius Missal, an English work dated 1250, also the Sheldon Missal of the 15th century. English, also, a French Franciscan breviary of the 14th century, and the French Book of Hours of the 15th century.

Earlier than any of these is the English Huntingfield Psalter of the 12th century. Some of these illuminated manuscripts are beautifully reproduced in colors on vellum, even to the raised gold and silver, as are also some of the gold and silver, initials and illustrations, title pages, initials and other prominent features of the earliest printed books, making with the descriptive text a very valuable bibliographical work in three large folio volumes.

Besides these nine volumes which Mr Morgan has just presented the library also possesses his "Catalog of a Collection of Books found by James Toomey, principally from the library of the Earl of Gosford." In this collection are some very rare and choice bindings which are faithfully reproduced in colors in the catalog.

Another Morgan catalog which the public library possesses describes and illustrates in colors the financier's famous collection of oriental ceramics.

The editions of these various catalogs are extremely limited, not more than 20 copies being printed for the great libraries and museums of the world, for royalty, for some of the big collectors and a few personal friends.

The nine volumes relating to the paintings, miniatures and manuscripts must have cost at the very least \$100,000. The entire series possessed by the public library is worth about \$25,000.

Mr Morgan has also presented the Boston museum of Fine Arts and the Harvard college library with sets of these books.

The public library also possesses a copy of the famous book gotten up by Mr Walters of Baltimore some 40 years ago, describing and illustrating his collection of oriental ceramics. That work cost nearly \$50,000 to get up.

Boston Globe.
February 17, 1908.

COLE'S ENGRAVINGS.

Exhibition of Proofs at
Public Library.

Masterpieces of What Is Rapidly
Becoming a "Lost Art."

It is with both pleasure and regret that one looks over the exhibition of proofs from the wood engravings of Timothy Cole which has been opened in the art gallery on Copley sq. The pleasure comes from the fact that these engravings, as a series, are unrivalled in the whole history of wood engraving, each being in its way a masterpiece of interpretative work. The regret comes from a knowledge of the fact that this exhibition, in a sense, marks the close of a wonderful epoch in the graphic art, for there is no doubt but the fine art of wood engraving will be in a few years among the "lost arts," a fact which is to be regretted but which apparently cannot be helped.

Ten years from now people will fully realize this fact, and 20 years from now these engravings will be regarded as treasures—treasures of a lost art in which America led the world.

Timothy Cole has lived to see wood engraving grow from almost crude beginnings in America to such artistic heights as were scarcely dreamed of prior to his time. Although English by birth he came as a boy to the United States and studied the art of wood engraving in this country. His work from the first was marked by true artistic feeling and an originality in the use of line and dot and cross hatching which marked him as a genius and which made him a powerful influence among all who followed the art of wood engraving. He was a leader in what came to be known as "the American school of wood engraving," which began in the late '60s and flourished for about 30 years. There had been some remarkable wood engravers before that time in America, beginning with Dr. Anderson in New York and Abel Bowen in Boston and ending with W. J. Linton, but all that went before—with the exception of the work of Linton and Krull—was only tentative in comparison with the work of the "American school," in which Timothy Cole was a leader, with such men as Henry Wolf, Jungling, Closson, Davis, King, Whitney, Hoskins, Smithwick, French, An-

thony, Wigand, Collins, "Mel" Brown and others. Cole, however, early showed the greatest technical facility in his work, so that each new block he cut was an artistic revelation.

Prior to Cole's time wood engraving in America had become very largely specialized. One man engraved flesh, another garments, another foliage, another skies, and so on, so that a finished block was usually the work of a half-dozen or more men. That system had its commercial advantages, but it was fatal to anything like artistic work or coherence. It was the system in vogue in the engraving rooms of the large weekly illustrated papers in which work had to be done expeditiously, and a full-page block had to be engraved in a couple of days.

It was the growth of the great monthly illustrated magazines that developed artistic wood engraving, which also went hand in hand with the development of fine printing machinery and "surface" papers. The papermakers, the press builders and the enterprising magazine publishers had much to do with the development of Timothy Cole and all the other fine engravers of the "American school." However, an appreciative public should not be omitted as a sustaining factor in the work of all four. But after all it was the enterprise and foresight of such men as Dr. Holland of the Century magazine and of the publishers of Harper's magazine, and later of Scribner's in New York and of Daniel Lothrop, Houghton Mifflin and other publishers in Boston which stimulated the wood engravers, the papermakers and the press builders of the country to doing their best work. And incidentally they developed a group of illustrators and artists such as the country had never seen before, and several of whom became famous as painters and in other fields of art.

But Timothy Cole was the moving spirit among the wood engravers, and he founded a school of his own where he taught a number of engravers. He was in a large sense an influence and his work was eagerly looked for each month in the Century Magazine.

The great difference between Cole and the other great American wood engravers is that Cole's sympathies went out to the best things in art almost at the very beginning of his career. He understood, as it were, the feelings that animated the great artists, and although there is something distinct in each and every one of his blocks at the same time there is a "style" to them which is and always has been his own. It might be termed a classic style in which there is a certain feeling of conventionality that is, however, combined with a freedom which never reaches the point of abandon and carelessness. Every line, every slightest modulation in a line, and every dot, means something in Cole's engravings. There is freedom and there is restraint in his work. But his style is clearly founded on the style of the best steel and copper engravers—the style of the men who used the modulated line, men like Boravert, Nanteuil and Morgnon. These men did clean-cut work; they understood the full value of every line they engraved.

It is in the spirit of these men who engraved on copper and steel that Cole works on wood—a wholly different proc-

ess. Cole's work is always clean and finished; he never wiggles; he is sure of himself. But he is always more effective in his treatment of figures than of landscape. It is doubtful indeed if he has the same sympathy for pure landscape as Wolf, in whose work one somehow doesn't feel the engraving. It is doubtful if Cole could enter into the spirit of the drawings of the late W. Hamilton Gibson, as did Wolf, Davis, Hoskins, Smithwick and French.

But he certainly has no equal in the interpretation of the "old masters" in wood engraving. Here the quality of his work shines. Just look over these 22 engravings which are exhibited in the library—reproductions—translations—in black and white—of famous paintings by Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish masters. They are not mounted properly. There should be more space around them, for each one is a jewel that bears separate inspection, and like a jewel it should have a proper setting. The light is none too good where they are hung, but these things are more or less unavoidable where there are so many of them.

No mere copyist could do this kind of work, any more than a copyist could go out to nature and transfer to canvas the subtle beauty and charm of some landscape. Only artists can do that sort of thing, and it is clear that Timothy Cole was an artist the day he was born, and the conscious power of artistic expression came to him almost from the first moment he ran the wood engraver's burin across the surface of a piece of wood.

Note the fine freedom of line in 23 and 24—the "Daughter of El Greco" and the "Portrait of El Greco" by himself. The very qualities of force in drawing and power in contrasts which distinguished the work of El Greco are as sympathetically rendered as the lighter tones, the contours and textures. Then there is the "Head of a Young Man" by Velasquez. Here, too, are strong contrasts combined with the finest kind of modeling and the most delicate values. Here Cole is Velasquez for the time being, as he was El Greco when he was working on El Greco's picture. The calm, masterly strength of Velasquez is reflected by Cole in every line of that wonderful portrait of Pope Innocent X, as are the subtleties and breadth of his work in genre in Cole's engraving of "The Spinners."

He goes to Italy and he enters into the full spirit of the Italian masters. He understood the aristocratic quality of Titian as portrayed in "La Bella," the delicacy of Botticelli as evidenced in the "Madonna," the strength and conception of Michelangelo as seen in the "Delilah Shy," and the classic beauty of Raphael as seen in "The Madonna of the Goldfinch" and the "Madonna Lull."

It is no different with the Dutch masters. He understands the simplicity and strength—the democracy—of these 16th century Hollanders. You feel that he knew the jovial, careless, dashing Hals when you see the way he reproduced "The Jester," and the great masterful Hals in that wonderful picture, the "Banquet of Officers of the Archers of St. Andrew." He was imbued with Van Dyck's feeling for textures when he engraved the "Portrait of a Lady and Her

Daughter"; and the strong feeling for light and truth when he engraved Van Meer's "Portrait of a Lady."

And that he thoroughly understood the spirit of every one of the great English painters of the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th century goes almost without saying. The portrait of "Mrs Siddons" after Gainsborough is a gem, as is the portrait of the same woman in a wholly different vein by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Then there is that wonderful portrait of "Lord Newton" after Raeburn, probably unequalled in its way, and the "Duchess of Devonshire" after Sir Joshua Reynolds, which clearly conveys the distinguishing characteristics of the master's work. In his reproductions of light which pervades such pictures as "Turner he catches the breadth, depth and atmosphere, but somehow the glow of light which pervades such pictures as "Dido Building Carthage" has not been as successfully rendered as it has been by some of the steel engravers who have immortalized Turner. Yet these are wonderful wood engravings.

After looking over this exhibition one is inclined to wonder what manner of man this Timothy Cole is whose artistic sympathies are so broad, so catholic, so unusual. This man has not been in the United States for 25 years. His home is in Brussels, but in point of fact during most of the time he has worked in all the great cities of Europe wherever there were such masterpieces as he desired to engrave on wood. After the block is finished he ships it straight to the Century company in New York and it is said that so sure is he of his work that he sometimes does not see a proof until he receives one from the Century company.

Cole is a man of strange personality. He is an ascetic and lives largely on nuts. He had two dominating passions in his youth—a passion for music and a passion for art. After long consideration he gave himself up to art through the medium of wood engraving, but music has always been the solace and companion of his restless hours. He plays the violin with rare skill and sympathy. He has a keen sense of humor; he is a lover of nature and a great walker and his intellectual companions are Emerson and Thoreau. He is careless of dress, even eccentric; he sleeps on a board cot and when he lived at Bath beach, L. I., his face and head were always clean-shaven. In his nature is combined the asceticism of the monk, the sturdy simplicity of the farmer and the artistic enthusiasm of the greatest artists. He is a man of strong individuality, but he has a very sweet and generous nature.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908

RARE BOOKS ARE SOLD

Little Pamphlet Brings High Figures

Interesting Auction Sale This Morning

Rare Cotton Mather Volume Is Sold

Record Prices Paid for Publications of Book Club

One of the most interesting book auction sales at the present season was that which ended at C. F. Libbie & Co.'s auction rooms this afternoon. It was notable for the number of items which have never before appeared in the auction room, and also for the fact that record prices were paid for the publications of the Club of Odd Volumes. The gem of the sale was a little pamphlet of twelve pages, printed in Boston in 1739, a small folio, stitched, uncut. It is of great historical interest, casting light on the enterprise which has grown into the gigantic paper industry of West-brook, Me. The pamphlet was entitled "A Scheme for a Paper Currency," written by one Richard Fry and addressed to Governor Belcher. In his prefatory petition the writer sets forth his detention "in his Majesty's Goal at the Suit of Mr. Samuel Waldo of Boston and Thomas Westbrook of Falmouth, Esq., for Seventy Pounds Sterling, obtained against me at the last Superior Court held at York." (Through a contention arising from paper mills built across Presumpscot River in Falmouth.) The "Scheme" is dated (p. 10): Boston Goal, going onward Two Years of my unjust Confinement, April 19, 1739. . . . The said Samuel Waldo and Thomas Westbrook—confessed . . . that they held and owned in the township of Falmouth fifteen thousand acres of land, etc." This copy was the first ever offered at auction, and there was lively competition for it. It was finally knocked down to George E. Littlefield for \$140. The same buyer also secured a rare Cotton Mather imprint, which is also the first to be sold by auction. This was entitled "Rationalis," a brief essay on a soul passing from death to life; in a translation from the first Adam to the second Adam; and the mystery of the two Adams, pp. 34, 18^o stitched, uncut. Boston, 1725. Brimley, Menzies and other great collectors failed to secure a copy of what has been pronounced among the rarest of Mather's writings. This one went for \$45.

A rare issue of the Poor Richard Almanack for 1768, Philadelphia, printed and sold by B. Franklin, was bought by Lawrence Roth for \$42. He also secured the issue for 1768, a water-stained copy, for \$6. The Grolier Club poems of John Donne, P. K. Foley bought the Harper reprint of the "Lewis and Clark History of the Expedition" for \$21. A volume of the Farmer's Weekly Museum, Wapole, N. H., April 4, 1797-March 25, 1799, went to Charles E. Goodspeed for \$15.45. An unopened copy of the Journal of the House of Representatives of the Territory of the United States west of the Ohio, Chillicothe, 1801, was bought on an order for \$18.

Club publications formed the feature of the sale yesterday. The Boston Public Library picked up several rare works and some Confederate broadsides, at comparatively low prices. Two publications of the Bibliophile Society were offered, and brought good prices, although not record figures. The publications of the Club of Odd Volumes brought remarkable prices, however. A set of the five volumes of early New England poetry was sold in the Appleton sale in 1906 for \$30. In the sale today a set brought \$45, the record price. The bid-der was between George Humphrey and . . . but the latter secured all the items. A copy of Harold Murdock's book, "The History of the Law . . . A Death of Sir William Kirkaldy, of Grange, Knight," one of the recent publications of the Club of Odd Volumes, of which only 114 copies were printed at the Merrymount Press, was sold for \$25 to Charles E. Goodspeed of this city. This is the first copy to appear in an auction sale, and the price paid is a considerable appreciation over the club price, as in the case of the Early American Poetry. The items in this set sold as follows:

- No. 1. "New England's Graces," by Penn-
sylvanian, with an introduction.
Early Poetry of the Province, a new
part of the United States. . . . \$12.00
- No. 2. "The . . . and
only the . . . \$12.00
- No. 3. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 4. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 5. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 6. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 7. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 8. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 9. "The . . . \$12.00
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- No. 93. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 94. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 95. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 96. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 97. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 98. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 99. "The . . . \$12.00
- No. 100. "The . . . \$12.00

The Christian Register,

Office, 272 Congress Street,
BOSTON.

MEMORANDUM

That the Boston Public Library continues to grow is attested by the increased size of its recently published Annual List which contains nearly fifty more pages of titles of new books than the list for the year preceding. These useful and inexpensive catalogues are unique, for no other large library undertakes to give its constituents a yearly consolidated list of its acquisitions of the world's best literature. The classification is designedly simple: a synopsis makes its use easier, and the index of authors and subjects helps out when the reader is baffled to find a particular work among the eight thousand or more here recorded. An examination of these pages (printed and bound in the library's own offices) reveals how normal is the growth of a large institution under favoring conditions. From year to year each subject is carefully considered and needed books purchased so as to preserve the symmetry of the entire collection. No one confined at home by illness, or unable by pressure to go often to the library or its many branches and stations, can complain that he has no means of "keeping up" with the new books, when for five cents he can have a record of each year's intellectual output throughout the world.

Boston Traveler

February 26, 1908.

COMPLAINTS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The Traveler:
In your Saturday, the 15th inst., edition was published a very interesting article under the headlines of "Non-Resident Employees on the Public Library Payroll." Who are the hosts and assistants in the various departments of that institution? Great stress was laid upon the Sunday and evening force, about whose salary is equivalent to what three or four good mechanics would receive for a full week's work. After all it was only a partial report of the real condition of affairs. If the Finance Commission would go and investigate a little and report on this method of doing business, they would tell us that on the Sunday and evening force there are doctors, lawyers, architects, mail clerks, dentists, clerks all doing a profitable business days, in charge of different desks, even-ings drawing a salary from fifty cents to one dollar per hour. The assistant janitor, whose salary is \$200 per year, discontinues the janitor service at the lectures to save two dollars per lecture, now takes the same duties on himself and claims four dollars per lecture, and one branch of the evening force is forgotten, financially, entirely. The system in vogue in that institution is one of "Do as we please" and a "family affair." The young men and women whose efficiency cannot be denied, are cast aside in preference to brothers, cousins, uncles, aunts, and as far West as Chicago they have come. Young men and women go take the examinations. A position of \$200 to \$250 per week awaits you. A great wave of reform and economy always has been in vogue. Oh, yes, but what? Finance Commission, go, take a look, see what happens for \$200,000 per year, with one hour of extra service from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., added eight months in the year means. D. E. G.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908

OTTO FLEISCHNER LOSES SUIT

Automobile Case Taken from the Jury on Ground That Defendant Was Not Liable

In the Middlesex Superior Court at East Cambridge, today, the case of Otto Fleischner against Charles E. Durgin of Brookline, in which damages of \$20,000 for alleged injuries resulting from an automobile collision were asked, was taken from the jury by Judge Stevens and a verdict for the defendant handed down. In his declaration, the plaintiff, who is the assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, alleged that on Sept. 26, 1906, he was injured by the automobile of the defendant in Copley square. The testimony showed, however, that the defendant was not operating the automobile at the time of the collision, but that the operator was an employee of the garage at which the machine was kept, and that he was not authorized to run the automobile promiscuously about the streets of the city.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition, First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, FEB 27, 1908.

ASKS \$20,000 DAMAGES.

Assistant Librarian of Boston Public Library Asserts He Was Injured by Automobile.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian at the Boston public library, is the plaintiff in a suit for \$20,000 damages which is being heard before Judge Stevens in the Middlesex superior court at East Cambridge. James M. Stevens of Boston is the defendant. H. L. Beal of Boston appears as counsel for the plaintiff and Ex-Gov Bates for the defendant. The plaintiff asserts he was run down and injured by an auto owned by the defendant.

Boston Traveler

February 27, 1908

WANTS \$20,000

Librarian Fleischner Hit by Auto; Wants Damages.

Alleging that he was run down and injured by an automobile owned by James M. Stevens of Boston, Otto Fleischner is now suing Stevens for \$20,000 damages. The suit is being heard by Judge Stevens in the Middlesex superior court at East Cambridge. Fleischner is the assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library.

writings. Thus one went for \$45.
 A rare issue of the *Philadelphia Almanac* of 1767, Philadelphia, printed and sold by B. Franklin, was bought by Lawrence Rutch for \$42. He also secured the issue for 1768, a water-stained copy, for \$10.
 The *Broder* of 1768, printed by J. B. Smith, 28 copies printed, went to "Order" for \$84.
 P. K. Foley bought the Harper reprint of the "Lewis and Clark History of the Expedition" for \$21. A volume of the *Farmer's Almanac*, published by J. B. Smith, 1797-March 25, 1799, went to Charles E. Goodspeed for \$15.45. An unopened copy of the *Journal of the House of Representatives of the Territory of the United States of America*, 1801, printed in Chillicothe, 1801, was bought on order for \$18.

items in this set sold as follows:

No. 1, "New England's Crisis," by Benjamin Thompson, with a Preface, now parts of the United States, 1796, 2 parts, 12mo, 100 copies printed; Boston, 1894. \$15.00

No. 2, "England," by Agnes Earle, Water, Fish and the natives, the manners, orders, habits and Religion of that country, in Latin, with a Preface of the natives, in Latin, by Rev. Wm. Morrell. With Introduction by Small P. Hinnswell, 1800, 100 copies printed. Boston, 1906. \$1.00

No. 3, "Poem on an Elogy," by Cotton Mather, (Boston), and facsimile title pages. Small 4 half ramp, 100 copies printed; Boston, 1894. \$1.00

No. 4, "Elegies and Epitaphs," by Cotton Mather, 1725. Small 4 half ramp, 100 copies printed; Boston, 1894. \$1.00

No. 5, "The Poem on an Elogy," by Cotton Mather, 1725. Small 4 half ramp, 100 copies printed; Boston, 1894. \$1.00

An interesting item relating to this was "A Total Eclipse of Liberty: By True and Faithful Account of the Argument and Determination of Daniel Bayly Before the Honorable House of Representatives, Oct. 24th, 1754, barely on suppling his being concerned in printing and publishing a pamphlet entitled 'The Monstrous Treason of Daniel Bayly, Esq., for Publishing in a Stinking Stinking and Aggravated manner with many other incidents and aggravations, which shows it to be Monstrous Treason against himself'."

Written by Himself."

On his liberation from the "Stinking Goal" Fowle severed his connection with Boston, settling in Portsmouth, where he established the first New Hampshire printing press. The pamphlet, since purchased by the State, is 12-2 pages was published in Boston in 1755, and this copy, which was bought by George W. Littlefield for \$100 July 2, 1893, printed on wall paper, is a facsimile reproduction, and contains a note set up by Union soldiers on the capture of a copy of a Vicksburg notice announcing the capture of Vicksburg. Grant, stating that "copies will be sent to you as soon as they are ready" in years to come as a curiosity.

Bought by P. K. Poley for \$8.

Current for \$11.30 a scrap book containing clippings from Confederate newspapers, patriotically mounted, and many blanks, army returns, and many maps.

That 1891-1895

For the Balance of 1911 - 17,000

D. E. G.

THURSDAY, FEB 27, 1908.

Otto Fielescher, assistant librarian at the Boston public library, is the plaintiff in a suit for \$20,000 damages which is being heard before Judge Stevens in the Middlesex superior court at East Cambridge. James M. Stevens of Boston is the defendant. H. L. Beal of Boston appears as counsel for the plaintiff and Ex-Gov Bates for the defendant.

The plaintiff asserts he was run down and injured by an auto owned by the defendant.

Alleging that he was run down and injured by an automobile owned by James M. Stevens of Boston, Otto Felschner is now suing Stevens for \$20,000 damages. The suit is being heard by Judge Stevens in the Middlesex superior court at East Cambridge. Felschner is the assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library.

SURPRISE FOR DE NORMANDIE

Parishioners Planning Big Anniversary Celebration

A big surprise is coming to the Rev. James De Normandie, the well-known Roxbury pastor. On March 17 the 25th anniversary of his installation as minister of the First Church in Roxbury will be elaborately celebrated.

Dr. De Normandie does not know just what is going to happen, but is resigned to his fate, as it were. His parishioners have cautioned him not to make any engagements for that date, and it is promised that the day will mark an event which the reverend gentleman will never forget.

Further than that deponent saith not. The utmost secrecy is being preserved, but it is known that committees are at work planning for the celebration; that Dr. De Normandie will be the recipient of a presentation, and that a reception is to take place in Putnam Chapel, located on the church grounds.

It is also said that there will be many distinguished speakers there to pay tribute to the popular rector, and that other events are scheduled, but these are only rumors, and the minister is left to guess.

All the planning is being done to mark another epoch in the history of the little wooden church in Eliot square, Roxbury. Its rector, Dr. De Normandie, has been 46 years a minister, is 76 years old, and the second oldest minister actively engaged in that profession in Boston. In point of service he is led only by the Rev. Charles F. Dole of Jamaica Plain.

11 Ministers in 277 Years

In a period of 277 years the famous little church has had but 11 ministers, and four of them covered the unusual term of 219 years.

Dr. De Normandie, the present minister, occupies many important positions in educational and religious circles. He is president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, president of the Fellows' Association of Roxbury, trustee of the Roxbury Latin School and editor of the Unitarian Review.

He has written "Horace Mann as an Educator," "The Roxbury Latin School," "John Elliot, the Apostle to the Indians," "History of South Parish, Portsmouth, N. H.," "Historical Sketch of First Church in Roxbury," numerous magazine articles and 50 or 60 published sermons.

He has been a Unitarian clergyman since 1862, and is a graduate of Antioch College, Ohio, and Harvard University. He was born in Newport, Penn., in 1826.

Story of the Church

The church of which he is rector is perhaps the finest specimen of the Puritan meeting house remaining in New England. All the religious associations in that section from 1631 to 1773 cluster around this spot, and for a long time it was the place of worship for the inhabitants of what is now Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury, together with many of the settlers in Brookline.

The first church was built of logs and the settlers of Brookline paid one-fifth of its cost. The first houses were built along the street near it, under a regulation that everyone must build within a half-mile of the meeting house. This building was enlarged in 1674.

A third church was erected on the site

Boston Post.

March 1, 1908.

	40 yard dash	45 yard dash
Volkmann	3	..
Exeter	5	4
Providence T. S. ....	..	..
Worcester Academy....	..	..
Andover .....	..	..
Stone's	5	..
Lowell H. S. ....	..	..
Roxbury Latin.....	1	..
Brookline H. S. ....	..	..
Powder Point.....	..	..
English H. S. ....	..	..
St. Mark's.....	..	..
Malden H. S. ....	..	..

house, while notices of every kind of meeting, orders and resolutions of the town, summonses to town meetings, intentions of marriage, copies of the law against Sabbath breaking, announcement of vendues and sales, lists of the town officers, rules about the Indians, were posted on the house, sometimes covering it well over, while it was no unusual thing for the freshly severed heads of wolves to be pulled under the windows to attest the skill of the hunter or prove the reward due him.

Long Prayers and Sermons

The prayers were frequently an hour long, the sermons of even greater length.

Boston Journal

March 3, 1908.

CITY EMPLOYEES TO KEEP THEIR HALF HOLIDAYS

Mayor's Recommendation for Abolition Is Turned Down and Board of Aldermen Votes for Continuation of the Practice.

Taking issue with the mayor in his abolition of the Saturday half holiday for municipal laborers, the Board of Aldermen went on record yesterday in favor of a continuation of the half holiday and adopted these resolutions offered some time ago by Alderman Carley:

"Whereas, it is universally recognized throughout the country that the granting of a half holiday on Saturday to employees is a step in the right direction; and

"Whereas, the custom has obtained in this city for the past seven years; be it:

"Resolved, That his honor the mayor be, and hereby is, requested by the City Council to instruct the heads of all city departments to grant a Saturday half holiday, without loss of pay, to all men whose services can be dispensed with.

Alderman Cotton moved indefinite postponement, when Mr. Curley called up the resolutions. Alderman Anderson opposed postponement and believed that the Saturday half holiday should be maintained. Indefinite postponement was beaten by a vote of 3 to 10. Lou M. Clark, Cotton and Parker voting in the affirmative.

Alderman Cotton then tried to amend by making the half holiday from May to October inclusive, but that, too, was beaten, and the resolutions were adopted.

For Temporary Tracks.

The board yesterday granted a location to the Boston Elevated Railway Company for tracks on Newbury and Hereford streets. These tracks are to be used during repairs on the Boylston street bridge. In making its report in favor of granting the location, the committee on railroads, of which Alderman Parker is chairman, called attention to the fact that under the existing statutes the board had no right to grant a temporary location. The committee realizes that it is recommending a permanent location, but does so with the understanding and assurance from the company's representatives that the tracks will be removed upon the completion of the work of repairing the bridge.

Those Grade Crossings.

The committee on railroads reported "no action necessary" upon the petition of the Orient Heights Yacht Club and others for action relative to grade crossings, and in spite of the appeal of Alderman Leary the board accepted the report. Later Alderman Leary asked for reconsideration, which was granted, and the matter was assigned to the next meeting.

Alderman Anderson offered an order calling on the superintendent of printing to report to the board whether it would be expedient to transfer the work now done by the Public Library printing plant and bindery to the Municipal printing plant. Alderman Anderson was refused to believe it would be a measure of economy.

Alderman Finigan moved reference to the committee on printing, but reference was refused and the order was adopted.

Boston Post.
March 1, 1908.

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The first church was built of logs and the settlers of Brookline paid one-fifth of its cost. The first houses were built along the street near it, under a regulation that everyone must build within a half-mile of the meeting house. This building was enlarged in 1674.

A third church was erected on the site

of the first one, but was destroyed by fire in 1746. The fire caught, the records say, from a foot-stove, and some thought it was a divine judgment upon the love of ease and luxury which was creeping into the settlement.

Up to this time the fire of devotion was the only warmth the old meeting house had through the long services, although some of the worshippers would take their dogs to lie on the floor, while they put their cold feet upon them, the better to endure the cold.

Before the advent of the foot-stove, the church was regarded as the safest place to keep the powder of the settlement, and sometimes it was stored in the steeple, sometimes on the beams of the roof, and occasionally, if a thunder storm came on during the time of public worship, the congregation would leave the altar and take to the woods for fear of an explosion.

Sometimes, in seasons of abundant harvest, the farmers were allowed to store their grain in the loft of the meeting house; while notices of every kind of meeting, orders and resolutions of the town, summonses to town meetings, intentions of marriage, copies of the law against Sabbath breaking, announcement of vendues and sales, lists of the town officers, rules about the Indians, were posted on the house, sometimes covering it well over, while it was no unusual thing for the freshly severed heads of wolves to be nailed under the windows to attest the skill of the hunter or prove the reward due him.

Long Prayers and Sermons

The prayers were frequently an hour long, the sermons of even greater length.

Boston Journal
March 3, 1908.

measured by an hour glass, when clocks and timepieces were rare; and it is related of one of the ministers that when the sands were run out he would look over his sleepy congregation and say, "Come, friends, let's take another glass."

The fourth house of worship on the same site was built in 1746, and survived through the stormy days of the Revolution and until 1824. The lawn was the camping ground of the American forces, and there Washington reviewed his troops. General Thomas had his headquarters nearby.

The church was pierced through and through by British cannon balls, and its steeple shattered during the siege of Boston. From its debris were shown the six-Is Aldermen Votes for

repairs after the war to repair the damage done by the British cannon.

The present church was built in 1861.

for municipal laborers, the Board of Aldermen went on record yesterday, in favor of a continuation of the half holiday and adopted these resolutions: offered some time ago by Alderman Carley:

"Whereas, it is universally recognized throughout the country that the granting of a half holiday on Saturday to employees is a step in the right direction; and

"Whereas, the custom has obtained in this city for the past seven years; be it

"Resolved, That his honor the mayor be, and hereby is, requested by the City Council to instruct the heads of all city departments to grant a Saturday half holiday, without loss of pay, to all men whose services can be dispensed with."

Alderman Cotton moved indefinite postponement, when Mr. Carley called up the resolutions. Alderman Anderson opposed postponement and believed that the Saturday half holiday should be maintained. Indefinite postponement was beaten by a vote of 3 to 10. Lou M. Clark, Cotton and Parker voting 1 the affirmative.

Alderman Cotton then tried to amend by making the half holiday from May to October inclusive, but that, too, was beaten, and the resolutions were adopted.

For Temporary Tracks.

The board yesterday granted a location to the Boston Elevated Railway Company for tracks on Newbury and Hereford streets. These tracks are to be used during repairs on the Boylston street bridge. In making its report in favor of granting the location, the committee on railroads, of which Alderman Parker is chairman, called attention to the fact that under the existing statutes the board had no right to grant a temporary location. The committee

"realizes that it is recommending a permanent location, but does so with the understanding and assurance from the company's representatives that the tracks will be removed upon the completion of the work of repairing the bridge."

Those Grade Crossings.

The committee on railroads reported "no action necessary" upon the petition of the Orient Heights Yacht Club and others for action relative to grade crossings, and in spite of the appeal of Alderman Leary the board accepted the report. Later Alderman Leary asked for reconsideration, which was granted, and the matter was assigned to the next meeting.

Alderman Anderson offered an order calling on the superintendent of printing to report to the board whether it would be expedient to transfer the work now done by the Public Library printing plant and bindery to the Municipal printing plant. Alderman Anderson was refused to believe it would be a measure of economy.

Alderman Finigan moved reference to the committee on printing, but reference was refused and the order was adopted.

EMPLOYEES TO THEIR HALF HOLIDAYS

commendation for
Turned Down and
Aldermen Votes for
of the Practise.

ALDERMEN STAND FOR WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY

REQUEST MAYOR, 10 TO 3,
NOT TO CUT THEM OFF

Ask for Investigation of Recent
Police Promotions and Trans-
fers.

Mayor Hubbard's intention to take away the Saturday afternoon holiday for city employees was given a setback in the board of aldermen yesterday, when that body, by a vote of 10 to 3, accepted the resolutions introduced by Ald. Curley protesting against any such action. Chairman Clark and Alds. Parker and Cotton voted against the resolutions.

A compromise was attempted by Ald. Cotton to the effect that the half holiday should be given from May to October inclusive, but the aldermen went on record against this also. Even further time to consider the matter, on a motion for indefinite postponement, was denied Ald. Cotton.

At the same time it remains still in the mayor's power to give or take away the half holiday as he pleases. As mayor he can order the heads of departments to keep their departments going on Saturday afternoon, and they will be compelled to do so unless they prefer dismissal. The resolutions were simply a request to the mayor that he notify the respective heads of departments to grant the half holiday.

With 12 votes in favor to one, that of Ald. Donnelly opposed, Ald. Finigan's order calling for an investigation of the recent transfers and promotions in the police department by the finance commission was passed. The order has been on the table for a fortnight, and was taken up yesterday for the first time for definite action.

In Ald. Finigan's remarks prefacing the order he gave the members to understand that it was neither spite nor spleen that induced him to propose it. He did so, he said, merely because he has his doubts whether the financial condition of the city at present can stand the increase in expense.

On recommendation of the committee on railroads permission was given the West End St. R.R. to lay temporary tracks from Boylston st. down Hereford to Newbury and over Newbury to Massachusetts ave., while the Boylston st. bridge is in process of construction.

The same committee reported leave to withdraw on the plan to abolish the grade crossings of the B. R. B. & L. R.R. in East Boston, but Ald. Leary secured an assignment of the report for action to the next meeting.

On motion of Ald. Parker it was voted to request the finance commission to give the matter of their investigation into the pauper institutions department a public hearing. It is understood that it is the purpose of Ald. Parker to bring to the public light all the details of the commission's investigation that Supt. English be removed.

Ald. Anderson secured the passage of an order requesting Supt. Smyth of the printing plant to consider the advisability of transferring the printing now done at the public library to the municipal printing plant on Purchase st.

Speaking of the B. P. L. and its librarian, a Boston friend of mine, who has recently returned from Seattle, relates a trifling experience he had in that city. He wandered into the Carnegie library on Fourth ave. and thought he would determine whether the supposedly widespread reputation of our proud institution were actual. He stepped up to the desk and asked an attendant of the sex which does not vote the name of the librarian of the Hub B. P. L. She, with a slangy smile, indicating "Oh, that does not stick me!" replied, "Horace G. Wadlin, Horace G. We keep the Boston catalogues on the shelves in the reference room."

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1908

RARE BOOKS ARE SOLD

Library of J. B. Stearns
Dispersed

Auction at Libbie's Is Largely
Attended

Books Brought Generally Good
Prices

Audubon's Birds Brings Highest Figure o
Sale

Book collectors, librarians and dealers from all parts of the country were represented this morning at the auction sale at Libbie's of the library of the late Joseph Barker Stearns of Camden, Me., inventor of the duplex system of telegraphy. Mr. Stearns was one of the old-time collectors who secured a large general library of good books, with many standard sets and some fine bindings, but with no particular hobby. Some of the New York dealers were present in person, and there was lively competition for some lots. As a rule, the prices were good—especially good in view of the general market, and indicating that some people are "hoarding money" in the form of books. The sale is the most important of the present season in Boston.

The most important item offered at the morning session was a set of the seven volumes of Audubon's "The Birds of America," from drawings made in the United States and their Territories, by John James Audubon, illustrated by 500 beautiful plates of birds, all drawn and colored after nature, and the plants and trees most frequented by them, with descriptions. The work was printed for J. J. Audubon, New York, 1840-44, and this original subscription set, after being knocked down to a gentleman who thought he was getting the set for \$52, was resold. When put up again the bidding started at \$25 a volume and was bought upon an order for \$45 a volume, or \$315. A copy of the same edition was sold to the Libbie sale in 1906 for \$287. Audubon's "American Ornithological Biography," or an "American of the habits of the birds of the United States of America," accompanied in descriptions of the objects represented in the work entitled "The Birds of America" and interspersed with delineations of American scenery and manners. Edinburgh, 1821-49, was also bought by "order" for \$26.25.

The highest price paid for a single volume this morning was for George Catlin's "North American Indian Portfolio, hunting scenes and amusements of the Rocky Mountains and the North America, from paintings and notes of the author, made during eight years' travel among the tribes of the wildest and most remote tribes of savages in North America." It contains twenty-five plates, beautifully colored, and was printed in London, 1844. The purchaser was "Order," who gave \$75 for this choice item. Baird, Brewer and Ridgway's "North American Birds," numerous finely colored plates, issued by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1874-84, was vigorously competed for and was finally secured on an order for \$80.

Little, Brown & Co.'s "British Essayists and British Poets," large paper, Boston, 1862-1868, edited by Child, Lowell and other eminent scholars, sixty-eight volumes, was purchased on an order for \$151.20, after a keen competition with F. P. Harner of New York. The Kegan Paul edition of "British Poets, Essayists and Dramatists," London, 1881, on large paper, was bought by P. K. Foley of this city for \$18. Boylston's "Pictorial Scenery of Norway delin. engraved by John William Edy. Spot," engraved by John William Edy. London, 1820, was secured by Mr. Harper for \$12.50. George E. Littlefield bought for \$12.50 a copy of "Auldrey & Bowes's 'Keramic Art of Japan,' two volumes, full, full crimson morocco, London, 1875. This was published for subscribers only; many of the plates are finely printed in gold and colors. Charles E. Lauriat paid \$12.50 a low price for a London, 1887, edition in black letter, of the "Works of Our Ancient, Learned and Excellent Poet Jeffrey Chaucer, as they have lately been compared with the best MSS., and several things added never before in print, to which is adjoined the 'Story of the Siege of Tithes,' by John Lydgate, monk of Bury, showing his country, parentage, education, marriage, children, revenue, service, reward, friends, books, and death."

Some interesting pieces of Americana were offered this morning. "Order" purchased for \$18 the scarce first account of Hudson's Bay, London, 1769, entitled: "American Traveller, or observations on the present state, culture and commerce of the British Colonies in America, and the further improvements of which they are capable; with an account of each colony respectively, etc. By an Old and Experienced Trader."

A large paper copy of Winthrop Sargent's "Life and Career of Major John André," Boston, 1861, one of seventy-five copies so printed, went to Charles E. Goodspeed for \$20. George E. Littlefield bought for \$16 a copy of "The History of the War with America, France, Spain and Holland, containing twenty-four fine engraved portraits, including Washington, Greene, Clinton, Burgoyne, Cornwallis, Lafayette, De la Roche, D'Estaing, Captain Angli-

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908

LIKELY TO INCREASE BUDGET

Joint Committee on Appropriations Hears
Department Heads Tell That They Must
Have More Money

If the present intentions of the joint committee on appropriations are carried out the mayor's budget of \$18,110,735 for the current year will be materially increased when the annual appropriation bill is finally completed. The definite result will probably not be known for two or three weeks.

At the present time a majority of the committee is in favor of adding materially to the appropriations to the departments that have the care of the sick and poor, especially those of the City Hospital, Consumptives' Hospital, Children's Institutions and Overseeing of the Poor departments.

The second meeting of the committee was held at City Hall last evening and after four hours' work an adjournment was taken till a week from tomorrow night. At last night's meeting a large number of department heads were in attendance and most of them were subjected to a rigid line of inquiry. The remaining heads of departments will be put through a similar ordeal at the next meeting.

Among those present upon the request of the committee was Chairman Nathan Matthews of the Finance Commission and he was accompanied by Commissioner George A. O. Ernst. The former, however, acted as the spokesman for the commission. Chairman Matthews was on the witness stand for nearly half an hour and to the members of the committee was a rather unsatisfactory witness in several instances he failed to give his interrogators the information they were seeking. His chief questions were Aldermen George A. Anderson and James F. Leonard.

The Finance Commission wants \$20,000 in addition to the \$50,000 it was given a year ago, and the mayor has favored the appropriation and put it in his budget. The chairman's questioners of last evening were chiefly anxious to learn just what the Finance Commission has done with the amount it has already spent, and to what use it has put the additional appropriation if it is allowed. Little information was gleaned except in a general way.

Considerable time was spent in questioning the chairman regarding the employees of the department. The Commission recently recommended that all city employees should be placed under civil service and the inquirers of last evening asked Mr. Matthews if those connected with the Finance Commission office were taken from the civil service lists. Chairman Matthews said that while he believed most of them were he would not say positively.

Asked why the commission employs non-residents of Boston, Chairman Matthews answered because he supposed they are valuable men. Alderman Anderson, a Ward 10 Republican, inquired if the chairman of the publican has yet taken steps toward recommending any plan by which the city's revenue can be increased and if the commission has yet done anything except find fault with certain departments. Mr. Matthews said that would all be forthcoming in due time. He also admitted that the department is so planning its work as to have it completed by Dec. 31 when the life of the commission expires, unless action is taken toward continuing it for a longer period.

Others who appeared before the commission last night were Chairman James De Normandie of the Library department, Chairman Dr. Wadlin of the Library department, Chairman Edward F. McSweeney and Edward F. Minot and Cox of the Consumptives Hospital department, Superintendent George H. M. Rowe of the Overseeing of the Poor department, Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson, Chairman John J. Murphy and Secretary Charles E. Polson of the assessing department, Treasurer Henry Erlich of the bath department, Building Commissioner John A. Rooney, George B. Swansey of the Board of Appeals, Chairman William J. Fallon of the cemetery department, City Clerk John T. Priest, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, chairman of the trustees of the Children's Institutions department, Chairman Samuel H. Durgin of the Board of Health and a representative of the art department.

The collecting and lamp departments were not represented. Superintendent Horn of the lamp department, who ends his service with the city on March 31, sent the committee a letter in which he said that because of contemplated changes in the department and the possibility of new contracts being made it would be impossible at this time to tell just what amount of money will be needed. However, he doubted if the department could be satisfactorily conducted with the \$500,000 allowed by the mayor.

One of the most interesting statements made before the committee was that by Mr. Swansey of the Board of Appeals. The mayor has allowed the board \$200 as against estimates of \$100. He said the board did not know whether enough money was appropriated as under the law the city would have to pay the department's bills or defend law suits.

While Assessors Murphy and Polson said that the department would like more money it would try to live within the \$175,000 allowed by the mayor. They would have to cut all along the line to do so, however. City Clerk Priest said his department

Committee postponed, was denied the Col-

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Boston Record March 5, 1908.

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who secured a large general library of good books, with many standard sets and some fine bindings, but with no particular hobby, outside of two or three hundred books on electricity. Some of the New York dealers were present in person, and there was lively competition for some lots. As a rule, the prices were good—especially good in view of the general market, and indicating that some people are "hoarding money" in the form of books. The sale is the most important of the present season in Boston.

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The Boston Public Library bought for \$10 Mark Catesby's London 1767 edition of the "Hortus Europae Americanus; or a collection of eighty-five curious trees and shrubs, the produce of North America, adapted to the climates and soils of Great Britain, Ireland and most parts of Europe," with sixty-three figures on seventeen copper-plates, colored by hand. A poor copy of Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands went on an order for \$10. Among the other scarce books sold this morning were:

Bull and Kennedy's Alpine Club publication, "Peaks, Passes and Glaciers, London, 1850-52 (Goodspeed).....	\$18.00
Lane's Arabian Nights, London, 1841 (Order).....	15.00
Villon Society "Arabian Nights," limited London edition (Lauriat).....	30.25
Bancroft's History of the United States, three-quarter bound, by Kauffman, Boston, 1867-1874 (Order).....	15.00
Tues's Bartolozzi and His Works, London, 1881 (Order).....	10.00
Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, with Dyce's commentary, London, 1845 (Harper).....	35.25
The "Merry Mount Press" Bible, only 487 copies printed (Lauriat).....	112.00
Villon Society Boccaccio, London, 1866 (Order).....	18.00
Dobson's Library, 22 volumes, full bound in morocco (Order).....	60.00
Collected set of George Bononi's Works, London, 1840-1874 (Bridges).....	38.50
Days edition of the Iliad of the Thousand Years and One Night, London, 1861 (Order).....	22.50
Brown's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Boston, 1875-84 (Boston Public Library).....	16.00
Buller's Hudibras, London, 1810-1827 (Dresser).....	14.50
Large edition Don Quixote, London, 1818 (Order).....	16.00
Child's English and Scottish Ballads, Boston, 1882, large paper (P. K. Foley).....	22.50
Pinkerton's edition of "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and Remount of the Rose, London, 1850-49 (S. J. Bartlett).....	26.00

night. At last night's meeting a large number of department heads were in attendance and most of them were subjected to a rigid line of inquiry. The remaining heads of departments will be put through a similar ordeal at the next meeting.

Among those present upon the request of the committee was Chairman Nathan Matthews of the Finance Commission and he was accompanied by Commissioner George A. O. Ernst. The former, however, acted as the spokesman for the commission. Chairman Matthews was on the witness stand for nearly half an hour and to the members of the commission was a rather unsatisfactory witness as in several instances he failed to give his interrogators the information they were seeking. His chief questioners were Aldermen George A. Anderson and James F. Curley and President Leo McCullough of the Common Council. The Finance Commission wants \$35,000 in addition to the \$50,000 it was given a year ago, and the mayor has favored the appropriation and put it in his budget. The Commissioner's questioners of last evening were chiefly anxious to learn just what the Finance Commission has done with the amount it has already spent, and to what use it intends to put the additional appropriation if it is allowed. Little information was gleaned except in a general way.

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The collecting and lamp departments were not represented. Superintendent Horn of the lamp department, who ends his service with the city on March 31, sent the committee a letter in which he said that because of contemplated changes in the department and the possibility of new contracts being made it would be impossible at this time to tell just what amount of money will be needed. However, he doubted if the department could be satisfactorily conducted with the \$800,000 allowed by the mayor.

One of the most interesting statements made before the committee was that by Mr. Swasey of the Board of Appeals. The mayor has allowed the board \$200 as against estimates of \$270. He said the board did not care whether enough money was appropriated as under the law the city would have to pay the department's bills or defend law suits.

While Assessors Murphy and Folsom said that the department would like more money it would try to live within the \$175,000 allowed by the mayor. They would have to cut all along the line to do so, however.

City Clerk Priest said his department ought to have more money and Dr. Rowe of the City Hospital said that if the department did not get more than \$485,000 allowed by Mayor Hibbard it would not be able to open the East Boston branch of the City Hall, the new ward and the Burnham Building. Chairman McSweeney said that the Consumptive Hospital department would be able to do little with the \$750,000 allowed and should have at least the \$100,000 asked for. Dr. Putnam also did not believe the Children's Institutions department could live within the \$100,000 allowed. When the committee adjourned at eleven o'clock no additional appropriations had been acted upon.

TRIES TO SHOOT POLICEMAN

William H. Cunningham Placed Under Arrest.

Capture Effected in Boston Public Library.

Failure of Weapon to Work Saves Patrolman Nickerson---Prisoner Wanted on Felony Charges.

A physically shrewd looking man named William H. Cunningham was arrested in the periodical reading room of the Boston public library this forenoon, after having twice tried to shoot patrolman Herbert I. Nickerson of division 15.

Insignificant in appearance as Cunningham is, the police say he is one of the most desperate highwaymen, thieves, firebugs and would-be assassins, and they are highly pleased that they finally succeeded in capturing him without the loss of life. It was the failure of the cartridges in Cunningham's 35-caliber revolver to respond when he pressed the trigger that saved patrolman Nickerson's life. Cunningham admitted after he had been knocked out and then recovered that he intended to kill the policeman as a means of retaining his liberty.

Nickerson arrested Cunningham on a series of felony charges, among them assault with intent to kill, breaking and entering, robbery and arson, and to the crimes with which he was previously charged there is now added assault with a loaded revolver on patrolman Nickerson with intent to kill him.

A general alarm had been sent out for the arrest of Cunningham from headquarters, he being wanted on charge of arson, robbery and assault with intent to kill, in the South End, last Thursday. Patrolman Nickerson had Cunningham in mind this morning when he went on duty, because Nickerson has known Cunningham five years or so, and knew that he was a frequenter of the public library.

Nickerson "Spots" Cunningham.

Patrolman Nickerson's post of duty is on the crossing at Huntington av and Dartmouth st., right at the corner of the library. About 9:30 this morning he saw Cunningham crossing Copley sq. from the direction of Boylston st. and going into the library. Cunningham had the collar of his shabby light-colored overcoat turned up, probably in an effort to escape identification on the part of Nickerson.

Patrolman Nickerson waited on his corner until Cunningham had entered the library, and then he walked quickly over and started to look for Cunningham. Cunningham was found in the annex. Nickerson, who had not then been seen by Cunningham, and who didn't want to get in a mix-up with him in the crowded room, asked patrolman Frank Powers, an old policeman, to go in the library, to go in the annex and see him in the corridor. Powers went in and delivered his message, patrolman Nickerson keeping out of sight of the man he was after. No sooner had Powers spoken to Cunningham than the latter started on a run

Patrolman Nickerson, who knew he was fighting for his life, jumped on Cunningham, and with one hand shutting off the wind in his throat, he employed his other hand in slipping the twisters on the wiry man's right wrist. Then Nickerson, joined now by patrolman Powers and an attaché of the library, hurriedly searched Cunningham, to see if he had any more weapons, and finding none, the prisoner was yanked to his feet and the patrol wagon was called from station 15.

At the station house Cunningham gave his age as 33 years and said that he was homeless. When he was searched the police found two watches, two pocket books containing \$11 in cash, some soap, such as Yegman, and a comb and some thread and needles in his pockets. The modest and comparatively new \$5-caliber, hammerless revolver with which he had tried to shoot patrolman Nickerson was also examined.

The dents made in the two cartridges which failed to explode when Cunningham snatched the weapon at the police station house, especially patrolman Nickerson, marveled that a murder had not been done. The mechanism of the revolver was perfect, so the police cannot understand why the weapon did not work. Grateful to have escaped with his life, patrolman Nickerson said he thanked almighty God for preserving him.

When Nickerson got to the station house with his prisoner he was unaware of all the details of the various crimes for which the arrest of Cunningham had been ordered, but there was a wealth of details for him as soon as a couple of officers summoned from station 5 had arrived, together with Edward D. Hurler, a Casanova st., and further upon the arrival of Mrs. Annie Wilson, janitor of the building at 21 Massachusetts av.

Serious Charges Against Cunningham.

Mr. Hurler told his story first to the police, and then to a Globe reporter who reached the station before Cunningham was taken from there to police headquarters to have a new photograph

Continued on the Second Page.

TRIES TO SHOOT POLICEMAN.

Continued From the First Page.

made for the rogues' gallery. Mr. Hurler and his wife keep a furnished room house at 4 Casanova st. It was he who had filed the first of the latest series of serious charges against Cunningham.

According to Hurler's story Cunningham came to his house last June and engaged a room. He was uncertain pay until about 11 weeks ago, and then the uncertainty about getting his room rent ceased, for Cunningham didn't pay at all. Last Wednesday night Hurler says he told his wife to put Cunningham out of the house the following day, as there was no prospect of collecting from him.

Thursday morning Hurler went to his work, and that day when Mrs. Hurler saw Cunningham, she told him that he would have to leave the house and that she wanted his keys. Cunningham, according to Hurler's story, cursed Mrs. Hurler, and said that he would neither give up his keys nor leave the house. She insisted that he would have to do both, and then Cunningham drew his revolver and shouted, "Get out of this house or I'll kill you."

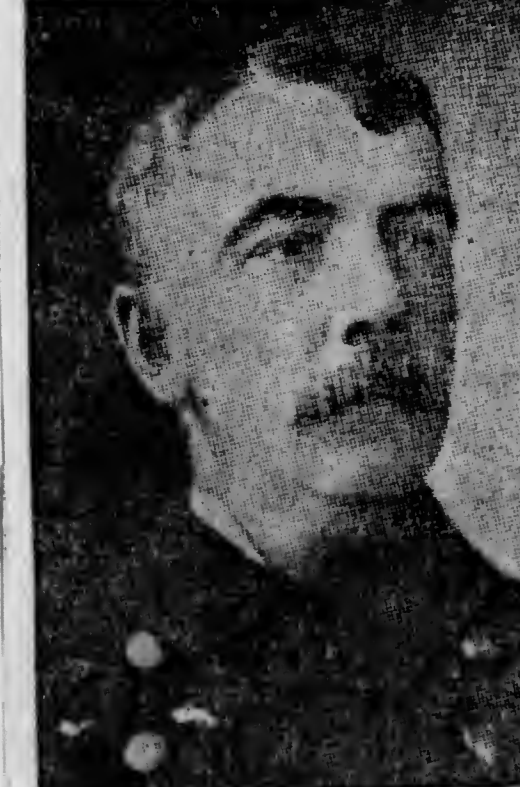
Cunningham chased the frightened woman to the street and slammed the door shut behind her, when she ran to a neighbor's house for shelter and to find someone to go for a policeman. Cunningham, fastening the front door behind him, started up the stairs.

On his way up the stairs, the story runs, Cunningham met on the stairs Miss Alice Gormley, a lodger in the house and held her up, demanding her money. Miss Gormley had seen Cunningham in the house and at first thought he was joking with her, but he whipped out his revolver and firing a shot past her head started at her to hurry up and hand over what she had in her purse. Frightened, Miss Gormley passed over her gold watch and her purse, in which there was \$2, and then Cunningham chased her out of the house, as he had chased Mrs. Hurler.

Mrs. Hurler, frightened almost helpless, was telling her experiences to the neighbors with whom she had sought refuge when somebody raised the cry of fire, and looking out, Mrs. Hurler saw smoke issuing from the upper windows of her home. Then, regardless of the desperate man with the revolver, whom she supposed to be still in the house, Mrs. Hurler started on a run for her burning house, somebody in the street turned in an alarm of fire, and presently the neighborhood began filling up with fire apparatus and policemen.

The firemen found that fires had been started in three bedrooms on the upper floors, and when they and the police had been told Mrs. Hurler's story, reinforced by the experiences of Miss Gormley and the neighbors, a search was made of the premises for Cunningham, but he could not be found.

A report of the occurrences was made



PATROLMAN HERBERT I. NICKERSON,
Capt. of William H. Cunningham.

to the state marshal's office and to police headquarters, and from the latter a general alarm was sent out for the arrest of Cunningham on charges of assault with a dangerous weapon on Miss Gormley, robbery of Mrs. Gormley, threatening Mrs. Hurler with a revolver, and for arson in having set the Hurler house afire. Those were all the charges the police were sure they had against Cunningham up to the hour this morning when he attempted to shoot patrolman Nickerson, but they suspected him of having been in a lot of holdups, burglaries and hand-luggage snatching in the Back Bay and South End districts during the winter.

Accused of Massachusetts-Av Job.

One of the latest cases of a desperate robbery which occurred to the police was the one that was reported last Wednesday from 31 Massachusetts av. where Mrs. Annie Wilson, janitor of that building, had caught a man robbing her bureau and had been shot at when she made her presence known.

Mrs. Wilson reported that affair at station 15, and had been able to give a partial description of the robber, which description, so far as it went, seemed well, so they sent for Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson promptly picked Cunningham out of a group of several men in the guard room when she arrived and said she was sure he was the man who broke into her rooms Wednesday and who shot at her when she surprised him at his work.

The Globe had a report of this daring robbery in the Wednesday evening issue. The story told how Mrs. Wilson, her, and the story told how Mrs. Wilson, having gone to her living rooms in the basement, had seen a man rifling the drawers of the bureau, and how, when she uttered an exclamation of surprise, she followed him partly across the room, stopping only when he whipped out a revolver of heavy caliber and fired at her, the bullet crashing through the glass panels of a door behind her.

Cunningham had nothing to say this forenoon, when Mrs. Wilson identified him as the robber, but she was telling her malevolently as she was telling her story.

After Hurler and Mrs. Wilson had identified Cunningham at the station house and had told their stories, and told now patrolman Nickerson had told now patrolman Nickerson had tried his best to shoot Cunningham and that he had known him, Nickerson said that he had known him about five years and that

Public Library.

Failure of Weapon to Work Saves Patrolman Nickerson---Prisoner Wanted on Felony Charges.

A physically shrewd looking man named William H. Cunningham was arrested in the periodical reading room of the Boston public library this forenoon, after having twice tried to shoot patrolman Herbert I. Nickerson of division 15. Insignificant in appearance as Cunningham is, the police say he is one of the most desperate highwaymen, thieves, firebugs and would-be assassins, and they are highly pleased that they finally succeeded in capturing him without the loss of life. It was the failure of the cartridges in Cunningham's 38-caliber revolver to respond when he pressed the trigger that saved patrolman Nickerson's life. Cunningham admitted after he had been knocked out and then recovered that he intended to kill the policeman as a means of retaining his liberty.

Nickerson arrested Cunningham on a series of felony charges, among them assault with intent to kill, breaking and entering, robbery and arson, and to the crimes with which he was previously charged there is now added assault with a loaded revolver on patrolman Nickerson with intent to kill him.

A general alarm had been sent out for the arrest of Cunningham from headquarters, he being wanted on charge of arson, robbery and assault, with intent to kill, in the South End, last Thursday. Patrolman Nickerson had Cunningham in mind this morning when he went on duty, because Nickerson has known Cunningham five years or so, and knew that he was a frequenter of the public library.

Nickerson "Spots" Cunningham.

Patrolman Nickerson's post of duty is on the crossing at Huntington av and Dartmouth st, right at the corner of the library. About 9:30 this morning he saw Cunningham crossing Copley sq and saw Cunningham crossing Copley sq from the direction of Boylston st, and going into the library. Cunningham had the collar of his shabby light-colored overcoat turned up, probably in an effort to escape identification on the part of Nickerson.

Patrolman Nickerson waited on his corner until Cunningham had entered the library, and then he walked quickly over and started to look for Cunningham. Cunningham was found in the annex. Nickerson, who had not then been seen by Cunningham, and who didn't want to get in a mix-up with him in the crowded room, asked patrolman Frank Powers, an old policeman man on duty in the library, to go in and get Cunningham. Cunningham had the collar of his shabby light-colored overcoat turned up, probably in an effort to escape identification on the part of Nickerson.

Cartridges Failed to Explode.

That room was crowded with visitors, who looked up in mild surprise at the unusual occurrence of a man running through the room. The moment Cunningham saw his way to freedom was closed up he drew a heavy 38-caliber hammerless revolver from his pocket, and holding it, pointed directly at the ample waistline of patrolman Nickerson, pulled the trigger, but the cartridge failed to explode. The occupants of the room began diving under the tables and paper racks, and trying to hide behind things when Cunningham pulled the trigger. Patrolman Nickerson did not flinch, but leaped toward the man.

Cunningham is small of build and lithe despite his appearance and 33 years, and he broke all records in backward jumps as Nickerson came toward him, trying meantime to get his revolver to work. Cunningham pulled the trigger again, and again it fell upon a cartridge without exploding it.

Patrolman Knocks Assailant Down.

Cunningham was trying to pull the trigger again, but before even his nimble fingers could bring the mechanism into action patrolman Nickerson landed a right swing on Cunningham's jaw, and the little man went up into the air to come down on his head, and with the revolver rolling away out of his reach.

Patrolman Nickerson, who knew he was fighting for his life, jumped on Cunningham, and with one hand shutting off the wind in his throat he employed his other hand in slipping the twist of the wiry man's right wrist. Then Nickerson, joined now by patrolman Powers and an attaché of the library, hurriedly searched Cunningham, to see if he had any more weapons, and finding none, the prisoner was yanked to his feet and the patrol wagon was called from station 16.

At the station house Cunningham gave his age as 33 years and said that he was homeless. When he was searched the police found two watches, two pocket books containing \$1 in cash, some soap, such as Yerkens and Camps, a comb and some thread and needles in his pockets. The modern and comparatively new 38-caliber, hammerless revolver with which he had tried to shoot patrolman Nickerson was also examined.

The cents made in the two cartridges which failed to explode when Cunningham snapped the weapon at the policeman were examined, and all hands at the station house, especially patrolman Nickerson, marveled that a murder had not been done. The cartridges seemed to be new and the mechanism of the revolver was perfect, so the police cannot understand why the weapon did not work. Grateful to have escaped with his life patrolman Nickerson said he thanked almighty God for preserving him.

When Nickerson got to the station house with his prisoner he was unaware of all the details of the various crimes for which the arrest of Cunningham had been ordered, but there was a wealth of details for him as soon as a couple of officers summoned from station 5 had arrived together with Edward D. Huguenin of 4 Cazenove st, and further upon the arrival, later, of Mrs Annie Wilson, janitor of the building at 31 Massachusetts av.

Serious Charges Against Cunningham.

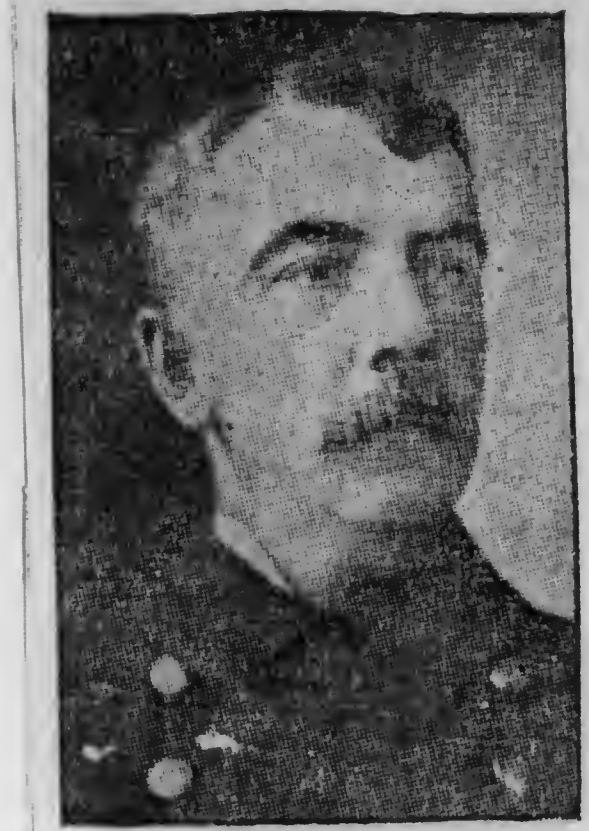
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Continued on the Second Page.

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Mrs Wilson promptly picked Cunningham out of a group of several men in the guard room when she arrived and said she was sure he was the man who broke into her rooms Wednesday and who shot at her when she surprised him at his work.

The Globe had a report of this daring robbery in the Wednesday evening paper, and the story told how Mrs Wilson, having gone to her living rooms in the basement, had seen a man filling the drawers of the bureau, and how, when she uttered an exclamation of surprise, the fellow had started to leave and she had followed him partly across the room, stopping only when he whipped out a revolver of heavy caliber and fired at her, the bullet crashing through the glass panels of a door behind her. Cunningham had nothing to say this forenoon, when Mrs Wilson identified him as the robber, but the eyes sparkled malevolently as she was telling her story.

After Huguenin and Mrs Wilson had identified Cunningham at the station, patrolman Nickerson had told how Cunningham had tried his best to shoot him. Nickerson said that he had known Cunningham about five years and that up to about a year ago the prisoner and his father had been in the habit of going to the public library every forenoon, remaining there until about 1 o'clock, then going out to get lunch, returning to the library, where they staid the remainder of the day.

Old man Cunningham, the policeman said, was reputed to have money. He and his son lived somewhere in the South End, but Nickerson doesn't know where. The old man, he says, used to follow the younger one around, and the prisoner of today was forever snapping at his father and ordering him around. About a year ago, Nickerson says, the old man died, and he heard that he left his son money enough to live on. Until recently the younger man kept up the habit he and his father had formed, and would go to the library every day. Usually William H. Cunningham would greet a surly good morning to Nickerson as he passed his crossing, but the policeman thinks that even that recognition was made through force of the habit the old man had formed of greeting the crossing officer.

Since Thursday Cunningham had avoided Nickerson's crossing, but still could not break himself of the library habit, although he had been sneaking in there as he did this morning, from the Boylston-st side.

The police expect to fasten many more crimes on Cunningham than the ones with which they now formally charge him. People who have been held up by a highwayman or who have had their houses robbed, will be given a chance to look at the prisoner. The police think the watches and pocket books Cunningham had on him when arrested were probable stolen, and they want the owners to come around and identify their property.

Prisoner Nervous at Headquarters.

Cunningham was taken to police headquarters at 11:30 in custody of patrolmen Nickerson and Lyons of the Back Bay police station. He appeared to be very nervous, his brown eyes bulging from their sockets and his body quivering as he was ushered into the rogues' gallery, where the police photographs were waiting for him.

Pictures and measurements were taken and then an examination of the album was made. It was discovered that in December, 1905, he was sentenced to the house of correction for two months for sending obscene matter through the mail.

The prisoner was detained at headquarters about half an hour. During that period he continued to act strangely. His eyes flashed as he gazed at the

men in the inspectors' room and he appeared to be on the verge of collapse. When his height and measurements had been taken he was escorted across to the courthouse, where he will be arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Boston Traveler
March 7, 1908.

HUB LIBRARY IS SCENE OF GUN BATTLE

Alleged Incendiary Fires Twice at
Patrolman, Scattering Spectators
in Terror — Officer Overcomes
Prisoner Only After Desperate
Hand to Hand Fight.

Boston American
March 7, 1908.

BATTLE WITH PISTOL IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PANIC AS OFFICER
AND ACCUSED DESPERADO FIGHT.

In a desperate fight in the corridor of the Public Library, Copley square, during which women and children went into hysterics and ran from the building, Patrolman Herbert J. Nickerson today arrested William H. Cunningham, wanted on the charge of setting fire to a lodging house at No. 11 Cazenove street last Thursday. Cunningham dodged behind a pillar and drew a revolver. He pulled the trigger twice, but the weapon failed to go off. Nickerson saw the man in the reading room, and knowing that he was wanted by the Dedham street police, asked him to step into the hall. Cunningham did so and was told he was under arrest.

Revolver Falls Him.

In a second he had dodged behind the pillar. Before Nickerson could make a move a revolver was pointed at his head. Then the officer closed in, and with his club knocked the weapon from the man's hands. The library was crowded at the time, and the noise of the scuffle as the men fought each one for the mastery brought

women and children running from the rooms in terror. Cunningham was finally subdued and taken to the Back Bay station.

Mrs. Annie Wilson of No. 31 Massachusetts avenue was asked to come to the station to see if Cunningham is the man who fired two shots at her last Wednesday when she discovered a man attempting to rob her apartment. Mrs. Wilson said Cunningham looked like the man, but she would not swear he was the same one.

Accused as Firebug.

Last Thursday Mrs. Huguonot, of No. 11 Cazenove street, asked her lodger, William H. Cunningham, for some back rent. According to her story he threatened her life with a revolver. She ran from the house.

Later a young woman lodger discovered a fire burning on the second floor, and told the police that she was prevented from putting it out by Cunningham, who threatened her with a revolver and demanded all the money she had. She gave him two dollars. Cunningham left the house and has since been sought by the police.

He will be examined by the headquarters detectives this afternoon.

Fighting desperately for his life with a maniac who had tried to shoot him point blank and who was trying to get his gun in a position to fire again, Patrolman Herbert H. Nickerson of the Back Bay station today arrested a man believed to be William H. Cunningham, who, it is alleged, has endeavored to kill three persons during the week.

The hand-to-hand struggle, which was witnessed by a large number of people, occurred in the main hall of the public library shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Seldom in police annals has such a desperate conflict ensued from an arrest.

Say He Is Firebug.

Cunningham, for whose arrest a warrant was issued a few days ago, and who is wanted for incendiarism and alleged attempts to shoot Mrs. Annie Daguennin of 4 Cazenove street, South end, and Mrs. Annie Wilson of 31 Massachusetts avenue, last Wednesday, was seen by Patrolman Nickerson to enter the public library this morning. Recognizing the man from the description furnished the police, he followed Cunningham into the reading room. After the latter had sat down, he asked him to come out into the hall. This

Cunningham did, whereupon Nickerson told him he was under arrest. Like a flash Cunningham whipped a gun from his pocket and leveled it at the officer and pulled the trigger twice. Each time the gun missed fire.

Woman Makes Charge.

It is charged that he then set fires to bedclothing in five rooms. He was seen running away in the direction of Columbus avenue. On the same day Mrs. Annie Wilson of No. 31 Massachusetts avenue found a man, whom she now says is Cunningham, rifling the drawers of a bureau in her house. According to her story, Cunningham, upon being discovered, fled to the door, but, finding himself followed by Mrs. Wilson, turned and fired two shots at her, the bullets shattering the glass in a door directly behind her.

Pictured for Gallery.

Cunningham was taken to headquarters, where he was measured and his picture taken for the rogues' gallery. His age is given as 25 years, but he appears much older. In December, 1896, he was arrested by the federal authorities for sending unmailable matter through the mails, and was sent to Deer Island for a term of three months.

Cunningham, it is said, has an extraordinary and peculiar nature. It is stated by Mrs. Daguennin that he never spoke a word unless spoken to.

Boston Sunday Globe.
First issued Oct 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

Established March 4, 1872.

Evening Edition, First issued March 7, 1872.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1908.

TWICE FIRED AT PATROLMAN

Cunningham Arrested
in Public Library.

Made Desperate Attempt to
Escape From Nickerson.

Several Charges Are Laid
Against Prisoner.

William H. Cunningham, aged 35 years, attempted twice to shoot patrolman Herbert L. Nickerson of the Back Bay station when the latter undertook to place him under arrest yesterday morning in the periodical reading room of the public library. The failure of the cartridges in Cunningham's 28-caliber revolver to explode was all that saved the patrolman's life.

Nickerson arrested Cunningham on a series of felony charges, among them assault with intent to kill, breaking and entering, robbery and arson, and to the crimes with which he was previously charged there is now added assault with a loaded revolver on the patrolman with intent to kill him.

The patrolman does crossing duty at Huntington av and Dartmouth st and saw Cunningham, whom he has known for five years, as the latter went into the library. Nickerson had been on the lookout for Cunningham, who in the past has visited the library building frequently.

When Nickerson saw Cunningham go into the library annex he decided that in order to avoid a mixup in a crowded room he would send a message into him by patrolman Frank Powers, an old policeman on duty at the library. Powers was to say that "somebody outside" would like to see Cunningham.

Met Inside Room.

No sooner had Powers spoken to Cunningham than the latter started on a run from the annex, going out a door some distance from where Nickerson was waiting and running rapidly toward the main reading room at the northeast corner of the library. Nickerson was prompt to act and he ran through the corridor toward the front door so as to prevent the escape of the man.

Nickerson and Cunningham came together just inside the door leading from the main reading room, but inside the reading room.

The room was crowded. The moment Cunningham saw his way to freedom was closed he drew his revolver from his pocket and pointed it directly at the waistline of patrolman Nickerson. Twice he pulled the trigger and it failed to work. Nickerson leaped upon Cunningham and just as the latter attempted to pull the trigger a third time the patrolman struck him on the right jaw. Cunningham fell on his head with the revolver rolling away out of his reach.

Cunningham, who is physically slight in appearance, fought desperately, but the patrolman overcame him after a hard struggle, and with the assistance of patrolman Powers and an attaché of the library.

Searched at Station.

When the prisoner was searched at

the station house the police found two watches, two pocketbooks containing \$11 in cash, some soap such as rogues in thread and needles.

Edward D. Huguenin of 4 Cazenove st came to the station and said that Thursday Cunningham, who had lodged at his house, refused to pay what he owed and drove Mrs Huguenin out of the house. Further, that Cunningham held up a lodger in the house a moment afterward and robbed her of a gold watch and her purse which contained \$2.

He then chased her out as he had Mrs Huguenin. Cunningham is said to have thereupon started fires in three bedrooms of the Huguenin house, which the women extinguished.

Mrs Annie Wilson, janitor of the building at 31 Massachusetts av, promptly picked Cunningham out of a group of several men in the guard room and said she was sure that it was he who had shot at her when she surprised him at his work.

Cunningham was taken to headquarters, where it was discovered that in December, 1906, he was sentenced to the house of correction for two months for sending obscene matter through the mail. He was yesterday measured and photographed. He will be arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Boston Traveler.
March 8, 1908.

CUNNINGHAM MUST ANSWER

William H. Cunningham, who was arrested in the public library Saturday morning by Patrolman Herbert Nickerson of the Back Bay station, after a tough hand-to-hand encounter, was arraigned before Judge Sullivan in the municipal court this morning on charges of robbery and carrying concealed weapons. He was fined \$10 for the latter offense and was held in \$2000 for the grand jury on the charge of robbery.

It is likely that charges of assault with intent to kill will be preferred by Officer Nickerson. It is also reported that the state will bring charges of arson.

On the charge of robbery, Cunningham is alleged to have stolen \$3 and a watch from Maria Gormley, 4 Cazenove street, last Thursday. The charges of assault brought will develop from alleged attempts to shoot Mrs. Ann Daguenin of 4 Cazenove street, on the same day.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition), First issued March 7, 1872.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First issued Oct 14, 1877.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1908.

CUNNINGHAM HELD IN \$2000

Only Two Charges Yet
Brought Against Him.

Waives Examination in Case of
Miss Gormley Robbery.

On Attempt to Shoot Patrol-
man Will be Heard Later.

William H. Cunningham, who was arrested in the public library building Saturday, charged with having attempted to shoot patrolman Herbert L. Nickerson of division 15, was arraigned before Judge Sullivan in the first session of the municipal court this morning. The charge against him, as read by the clerk, was robbery of a watch and \$2 from Miss Alice Gormley of 4 Cazenove st, last Thursday.

The defendant waived examination had was held in \$2000 for the grand jury on the robbery charge. Then he was called upon to plead to a charge that he carried a loaded revolver without having a license. He was fined \$10 on that charge. But these are only two of the charges which the authorities are bringing against the man.

Cunningham used to live in the Cazenove-st house which is kept by Mrs. Edward D. Huguenin. He left there a while ago, and when arrested he told the station police that he had no home. It is alleged that Thursday he went back to the house, when Mrs. Huguenin demanded the keys of his room. He produced a pistol instead of the keys, it is stated, and drove the woman to the house of a friend across the street.

Then, the police allege, he met Miss Gormley, who is a lodger at the house, coming down the stairs, and pointing his pistol at her head, demanded her valuables. She took it for a joke at first, but when she saw the gleam in his eye she handed over her watch and her pocket book, containing \$2.

Then Mrs Huguenin saw flames coming from the windows of her house and soon the apparatus came in response to an alarm that had been sounded by some one who saw the fire before she did. This fire, it is alleged, was set by Cunningham after the robbery of Miss Gormley. State Detective James Grady, representing the state fire marshal, has a warrant against the man, charging him with arson. The fire was out out with little damage.

There are yet to be brought against Cunningham the charge of attempting to kill officer Nickerson, and also another allegation that he attempted the life of Mrs Annie Wilson, janitor of the building at 31 Massachusetts av, last Wednesday. It is alleged that the man was found by Mrs Wilson in her apartments robbing the bureau. When she surprised him, he is alleged to have shot at her. Then he ran away. Mrs Wilson reported the matter to the police of division 15. After his arrest she positively identified him as the man who fired his revolver at her.

Patrolman Nickerson had known Cunningham and his father several years. They were frequent visitors to the public library, and Nickerson is a crossing officer on Boylston st. After the Cazenove-st incident he, with all the other officers, was informed and was on the lookout for the man. Saturday he saw Cunningham enter the library and followed him in. When the officer cornered him Cunningham drew his revolver and pulled the trigger twice, but the cartridges did not explode. Nickerson took the man to station 15, and then it was discovered that the description of the man who shot at Mrs Wilson tallied with that of the prisoner.

Boston Post.
March 8, 1908.

Desperado Tried to Kill Officer Nickerson in the Public Library



Diagram of attempted shooting of Patrolman Herbert Nickerson in Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon by William H. Cunningham. From left to right—Patrolman Nickerson, G. H. Quinlan, attendant in periodical room, and Patrolman Frank Powers, who attempted to first arrest Cunningham.

After an encounter with a desperado who made two unsuccessful efforts to shoot at close range, Patrolman Herbert H. Nickerson of Station 16 yesterday finally overpowered and placed under arrest William H. Cunningham, in the periodical room of the Public Library. Cunningham is wanted by the police for incendiarism, robbery, threatened murder and assault with intent to kill.

CAPTURE OF CUNNINGHAM

The whole affair was over so quickly that the men and women in the reading room at the time were not aware what had happened. Patrolman Frank Power and First Assistant George H. Quinlan of the periodical room also came in for their share of praise for assisting in the arrest.

As has been his custom during the past three or four years, Cunningham went into the periodical room of the Public Library yesterday morning to peruse the papers. He was at once recognized by George H. Quinlan, first assistant in the periodical room, who knew that he was wanted by the police.

Bidding him a pleasant good morning, Quinlan at once made up his mind to inform the police. Going into the main hall of the library he told Patrolman Frank Power of his suspicions. Power at once said he would go in and arrest Cunningham. Quinlan went for another policeman to assist him.

Slipping quietly into the middle of the reading room, Officer Power carelessly approached Cunningham. Placing a hand on his shoulder, Power informed him that he was under arrest. Cunningham at once resisted, and in the struggle Officer Power's foot slipped on the floor and Cunningham broke away.

Quinlan, in the meantime, had returned with Patrolman Herbert H. Nickerson, who does crossing duty on Huntington avenue and Dartmouth street. They arrived at the door in time to see Cunningham break away and make his escape through the main periodical room, with Power at his heels.

Fugitive Intercepted

Nickerson and Quinlan ran to another door to intercept the fugitive. On seeing that escape was impossible with Nickerson and Quinlan in front of him and Power behind, Cunningham, while in the main periodical room, whipped out a \$8. calibre Colt's revolver. At not more than a few feet distance from Nickerson and



Diagram of attempted shooting of Patrolman Herbert Nickerson in Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon by William H. Cunningham. From left to right—Patrolman Nickerson, G. H. Quinlan, attendant in periodical room, and Patrolman Frank Powers, who attempted to first arrest Cunningham

After an encounter with a desperado who made two unsuccessful efforts to shoot at close range, Patrolman Herbert H. Nickerson of Station 16 yesterday finally overpowered and placed under arrest William H. Cunningham, in the periodical room of the Public Library. Cunningham is wanted by the police for incendiarism, robbery, threatened murder and assault with intent to kill.

CAPTURE OF CUNNINGHAM

The whole affair was over so quickly that the men and women in the reading room at the time were not aware what had happened. Patrolman Frank Power and First Assistant George H. Quinlan of the periodical room also came in for their share of praise for assisting in the arrest.

As has been his custom during the past three or four years, Cunningham went into the periodical room of the Public Library yesterday morning to peruse the papers. He was at once recognized by George H. Quinlan, first assistant in the periodical room, who knew that he was wanted by the police.

Bidding him a pleasant good morning, Quinlan at once made up his mind to inform the police. Going into the main hall of the library he told Patrolman Frank Power of his suspicions. Power at once said he would go in and arrest Cunningham. Quinlan went for another policeman to assist him.

Sauntering quietly into the middle of the reading room, Officer Power carelessly approached Cunningham. Placing a hand on his shoulder, Power informed him that he was under arrest. Cunningham at once resisted, and in the struggle Officer Power's foot slipped on the floor and Cunningham broke away. Quinlan, in the meantime, had returned with Patrolman Herbert H. Nickerson, who does crossing duty on Huntington avenue and Dartmouth street. They arrived at the door in time to see Cunningham break away and make his escape through the main periodical room, with Power at his heels.

Fugitive Intercepted

Nickerson and Quinlan ran to another door to intercept the fugitive. On seeing that escape was impossible with Nickerson and Quinlan in front of him and Power behind, Cunningham, while in the main periodical room, whipped out a .35-calibre Colt's revolver. At not more than 10 feet distance from Nickerson and Quinlan he pulled the trigger, aiming point blank at Nickerson, but each time the revolver missed fire.

With a leap like a tiger Nickerson was upon him, and before Cunningham could again use his revolver it was knocked from his hand by the intrepid officer. A terrible struggle ensued and Cunningham was borne to the floor with Nickerson on top of him. With the assistance of Power and Quinlan, Nickerson placed handcuffs on him.

At police headquarters Cunningham gave his age as 22. It was learned that he had been arrested before by the federal authorities for sending obnoxious matter through the mails. He was committed through the mails, where he served a term of three months.

Cunningham is also suspected of other crimes. It is alleged that he set the fire on Thursday last at 4 Cazenove street, in a house occupied by Mrs. Annie Dague. Mrs. Annie Wilson of 31 Massachusetts avenue also has made charges against Cunningham.

A man who, she says, is Cunningham, was seen robbing a bureau in her house, but fled, and seeing himself followed by Mrs. Wilson turned and fired two shots at her, shattering the glass in the door. Patrolman Nickerson, in speaking of the arrest of Cunningham, said: "True, it is a wonder that I am still alive. I did not realize at the time what might have followed, as I do now. My whole idea was to overcome the man."

Nickerson was free in his praise of Power and Quinlan. "Patrolman Power was at the man's heels," said Nickerson, "and would surely have caught him. Quinlan deserves great credit for recognizing Cunningham and for informing the police."

Persons who witnessed the struggle will commend the action of the officers in a letter to the police commissioner. It is intended, if possible, to have the brave policemen rewarded suitably.

MURDER ATTEMPT IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

**Alleged Incendiary Tries to
Shoot Patrolman Who
Arrested Him.**

**FINGER ON GUARD, NOT
ON TRIGGER, SAVED LIFE**

**Police Think Arrest Will Also
Solve Mystery of Many Back
Bay Robberies.**



H. J. Nickerson,
Patrolman Whom Prisoner Attempted
to Kill in Public Library.

An attempt to shoot Patrolman Herbert J. Nickerson of station 16 was made yesterday in the Public Library by William H. Cunningham, who was being arrested on charges of incendiarism and robbery. Officer Nickerson owes his life to the fact that Cunningham in his excitement had his finger on the trigger guard instead of on the trigger itself.

The man was told he was under arrest while sitting in the periodical room of the library. He ran one way and Nickerson another. They came together in the corridor, and Cunningham drew on the officer. With the revolver pointing directly at his breast Nickerson jumped at the man, knocked the revolver out of his hand and bore the man to the floor. The chambers of the revolver were filled with ball cartridges when Cunningham was overpowered.

The library authorities had been notified that a warrant was out for Cunningham's arrest. He had been a daily habitue of the periodical room, and is known to all the attendants as a queer sort of fellow and a great reader of rabbit literature. He took a seat in the inner periodical room about 10 A. M.

G. H. Quinlan, the attendant of the room, notified Patrolman Walter Powers of the library detail that the man wanted was inside. Powers called Patrolman Nickerson from his beat in front of the library. They arranged that Powers should tell Cunningham that he was wanted in the corridor. Nickerson was wanted at the entrance to the periodical room and make the arrest quietly without disturbing the readers.

Cunningham slipped out of the inner room peacefully with Powers. As soon as he caught sight of Officer Nickerson waiting for him he ran through the outer periodical room into the room for newspaper readers adjoining. Powers at his heels, Nickerson ran directly into the corridor, followed by Quinlan, to intercept the man.

At the door leading from the newspaper room into the corridor, Cunningham stopped, seeing Nickerson coming toward him. He flourished his revolver, which turned out to be a new one of \$8 caliber, and levelled it at the officer. Nickerson sprang at the man, knocked up his arm with the left and with the right dealt a stiff blow to the jaw. Cunningham went to the floor. With the aid of Powers and Quinlan he was quickly secured.

At the station house, Cunningham gave his age as 38, and declared he was homeless. On him were found two watches, two pocketbooks containing \$11, a piece of soap, a comb and some thread. His arrest, the police say, solves the mystery of recent fires, robberies and gun-play in the Back Bay. The warrant on which he was arrested was the result of a fire at the house of Edward D. Huguenin of 4 Cazenove street, on Thursday last. Mrs. Huguenin declares that when she ordered Cunningham out of the house, as he was 11 weeks in arrears on his rent, he flashed a revolver and said, "Get out of the house or I'll kill you."

Cunningham then chased her to the street at the point of the revolver. After locking the doors, he held up Miss Alice Gormley, another lodger. Miss Gormley, who said she was not firing a shot to convince her he was not joking, and obtained from her a gold watch and \$2.

Meanwhile Mrs. Huguenin, telling her experiences to a neighbor, saw smoke issuing from the windows of her house. When the fire was put out in the three different bedrooms in which it was blazing, Cunningham could not be found.

Mrs. Annie Wilson of 31 Massachusetts avenue was called by the police Wednesday she caught a man rifling her bureau. She chased him and was shot at, the bullet crashing through the glass panels of a door over her head.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Event of the Past Week Was the St. Gaudens Memorial Exhibition—Ancient and Modern Sculptors at the Museum—In Gallery and Studio.

The art event of the week in New York was the opening of the memorial exhibition of sculpture by Augustus Saint-Gaudens at the Metropolitan museum of art. About 150 works are shown in the immense statuary hall on the 5th-av side of the building, one of the biggest galleries in the world, a perfect place for an exhibition of this nature, which demands so much space. The equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman, reproduced in plaster, full size, is the largest single exhibit. Other very large pieces are the two portrait statues of Lincoln in Chicago, one a copy in plaster, and the other the original in bronze, given to the city of Chicago by the Crear bequest; the plaster copy of the Adams sepulchral figure in the Rock Creek cemetery at Washington; a plaster cast of the Farragut statue, etc. The smallest, sketches in plaster, for the Boston public library groups are shown; these were never finished. The only part of the Phillips Brooks monument that is exhibited is a study of the head of Christ. The full-length figure of the preacher is to be placed under a canopy, in the pose of a preacher, while back of him the figure of Christ is to stand, partly in the shadow, as he inspiration, stretching out one hand and placing it on his shoulder. The Saint-Gaudens exhibition is to be open six weeks. It is the most important showing of the work of an American sculptor ever made.

Sculpture occupies much of the attention of the public just now. At the museum of Fine Arts a loan exhibition of small bronze works, ancient and modern, was opened on Friday. The collection, 150 in number, is arranged in the textile gallery. There are about 50 of Barozzi's works, illustrating his talent in the delineation of wild animal life. Freinet is well represented by a number of his small pieces, equestrian statuettes, etc. Rodin is represented by about half a dozen of his works, including his "Age of Bronze," "Springtime," "Fellona," "Vulcan," "Crucifixion," "The Death of Alceste," "Brother and Sister," etc. A group of plaques and medallions by David d'Angers, Chaudron, Barye and others is of great interest. Four and others of his small productions are shown: His "Amor Caritas," and the relief of his son, Homer Saint Gaudens, as an infant, Bastien-Lepage, and Mr. Beaman. The modern Italian genius, Genio, is strongly represented by several wonderful marble figures, "The Water Boy," "The Fish," and a portrait of Verdi. The living American sculptors are excellently represented also—Lopez, Bartlett, Deming, Borglum, Proctor, Brown and others. The exhibition will run through the month.

In April the National Sculpture society will open what is now expected to be the most important and extensive general exhibition of American sculpture ever held. It is to be held in the large armory in Baltimore, a room 5th regt. armory of floor space, large with some acres of floor space, large enough to take in the largest monuments, with space to spare for trees, shrubbery and flowers as a setting. Almost the entire list of active sculptors in this country will contribute. The show is given under the auspices of the Municipal art society of Baltimore.

An exhibition of 17 paintings by Gari Melchers was opened last Thursday at the St. Roch club gallery. It will remain open until March 28. Mr. Melchers is one of the best American painters of figure subjects. He is just now in New York, but a good part of his life has been spent abroad, in Holland and France, and he has a high reputation in Europe. His pictures of Dutch women and children are exceedingly well done and very original and human. He is fond of bright, pure color, and the costumes of his Dutch peasants afford him plenty of scope in this respect. He is far and away a superior technician to the majority of the Dutch modern painters. His drawing is remarkably good.

At the Rowlands gallery there is an exhibition of paintings of this city. She Brewster Hazelton of this city. She shows several unusually good portraits and ideal figure pieces, with a few landscapes. At the same gallery there is an exhibit of drawings of southern negroes by Miss Margaret Richardson, who is strong in the description of character, and person with just the right sense of humor and a touch of sympathy. The curious, grotesque and touching types of nannies, uncles, ticklebones, etc. Both of these exhibitions will close on the 11th.

Bigelow, Leonard & Co. in their store at the corner of Washington and West streets have opened a new picture gallery, and will exhibit from time to time the works of Boston artists. The first works of Boston artists, the first week, and will be opened the past week, and will consist of the fine painting of a guitarist by Joseph DeCamp.

The private view of the loan exhibition of the works of the French masters of 18th will be given at Coppley next Tuesday evening from 5 to 11 o'clock.

Margaret Richardson's exhibition of portrait drawings at the Rowlands galleries will close March 14. Southern negroes are her subject.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1908.

Where, but in Boston, could one meet an alleged crook who, as the reporter said, "couldn't break himself of the public library habit," and who in consequence came to grief there Saturday? He knew the police were looking for him, and yet he was unable to resist the literary fascinations of the library. Who were his favorite authors? And did they influence him? About the hour of his arrest at the library Rev. Mr. Peabody was saying to an audience in Cambridge that "a bad book is worse than a bad man." But of course there are no bad books in the Boston public library.

Boston Transcript March 9, 1908. CROWDS ENJOY A WARM SUNDAY But Waning Sun Drives Them Homeward in Mid-Afternoon

Gleaming sunshine such as that of Sunday morning proved a great enticement for city dwellers, who for months have remained indoors or contented themselves with such Sunday outings as are to be obtained in the Public Library or the Museum of Fine Arts. As a result all the nearby parks were crowded by early afternoon, and everybody seemed bent on getting a taste of outdoor air and springtime. Some went as far as Revere Beach, or Marine Park in South Boston; a few at Revere and Winthrop even went in bathing. But the warmth of the sun was short-lived, and as afternoon came on the air took on a chill more closely related to winter than to spring, and the outdoor crowds gradually dispersed.

Beach vendors were not hoaxed by the weather. Enlightened by experience, they kept their shutters closed, knowing well that the opportunity for doing business would be short-lived.

Boston Transcript 324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. (Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter) MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1908

CUNNINGHAM FOR GRAND JURY Judge Sullivan Held in \$4000 Bonds Man Who Attempted to Shoot Policeman

In the Municipal Court this morning, Judge Sullivan held William H. Cunningham for the grand jury in \$4000 bonds. Cunningham, it will be remembered, is the man who attempted to shoot Patrolman Herbert J. Nickerson of the Boylston street station in the Public Library Saturday morning. He is held in \$1000 on a charge of arson; \$1000 on a charge of assault on an officer; \$2000 on a robbery complaint and was fined \$10 for carrying concealed weapons.

Cunningham is supposed to be the man who entered the apartments of Mrs. Annie Wilson, 31 Massachusetts avenue, on last Wednesday and who fired at her when she discovered him rifling her bureau. He is also charged with setting the fire at 4 Cazenove street on Thursday, when he is said to have held up Maria Gormley at the point of a pistol and robbed her of a little money which she had in the pocketbook which he obtained from her at the time. He already has a police record.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII, NO. 70.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1908.

CUNNINGHAM ARRAIGNED.

Several Charges Against Man Who
Shot at Officer in Library.

William N. Cunningham, who made two attempts to shoot Policeman Nickerson of station 16 when the latter tried to arrest him in the Public Library, was examined in court yesterday and held in \$2000 bonds for the grand jury.

It is intended to question Cunningham on a series of incendiary fires and robberies in the Back Bay district, as well as about an attempt to shoot his landlady.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.
The Boston Sunday Globe.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1908.

TWICE BEFORE COURT.

W. H. Cunningham Charged with
Robbery, Carrying Revolver, Arson
and Assault.

William H. Cunningham, who was arrested Saturday morning in the public library building and at that time is alleged to have attempted the life of patrolman Herbert I. Nickerson, was arraigned in the municipal court yesterday morning and again in the afternoon.

In the morning he was charged with the robbery of a watch and \$2 from Miss Alice Gormley of Cazenove st and held in \$200. He then had to answer the charge of carrying a loaded revolver. He was found guilty and fined \$10.

In the afternoon he was arraigned on a charge of arson and held in \$1000 additional, and on the charge of assault upon patrolman Nickerson bonds of \$1000 were also demanded.

Boston Herald
March 10, 1908

BOSTON'S READING RECORD.

(From the Dial, Chicago.)

The per capita supply of the Public Library books, which used to be greater in Boston than anywhere else, now reaches its maximum in Springfield, if recently published statistics are to be trusted. That the honor of thus most generously providing for the citizen's intellectual needs still remains in Massachusetts, is not a surprising revelation, nor, to some of us, an altogether disconcerting one. In the matter of open-handed financial support of her public library, the city of the three hills still holds the supremacy, as shown by tax receipts, city census and library appropriations. The Bostonian, it appears, pays 64 cents a year for his inalienable library privileges, while (pro pudor!) the Jersey citizen spares but a reluctant 12 cents, and the dweller in Providence even cuts under that by paying only one cent over a dime for his public library reading. The best thing in life are often the cheapest; but not even books, which are among the very best, can be had for nothing. It is an unwise Providence that scripps and pares its public library expenditure.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year
VOL. CXXIII, NO. 71.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908.

Alderman Curley wants Public Librarian Wadlin dismissed because he lives in Redding. Where and how else should a librarian live?

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1908.

TO LIBRARIES AND CITIZENS

Copies of Reports of Finance Commission's
Proceedings Sent Out

Copies of reports of the proceedings of the Finance Commission from the time that body was appointed and organized down to the municipal fiscal year's beginning have been sent out. In all nearly ninety copies were distributed, chiefly to the Public Library and the libraries of various associations and clubs, to the various bodies which indorse the present members of the Finance Commission, to the sixteen local improvement associations and to a number of individuals who have indicated exceptional interest in the work of the Commission.

Boston Transcript
March 12, 1908.

SCARCE BOOKS ARE SOLD

Duplicates from the Libraries of the
American Antiquarian Society and the
Late Stephen Salisbury Dispersed by
Auction

Duplicates from the library of the American Antiquarian Society were sold by auction at C. F. Libbie & Co.'s this morning, the sale including also, it is understood, duplicates from the private library of the late Stephen Salisbury of Worcester. While the offerings included a considerable number of early American imprints, they were defective copies, and as they can only be used to complete other imperfect copies, prices for these ruled low. There was a good attendance of buyers, however, largely representing libraries, the Boston Public, Massachusetts Historical, New York Historical and others being able to pick up items which, while of no great value, are scarce and are needed to fill spaces in special collections.

The highest price at today's sale was \$42.50, paid upon an order for a file of the National Intelligencer from 1837 to 1841, lacking some numbers in 1835. The Daily National Intelligencer from Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1842, was also bought upon an order for \$11. A scarce book, which went to George E. Littlefield for \$11.50, was Adam Walker's "A Journal of two Campaigns of the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, in the Michigan and Indian Territory, under the Command of Colonel John P. Boyd, and Lieutenant Miller during the years 1811 & 1812. By Adam Walker, late a soldier of the Fourth Regiment, Keene, N. H.: Printed by the Author, 1816." This journal of a campaign against the Indians and their British allies, although of comparatively late publication, is much rarer than many of the New England imprints of a century and a half earlier. It was a fine, clean, uncut copy, in original boards and label. The Fourth Regiment was recruited from the New England States.

A large paper copy of the Lancaster, 1905, reprint of the "Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson," and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, of which only twenty-five copies were printed, brought the same sum a copy of the bought for the same sum a copy of the Locke genealogy, Boston, 1853. The Earle family genealogy, Worcester, 1880, went to Mr. Littlefield for \$8. A copy of "Old Epitaphs in the Burying Ground" at Bloch Island, R. I., Cambridge, 1883, went for \$6.25 on an order.

A few first editions were included in the sale. Charles E. Goodspeed bought for \$21 a copy of "The Atlantic Souvenir," Philadelphia, 1827. In the original green boards, a copy in the Teft sale went in slip case. A copy in the Teft sale went for only \$3.75, but this was very fine copy. "The Token" for 1829, edited by N. P. Willis, went for \$4.50 on an order, and George E. Littlefield bought for \$15 a copy of the first edition of Lowell's Class Poem, Cambridge, 1838, with the original front wrap, but with the back cover missing. A per, but with the portrait, of Mather's copy, lacking the portrait, of Mather's "Parentator, Memoirs of the Ever Memorable Dr. Increase Mather," Boston, 1724, was bought upon an order for \$6.50.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII, No. 73.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1908.

PUBLIC LIBRARY TO
KEEP ITS PRINTERY

Supt. Smyth Will Not Recommend
Consolidation with
the City Plant.

In a report which will be made today to Mayor Hibbard, Supt. James H. Smyth of the city printing plant will recommend that no action be taken upon the order introduced in the board of aldermen by Alderman Anderson, calling for the consolidation of the Public Library printing and binding plant with that of the city.

Alderman Anderson believed that the merging of the plants would save money sufficient to pay the expense of keeping open the library on Sunday mornings. According to the report which Supt. Smyth will make, so far as can be learned, he believes the saving to the city would amount to but \$1500, the rent of a building occupied by the library plant on Stanhope street.

Supt. Smyth is backed up in his report by Librarian H. G. Wadlin and the trustees of the library. They are against the consolidation, believing it would not be for the best interests of the library.

It costs the city of Boston nearly \$60.00 a year to run the library printing plant and bindery. Of this, \$10.00 is expended at the printing plant and \$50.00 on the bindery.

Mayor Hibbard requested Supt. Smyth to make an inquiry into the condition at the library plant and the feasibility of consolidation. This inquiry was made yesterday. The character of the work done at the library plant is very difficult, requiring much time and great care. A great deal of it is set in foreign languages.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1908.

TO KEEP ITS PRINTING PLANT

Superintendent Smyth Tells Mayor He
Does Not Favor Consolidation of
Public Library Work with City
Plant

In a report which Superintendent James H. Smyth of the municipal printing plant has forwarded to Mayor Hibbard he recommends that no action be taken upon the order introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Anderson, calling for the consolidation of the Public Library printing and binding plant with that of the city.

Alderman Anderson believed that the merging of the plants would save money sufficient to pay the expense of keeping open the library on Sunday mornings. According to the report of Superintendent Smyth he believes the saving to the city would amount to only \$1500, the rent of a building occupied by the library plant on Stanhope street.

Superintendent Smyth is backed up in his report by Librarian H. G. Wadlin and the trustees of the library. They are against the consolidation, believing it would not be for the best interests of the library. It costs the city of Boston nearly \$60.00 a year to run the library printing plant and bindery. Of this \$14,000 is expended at the printing plant and \$25,000 on the bindery.

The character of the work done at the library plant is very difficult, requiring much time and great care. A great deal of the matter is set in foreign languages.

Boston Post
March 14, 1908.

The Boston public library has only one copy of the *Legenda*, the famous Wellesley College magazine, and that which is for the year 1889, was presented to the institution by the former librarian, Mr. Knapp. The library trustees have not seen fit to purchase and keep on file any of the subsequent numbers of the college publication.

Boston Advertiser
March 14, 1908

**SOME SCARCE BOOKS
SOLD AT AUCTION**

Early Imprints Went Cheap Because Many of Them Were Defective.

Duplicates from the library of the American Antiquarian society and from the private library of the late Stephen Salisbury of Worcester were sold at auction yesterday. While the offerings included a considerable number of early American imprints, many were defective copies, and prices for these ruled low.

There was a good attendance of buyers, largely representing libraries, the Boston Public, Massachusetts Historical, New York Historical and others being able to pick up items which, while of no great value, are scarce and are needed to fill spaces in special collections.

The highest price was \$45.50, paid upon an order for a file of the *National Intelligencer* from 1835 to 1841, lacking some numbers in 1835.

The *Daily National Intelligencer* from Jan. 1 to Dec. 3, 1842, was also bought upon an order for \$11.

A scarce book, which went to George E. Littlefield for \$11.50, was Adam Walker's "A Journal of two Campaigns of the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, in the Michigan and Indian Territories, under the Command of Col. John P. Boyd, and Lieut. Col. James Miller during the years 1811 and 1812."

A few first editions were included in the sale. Charles E. Goodspeed bought for \$24 a copy of "The Atlantic Souvenir," Philadelphia, 1827, in the original green boards, in slip case.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 76.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1908.

DR. DeNORMANDIE.

One of the oldest, longest resident and most highly respected of Boston's clergy, the Rev. Dr. DeNormandie, is receiving the congratulations of a wide circle of friends this week on the record he has made as a constant advocate and exemplar of goodness. His tenure of office has been long, his range of influence wide in a quiet way, and his type of ministry has been spiritual and sane. The city owes him a debt for much effective civic service, performed of late years notably as trustee of the Public Library.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 74.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

**DR. DE NORMANDIE,
WHO HAS BEEN 46
YEARS A PASTOR**



(Photo by Purdy.)

**CHURCH TO HONOR
VENERABLE PASTOR**

The Rev. James De Normandie's 25th Anniversary to Be Observed on Tuesday.

After a ministry of 46 years, the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., at the age of 76, the second oldest clergyman actively engaged in Boston, will observe his silver anniversary in the pastorate of the First Religious Society of Roxbury, of which he is the 11th pastor in a period of 27 years, next Tuesday.

Parishioners are planning to make it an eventful occasion. A reception is to be held in Putnam Chapel, and many distinguished speakers will be heard. There will be a presentation and other features of interest, and a collation will be served. It is expected that a number of former members of the old society will attend.

Dr. De Normandie on Jan. 31 was elected the president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library to succeed the late Solomon Lincoln. He has been a member of the board since April, 1885.

Boston Transcript
March 17, 1908

Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., is celebrating today the twenty-fifth anniversary of his installation as pastor of the First Religious Society of Roxbury, and is passing the day quietly at his home. This evening he will be the guest of his parishioners at a social event to be given in Putnam Chapel on the church grounds in Eliot Square.

Boston Herald
March 18, 1908

The trick of the architect firm of McKim, Mead & White in causing the initials of their firm to be chiselled on our Public Library has been more than outdone by the architect of the Pennsylvania capitol who has placed his own likeness among the heads or types on the bronze doors of that palace of graft. And an indignant public hasn't risen up to demand its removal, as was the case with the initials on our library. They appear to have been reconciled to the cheeky proceeding by the architect's complacent mention of the fact that Phidias chiselled his own bald pate on the Grecian shields. That will satisfy a Pennsylvanian capitol commission.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition. First issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, MAR 18, 1908.

DR. DE NORMANDIE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, on the 25th anniversary of his installation as minister of the historic First church in Roxbury, was appropriately congratulated on the length and activity of his services in the Christian ministry. Only one other minister in Boston can show a longer period of active ministry.

Rev. Dr. De Normandie's claims on the high regard of the community are not confined to the work, earnest and fruitful as that has been, in which his church engaged him. He has been identified in a notably important and effective way with numerous movements for educational progress, among which has been the Boston public library, where he brought to the office of trustee a broad and generous literary sympathy and scholarship, and where his long and fruitful labors have been crowned with the office of president on the board of trustees.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908

HONORS TO DR. DE NORMANDIE

First Church in Roxbury Celebrates His Twenty-Fifth Pastoral Anniversary

In the chapel of the First Church in Roxbury (Unitarian) in Elliot square, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., was fittingly observed last night. On behalf of the parishioners George E. Bullard presented the pastor with a silver service, and then followed a pleasant speech of acceptance from Dr. De Normandie. After the more formal exercises there was a reception.

The committee in charge of the anniversary occasion had sent special invitations by letter to all who had been, or who are now, parishioners of the historic old church, which resulted in large attendance at the anniversary celebration, and also in many pleasant renewals of old-time friendships and incidents of present time congratulations.

Rev. Dr. De Normandie was born in Newport, Tenn., in 1833. He was a student at Antioch College under the tuition of Horace Mann, the famous educator, and received his ministerial training at Harvard Divinity School. Besides the duties of his pastorate and his prominent pulpit standing in the Unitarian denomination, Dr. De Normandie, as is known, devotes much time and work toward increasing the activities of the various educational and religious organizations in which he holds prominent positions. He is president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, president of the Fellows' Athenaeum of Roxbury, trustee of Roxbury Latin School and editor of the Unitarian Review.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 78.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908.

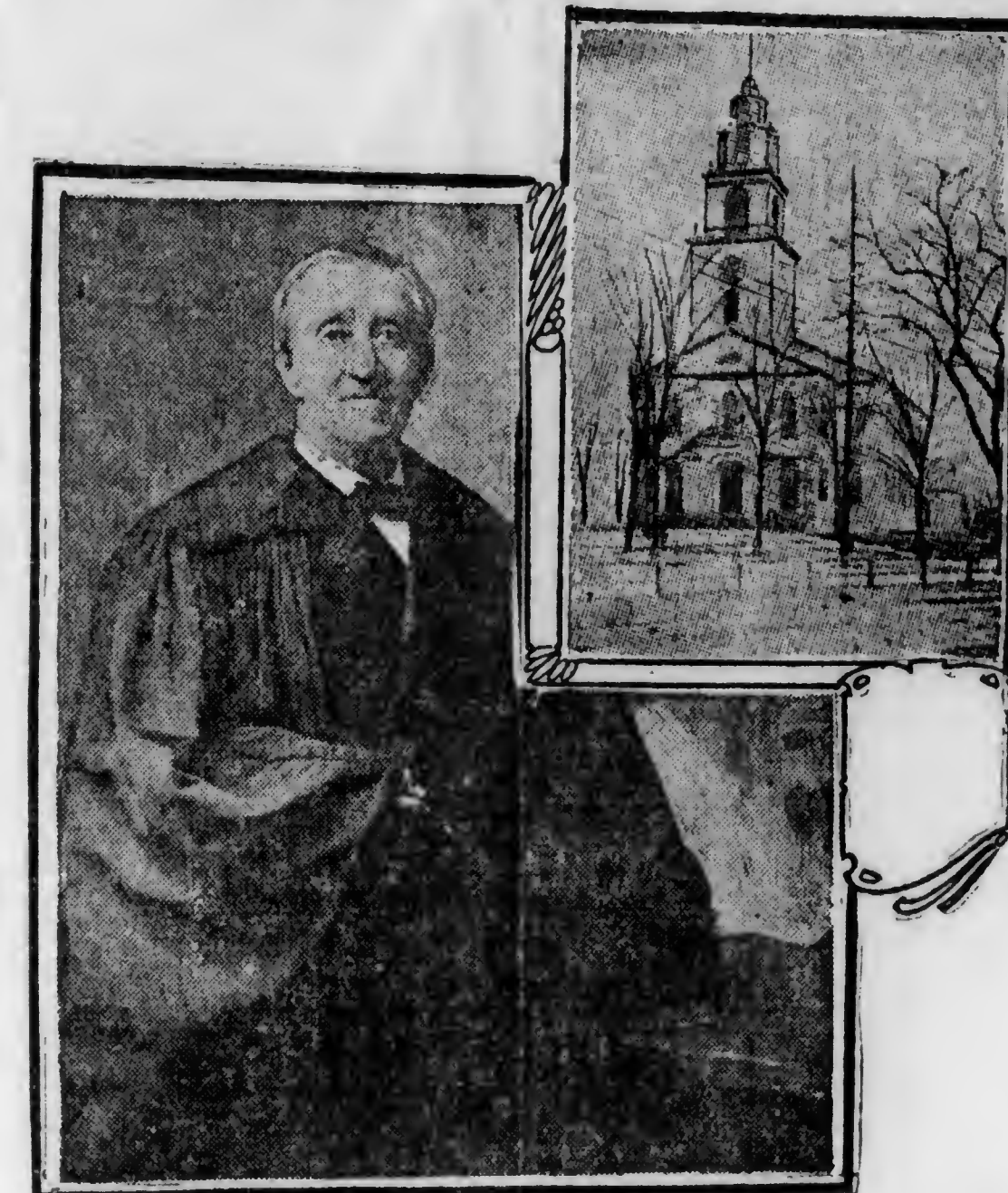
HONOR DR. DE NORMANDIE.

Silver Pitcher Given Him on 25th Anniversary of Pastorate.

A reception was given Dr. James De Normandie at the First Church in Elliot square, Roxbury, last evening, in honor of the 25th anniversary of his administration over the people of the old church. The event was a surprise to Dr. De Normandie. George H. Bullard presented Dr. De Normandie with a solid silver pitcher and salver. The venerable minister was compelled to respond to the speech of presentation. Dr. George A. Gordon, the pastor of the New Old South Church, was present, and led the applause for Dr. De Normandie.

Boston Post
March 18, '08

SURPRISE DR. DE NORMANDIE WITH ANNIVERSARY GIFTS



(Photo by Marceau)

THE FIRST CHURCH IN ROXBURY AND ITS PASTOR, THE REV. JAMES DE NORMANDIE, WHO CELEBRATED THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS PASTORATE LAST NIGHT.

The past and present parishioners and friends of the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie assembled in the First Unitarian Church in Roxbury last night to commemorate the 25th anniversary of his service with the church.

Speeches were made that touched upon the results Dr. De Normandie has accomplished and referred to the high place he holds in the community.

A silver service and a substantial gift of money were presented to Dr. De Normandie. The gifts came as a complete surprise. After the presentation was made by George E. Bullard, Dr. De Normandie made a brief response.

Following the speaking a reception was held in Putnam Chapel. The committee in charge was headed by Henry M. Putnam.

In a period of 27 years Dr. De Normandie's church has had but 11 ministers and

four of them covered the unusual term of 29 years.

Dr. De Normandie occupies many important positions in educational and religious circles. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, president of the Fellows' Athenaeum of Roxbury, trustee of Roxbury Latin School and editor of the Unitarian Review.

He has been a Unitarian minister since 1862, and is a graduate of Antioch College and Harvard University. He was born in Newport, Tenn., in 1833.

Boston Journal
March 18, 1908

PASTOR OF SAME CHURCH FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

The Rev. James De Normandie
of First Church of Roxbury
Is Surprised by Parishioners
on His Anniversary.

On the same site where John Elliot first preached Christianity to the Indians, the Rev. James De Normandie, pastor of the First Church of Roxbury, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as pastor of the church last evening. The celebration was somewhat of a surprise to the venerable pastor, it having been arranged without his knowledge by the women parishioners who had previously warned the minister not



Rev. James De Normandie and the First Parish Church, Roxbury, of which he has been pastor twenty-five years.

Harvard. For twenty years he served as a clergyman in Portsmouth, coming to Roxbury in 1883 as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Putnam. The Rev. Dr. De Normandie occupies many important positions in educational as well as religious circles. He is president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, president of the Lowell Athenaeum of Roxbury, trustee of the Roxbury Latin School and editor of the Unitarian Review. He has written many books, numerous magazine articles, having also fifty or sixty published sermons.

to make any engagement for last evening as they had a pleasant surprise in store for him. The reception took place in the chapel, where George A. Bullard in behalf of the parishioners presented Rev. Dr. De Normandie with a silver pitcher and salver suitably inscribed. The Rev. Dr. De Normandie was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1837. He was a student at Antioch College under Horace Mann, the celebrated educator, receiving his theological training at

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 79.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1908.

MAYOR STAGGERED BY BIG INCREASE IN THE BUDGET

Watchword "Economy" Again
Passed Around—Heads of
Departments Cautioned on
Overtime Expenses.

CONSENT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE TO BE REQUIRED

"Keep your expenses down," was Mayor Hibbard's warning to the department heads today, after carefully perusing the appropriation bill amounting to \$18,770,256 authorized by the joint city council committee on appropriations.

The amount of \$659,521 more than the mayor estimated staggered the chief executive, and the watchword "economy" was again passed out. The mayor's warning was primarily due to the fact that several of the departments had submitted bills for overtime far in excess of what the appropriations for the different departments will allow.

In the future the mayor informs the department heads overtime bills are not to be contracted without the consent of the mayor's office and the reasons for anticipated overtime work must be transmitted to the mayor's office. Why there should be any overtime bills the mayor cannot understand, for he believes that the force of help in each office is sufficient to handle all the work.

The communication to the department heads follows: "The bills submitted for overtime work are far in excess of what the appropriations asked for the different departments will allow. I cannot believe that the force of help employed by any department is inadequate to cope with the regular routine business. In the future, by any department without the consent of this office having first been obtained."

The head of a department shall, in anticipation that overtime work will be required, transmit in writing the reasons therefor. Respectfully,
"G. A. HIBBARD, Mayor."

The joint city council committee on appropriations unanimously voted to report a bill of \$18,770,256.

That amount represents the extent to which the city is authorized to go in taxation under the law, \$26,388 more than was appropriated last year, and \$18,268.85 more than was expended by the several departments during the past year. The bill is \$1,227.78 more than Fitzgerald's first year bill.

The bill was taken up item by item, alphabetically, and it was not until City Auditor Mitchell figured up the whole amount that some of the "economy" members realized that they had gone the limit.

Unless there is a great increase in the assessed valuation of the real and personal estates in the city, a higher tax rate will be needed to provide for the expenditures. Some of the committee go so far as to declare that the rate will be nearer \$17 than \$15.30.

Of the several items in the appropriation bill, 21 were increased anywhere from \$350 to \$150,000, and of all the items, one alone was cut. That was the Public Library department, which was cut from \$225,000 to \$210,000, a deduction of \$15,000. That was done to induce the Library department to consolidate its printing plant and bindery with the municipal printing plant.

The street department was given the greatest increase. That department asked for \$1,250,000, and the mayor cut the estimate to \$850,000, but the committee made the amount an even \$1,000,000. The mayor's allowance for the street cleaning department was increased \$105,000; the hospital department, \$50,000; the Comptroller's department, \$51,000; the Comptroller's Hospital department, \$65,000; and the public grounds department, \$55,000. The mayor's estimate for his own office for public celebrations was increased \$350.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1903.

RAISES MAYOR'S
BUDGET \$659,521

Joint Committee on Appropriations Votes Unanimously on Increase.

GOES TO THE LIMIT OF
THE CITY'S TAX POWERSTotal Is \$182,969 Over What
the Departments Spent
Last Year.

The joint city council committee on appropriations unanimously voted last night to report a bill of \$18,770,256, or \$659,521 more than the mayor estimated in his annual budget sent to the committee three weeks ago.

That amount represents the extent to which the city is authorized to go in taxation under the law, \$247,388 more than was appropriated last year, and \$182,969.35 more than was expended by the several departments during the past year. The bill is \$1,232,761 more than Fitzgerald's first year bill.

Although the amount staggered several of the Republican members of the committee, who declared time and again that they would emulate Mayor Hibbard's policy of economy. Alderman Parker, chairman of the committee and the mayor's representative in the board, said after the meeting that the report had the unanimous approval of the members.

Took It Up Item by Item.

The bill was taken up item by item, alphabetically, and it was not until City Auditor Mitchell figured up the whole amount that some of the "economy" members realized that they had gone the limit. By reporting the bill to the committee on council tonight the committee on appropriations beats all records for earlier years. Last year the bill did not get through the committee until April.

Mayor Hibbard could not be reached after the committee concluded its work. Some of the members said after the meeting that they would have gone further if the law did not limit the amount.

Unless there is a great increase in the assessed valuation of the real and personal estates in the city, a higher tax rate will be needed to provide for the expenditures. Some of the committee went so far as to declare that the rate would be nearer 17 than 15.40.

Of the several items in the appropriation bill, 21 were increased anywhere from \$500 to \$150,000, and of all the items, one alone was cut. That was the Public Library department, which was cut from \$225,000 to \$210,000, a deduction of \$15,000. That was done to induce the library department to consolidate its printing plant and bindery with the municipal printing plant.

Street Department Increase.

The street department was given the greatest increase. That department asked for \$1,250,000, and the mayor cut the estimate to \$550,000, but the committee made the amount an even \$1,000,000. The mayor's allowance for the street cleaning department was increased \$105,000; the sanitary department, \$60,000; the hospital department, \$65,000; and the public grounds department, \$55,000. The mayor's estimate for his own office for public celebrations was increased \$350.

The amounts allowed by the committee on appropriations, including the increases and one decrease, follow:

Departments.	Amt. voted by committee.	Increase.
Art.	\$400	—
Assessing	175,000	—
Auditing	41,000	—
Bath.	185,000	\$35,000
Board of aldermen	21,500	—
Salaries	8,000	—
Contingent expenses	108,000	\$,000
Building	6,750	—
Board of appeal	90,000	15,000
Cemetery	48,000	3,000
City clerk	—	—
City council—	—	—
City council proceedings	20,000	—
Incidental expenses	38,000	3,000
City messenger	15,000	—
Clerk of committees	120,000	—
Collecting	—	—
Common council—	—	—
Salaries for councilmen	22,500	—
Contingent expenses	2,500	—
Salaries of clerk and assistants	5,500	—
Consumptives' hospital	140,000	\$5,000
Election	170,000	—
Engineering	50,000	—
Finance commission	30,000	—
Fire—	—	—
Current expenses	1,430,000	—
Pensions	200,000	—
Hospital	665,000	\$1,000
Institutions (children's department)	—	—
Placing out and office	105,000	—
Statistical	200,000	—

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1903

HIBBARD CONSULTS MITCHELL

Mayor Undecided as to Action He Will Take on Report of Appropriation Committee—May Accept Bill but Give Stringent Orders to Department Heads

Mayor Hibbard is undecided as to what action he will take upon the appropriation bill which is to be reported to the Common Council at tonight's meeting. The general impression is that the bill will be passed by both branches of the City Council, and it will then be up to the mayor to act. The chances are that he will consider the matter carefully until that time.

Soon after his arrival at City Hall this morning the mayor sent for City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell and consulted him regarding the subject. The mayor has two alternatives. One is to accept the bill as a whole and then notify his department heads to live within the amounts he favors. Instead of those voted by the city government, with the penalty of losing their positions if they do not obey him, and the other is that of vetoing the items which he does not approve. The general impression seems to be that the mayor will accept the former way out of the difficulty, as the easiest.

If the mayor vetoes all the items that have been increased beyond his figures there will be a bad situation, as those departments will be left without any appropriation. It will then be for the city government either to pass the orders over the mayor's veto or to refer them back to the committee on appropriations for further action. All this might result in a deadlock, which would make it bad for the departments.

Similar situations have frequently arisen in previous administrations, and as a rule the mayors have accepted the bill as passed, and then issued their ultimatum to the department heads. This was the situation during the administration of the late Mayor Collins. It was during the administration of Mayor Fitzgerald that the City Council for the first time for several years failed to appropriate all of the money that could be raised by taxation.

With the existing condition of affairs it is interesting to note that the first bill that Mayor Hibbard prepared provided for using of practically the entire amount that could be raised by law. He afterwards changed his mind regarding the bill, however, and between the time that the bill was originally drafted and the time it was sent to the City Council the cut of over \$900,000 was made.

When the committee completed its work last night it had drafted a bill calling for appropriations of \$18,770,256, or \$659,521 more than the mayor allowed in the budget he sent to the City Council a few weeks ago. The bill is \$247,388 in excess of what was appropriated a year ago, and \$182,969.35 more than what the departments expended. The bill is \$1,232,761 in excess of the 1900 budget of Mayor Fitzgerald.

The Committee on Appropriations is composed of eight aldermen and ten councilmen, and the report as a whole, according to Chairman W. Prentiss Parker, has the unanimous approval of the committee. Republians and Democrats alike. Notwithstanding this fact there was considerable discussion regarding some appropriations and some of the increases were made by the narrow margin of one vote. While the library department appropriation was the only one that was finally decreased there was a long fight over the one given to the Law Department and at one time this was unilaterally decreased.

The total that the committee favors spending uses up every cent that it is estimated will be received by taxation and from income during the present year. Unless there is a big increase in the city's real estate and personal valuations this year, which at present seems unlikely, the expenditure of this amount would mean a large increase in the tax rate.

Of the several items in the appropriation bill, 21 were increased anywhere from \$500 to \$150,000, and of all the items, one alone was cut. That was the Public Library department, which was cut from \$225,000 to \$210,000.

The street department was given the greatest increase. That department asked for \$1,250,000, and the mayor cut the estimate to \$550,000, but the committee made the amount an even \$1,000,000. The mayor's allowance for the street cleaning department was increased \$105,000; the sanitary department, \$60,000; the hospital department, \$65,000; and the public grounds department, \$55,000. The mayor's estimate for his own office for public celebrations was increased \$350.

The amounts allowed by the committee, including the increases and one decrease, follow:

Departments.	Amount Voted by Committee.	Increase.
Art.	\$400	—
Assessing	175,000	—
Auditing	41,000	—
Bath.	185,000	\$35,000
Board of Aldermen	21,500	—
Salaries	8,000	—
Contingent expenses	108,000	\$,000
Building	6,750	—
Board of appeal	90,000	15,000
Cemetery	48,000	3,000
City clerk	—	—

Boston Transcript

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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1903

Aesthetic Improvement of Water Fronts

The lecture in the Boston Public Library Course last evening was on the "Aesthetic Improvement of Water Fronts," and was given by John Woodbury, the secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission. The speaker called attention to the tremendous growth of cities in the last fifty years, and the great public works which have been necessary to meet the new conditions. Along with plans for public utility such as water works, sewer systems, docks and transit facilities have come suggestions for parks, grouping of public buildings and other improvements to make the city more attractive. The "city beautiful" has come to be an expression well understood, and public opinion recognizes that the attractiveness of a city is not only a matter of civic pride, but is an asset of substantial financial value. City plans have been developed for many of our American cities, but in the aesthetic development of waterfronts we are far behind the Old World. The water approach to our coast cities should be made more orderly and attractive. The public should have an opportunity to enjoy the sights and scenes of the harbor without trespassing on private property. Attention was called to the value of river fronts for streets of easy grade in which trunk sewers, conduits and subways are easily carried. The frontage on such roadways affords fine opportunity for architectural display, and insures light and air. Lake fronts should not be wholly given up to factories and freight yards. Special emphasis was made on the point that with proper planning the water fronts of cities can be made attractive and afford public enjoyment without interference with commercial uses. Pictures were shown of the elevated promenade along the docks at Antwerp and of the water front at Algiers, the Aster Basins at Hamburg, the harbor of Geneva, the Thames Embankment, the quays of the Seine at Paris and the river improvements at Budapest, and in other cities.

Lecture on French Art

Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt will lecture on French art at the Public Library next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. This will be a free lecture, and it will be well illustrated by lantern slides. Special reference will be made to the school of 1830, the works of which are now on exhibition at Copley Hall, but the lecture will also cover the general field of modern French art. Miss Schmidt is well known as a lecturer on art, and she has signed many readable and instructive articles on modern French artists in the Transcript's columns. Her personal acquaintance with such French artists as Claude Monet, Rodin, Cotte, Simon and others naturally adds not a little to the interest of her comments on their lives and works.

might to report a bill of \$1,250,000, or \$639,521 more than the mayor estimated in his annual budget sent to the committee three weeks ago.

That amount represents the extent to which the city is authorized to go in taxation under the law, \$47,388 more than was appropriated last year, and \$182,909.50 more than was expended by the several departments during the past year. The bill is \$1,252,784 more than Fitzgerald's first year bill.

Although the amount staggered several of the Republican members of the committee, who declared time and again that they would emulate Mayor Hibbard's policy of economy, Alderman Parker, chairman of the committee and the mayor's representative in the board, said after the meeting that the report had the unanimous approval of the members.

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Street Department Increase.

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The amounts allowed by the committee on appropriations, including the increases and one decrease, follow:

Departments.	Amt. voted by committee.	Inc. or decrease.
Art.....	175,000	—
Assessing.....	41,000	—
Auditing.....	185,000	\$35,000
Bath.....	21,500	—
Board of aldermen.....	8,000	—
Contingent expenses.....	103,000	8,000
Building.....	6,750	750
Board of appeal.....	90,000	15,000
Cemetery.....	48,000	3,000
City clerk.....	—	—
City council—	—	—
City council proceedings.....	20,000	—
Incidental expenses.....	10,000	—
City messenger.....	35,000	3,000
Clerk of committee.....	17,000	—
Collecting.....	120,000	—
Common council—	—	—
Salaries for councilmen.....	22,500	—
Contingent expenses.....	2,500	—
Salaries of clerk and assistants.....	5,000	—
Consumptives' hospital.....	140,000	65,000
Election.....	170,000	—
Engineering.....	30,000	—
Finance commission.....	35,000	—
Fire—	—	—
Current expenses.....	1,450,000	—
Pensions.....	20,000	—
Health.....	80,000	81,000
Hospital.....	80,000	—
Institutions (children's department)—	—	—
Placing out and office division.....	105,000	—
Parental school.....	41,000	—
Insane hospital—	—	—
Boston Insane hospital.....	165,000	3,500
Institutions registration.....	23,500	—
Pauper institutions.....	238,000	25,000
Lamp.....	37,000	—
Law.....	310,000	*15,000
Public library.....	310,000	—
Market.....	11,000	—
Mayor—	—	—
Office expenses.....	50,000	—
Public celebrations.....	30,000	350
Marks.....	15,000	—
Overseeing of the poor.....	141,150	6,150
Park.....	300,000	—
Police—	—	—
Current expenses.....	1,940,000	—
Pensions.....	131,037	—
Licensing board.....	37,500	—
Printing—	—	—
City documents.....	40,000	15,000
Public buildings.....	800,000	—
Public grounds.....	155,000	55,000
Registry.....	37,000	—
Reserve fund.....	132,271	3,271
Sinking funds.....	3,000	—
Soldiers' relief.....	24,000	—
Statistics.....	12,000	—
Streets—	—	—
Bridge.....	210,000	10,000
Sanitary.....	810,000	60,000
Sewer.....	350,000	—
Street cleaning and watering.....	674,000	106,000
Street.....	1,000,000	107,000
Supply division.....	235,000	10,000
Supply.....	17,000	4,500
Street commission.....	65,000	15,000
Treasury.....	50,000	—
Weights and measures.....	20,000	—
Wire.....	24,000	—
City debt requirements:	—	—
Sinking funds.....	1,500,240	—
Interest.....	3,370,072	—
County of Suffolk:	—	—
General expenses.....	1,025,000	—
Deer Island house of correction.....	180,000	—
Penal institutions office expenses.....	21,675	—
County debt requirements:	—	—
Sinking fund and principal.....	82,018	—
Interest.....	122,020	—
Total.....	\$18,770,256	\$650,521

*Decrease.

Water department: Current expenses and extension of mains..... \$800,000 Debt requirements..... 175,300 Total..... \$975,300

Total..... \$18,770,256 \$650,521

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The total that the committee favors spending uses up every cent that it is estimated will be received by taxation and from income during the present year. Unless here is a big increase in the city's real estate and personal valuations this year, which at present seems unlikely, the expenditure of this amount would mean a large increase in the tax rate.

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Departments.	Amount Voted by Committee.	Inc. or decrease.
Art.....	175,000	—
Assessing.....	41,000	—
Auditing.....	185,000	\$35,000
Bath.....	21,500	—
Board of Aldermen—	—	—
Salaries.....	8,000	—
Contingent expenses.....	103,000	8,000
Building.....	6,750	750
Board of appeal.....	90,000	15,000
Cemetery.....	48,000	3,000
City clerk.....	—	—
City Council—	—	—
City Council proceedings.....	20,000	—
Incidental expenses.....	10,000	—
City messenger.....	35,000	3,000
Clerk of committee.....	17,000	—
Collecting.....	120,000	—
Common Council—	—	—
Salaries for councilmen.....	22,500	—
Contingent expenses.....	2,500	—
Salaries of clerk and assistants.....	5,000	—
Consumptives' Hospital.....	140,000	65,000
Election.....	170,000	—
Engineering.....	30,000	—
Finance Commission.....	35,000	—
Fire—	—	—
Current expenses.....	1,450,000	—
Pensions.....	20,000	—
Health.....	80,000	81,000
Hospital.....	80,000	—
Institutions (children's dept)—	—	—
Placing out and office div.....	105,000	—
Parental school.....	41,000	—
Insane Hospital—	—	—
Boston Insane Hospital.....	165,000	3,500
Institutions registration.....	23,500	—
Pauper institutions.....	238,000	25,000
Lamp.....	37,000	—
Law.....	310,000	*15,000
Public library.....	310,000	—
Market.....	11,000	—
Mayor—	—	—
Office expenses.....	50,000	—
Public celebrations.....	30,000	350
Marks.....	15,000	—
Overseeing of the poor.....	141,150	6,150
Park.....	300,000	—
Police—	—	—
Current expenses.....	1,940,000	—
Pensions.....	131,037	—
Licensing Board.....	37,500	—
Printing—	—	—
City documents.....	40,000	15,000
Public buildings.....	800,000	—
Public grounds.....	155,000	55,000
Registry.....	37,000	—
Reserve fund.....	132,271	3,271
Sinking funds.....	3,000	—
Soldiers' relief.....	24,000	—
Statistics.....	12,000	—
Streets—	—	—
Bridge.....	210,000	10,000
Sanitary.....	810,000	60,000
Sewer.....	350,000	—
Street cleaning and watering.....	674,000	106,000
Street.....	1,000,000	107,000
Supply division.....	235,000	10,000
Supply.....	17,000	4,500
Street Commission.....	65,000	15,000
Treasury.....	50,000	—
Weights and measures.....	20,000	—
Wire.....	24,000	—
City debt requirements:	—	—
Sinking funds.....	1,500,240	—
Interest.....	3,370,072	—
County of Suffolk—	—	—
General expenses.....	1,025,000	—
Deer Island house of correction.....	180,000	—
Penal institutions office expenses.....	21,675	—
County debt requirements:	—	—
Sinking fund and principal.....	82,018	—
Interest.....	122,020	—
Total.....	\$18,770,256	\$650,521

*Decrease.

Water department: Current expenses and extension of mains..... \$800,000 Debt requirements..... 175,300 Total..... \$975,300

Total..... \$18,770,256 \$650,521

Water department: Current expenses and extension of mains..... \$800,000 Debt requirements..... 175,300 Total..... \$975,300

Total..... \$18,770,256 \$650,521

*Decrease.

Water department: Current expenses and extension of mains..... \$800,000 Debt requirements..... 175,300 Total..... \$975,300

Total..... \$18,770,256 \$650,521

*Decrease.

Water department: Current expenses and extension of mains..... \$800,000 Debt requirements..... 175,300 Total..... \$975,300

Total..... \$18,770,256 \$650,521

*Decrease.

Water department: Current expenses and extension of mains..... \$800,000 Debt requirements..... 175,300 Total..... \$975,300

Total..... \$18,770,256 \$650,521

*Decrease.

Water department: Current expenses and extension of mains..... \$800,000 Debt requirements..... 175,300 Total..... \$975,300

Total..... \$18,770,256 \$650,521

*Decrease.

Water department: Current expenses and extension of mains..... \$800,000 Debt requirements..... 175,300 Total..... \$975,300

Total..... \$18,770,256 \$650,521

*Decrease.

ity such as water works, sewer systems, docks and transit facilities have come suggestions for parks, grouping of public buildings and other improvements to make the city more attractive. The "city beautiful" has come to be an expression well understood, and public opinion recognizes that the attractiveness of a city is not only a matter of civic pride, but is an asset of substantial financial value. City plans have been developed for many of our American cities, but in the aesthetic development of waterfronts we are far behind the Old World. The water approach to our coast cities should be made more orderly and attractive. The public should have an opportunity to enjoy the sights and scenes of the harbor without trespassing on private property. Attention was called to the value of river fronts for streets of easy grade in which trunk sewers, conduits and subways are easily carried. The building frontage on such roadways affords fine opportunity for architectural display, and insures light and air. Lake fronts should not be wholly given up to factories and freight yards. Special emphasis was made on the point that with proper planning the water fronts of cities can be made attractive and afford public enjoyment without interference with commercial uses. Pictures were shown of elevated promenade along the docks at Antwerp and of the water front at Algiers, the Alster Basins at Hamburg, the harbor of Geneva, the Thames Embankment, the quays of the Seine at Paris and the river improvements at Budapest, and in other cities.

Lecture on French Art

Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt will lecture on French art at the Public Library next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. This will be a free lecture, and it will be well illustrated by lantern slides. Special reference will be made to the school of 1830, the works of which are now on exhibition at Copley Hall, but the lecture will also cover the general field of modern French art. Miss Schmidt is well known as a lecturer on art, and she has signed many readable and instructive articles on modern French artists in the Transcript's columns. Her personal acquaintance with such French artists as Claude Monet, Rodin, Cotte, Simon and others naturally adds not a little to the interest of her comments on their lives and works.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition, First Issued March 7, 1873.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 24, 1874.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1908.

THE LIBRARY APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation for the library department was the only one allowed by Mayor Hibbard in the city budget which was reduced, the board of aldermen subtracting \$15,000 from the original \$325,000, and leaving \$310,000 for library expenses for 1908, \$15,000 less than last year's appropriation. The board made a number of increases in the appropriations approved by Mayor Hibbard, but only one decrease, and that in the library department. The bill, having been passed by the common council, will come before the board today, and if the decrease in the library appropriation stands it certainly will be difficult for the board to justify its increases.

The library appropriation for 1908 before reduction was the same as last year, only \$25,000 more than for the year 1907, an increase not at all commensurate with the increased service to the public in the establishment of new library branches asked for by the city government and in improvements in existing branches.

The library never has exceeded the annual appropriation, and never has asked for a transfer of money from any other department. Estimates are made out in detail for the absolute needs of the institution, and the trustees always have accepted without complaint whatever sum the city has appropriated. At all times there is an urgent public demand for more books in the branch libraries, which the trustees cannot completely supply.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII, NO. 84.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1908.

RUSKIN CLUB MEETS.

Jean Marmontel Provides Subject for Discussion.

The members of the Boston Ruskin Club met yesterday in the lecture hall of the Public Library and discussed Jean Marmontel.

The president, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, presided, and told some incidents of Marmontel's life. The next meeting will be held April 13.

The officers of the society are: President, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley; vice-presidents, Mrs. Therese Goulston, Mrs. M. E. Gray; recording secretary, Mrs. Laurence Gerish; corresponding secretary, Miss Irene Jepson; treasurer, Mrs. Clarissa Sears Blackmer; auditor, Mrs. Mary Louise Taylor; librarian, Mrs. Emma Whitney; executive committee, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Whitney.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII, No. 83.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1908.

THE CITY LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Herald:

It would give me pleasure if you could find space in your excellent paper for some long-delayed, but none the less cordial, expressions of appreciation of the Boston Public Library.

Located as it is in the very heart of your city of wondrous and varied charms, from its attractive threshold, invites with eloquence of a silent, but stimulating effect all the world of book-lovers and bookmakers of the gleaming of intellectual harvests within.

This institution of learning in its rich equipment of material and splendid service has been to me during 12 years or more of close research work concerning some 12 of the creators of American literature as the Elysium Fields. Perhaps no library in existence affords so generous and complete a record of these early writers of their new country. Their personality and its influence are in some manner to be found in very nearly every division of this literary beehive. It is properly named, for the active devotion, interested and patient attention the able heads of every department manifest for the earnest worker being also an inspiration to that worker which helps to win. And such service is never rendered by automatic attendants whose duties end by supplying more data and the piling up of books of endless research. No doubt much of this library's perfected system is owing to a masterful mind which occupies the chief executive chair, and yet the happy, intelligent, forceful faces that greet the searcher for knowledge follow from the periodical rooms up the grand stairways. There are wisdom and grace radiating from the circulating room crowned with the divinest touches of Abbey's brush and such kindly aid strays into the card-catalogue semicircle, overflows into the bithesome harborage of the little folk, and then rises as incense to the quiet peace of the special library and art corridors, where a student can have the beauteous privilege of a student table full of books all to one's self.

And so it is that from this city of the angels, the home of mortal grace, midst its mid-winter bloom below and above, the not far away glow of Alpine-like sunsets and every morning's distraction of the meadow lark's note, the visiting Bostonian renders the note of enduring appreciation and warmest praise for the Boston Public Library.

MARY E. PHILLIPS.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Boston Herald
March 27, 1908.

GIVES LECTURE ON PLANNING A CITY

Edward T. Hartman Explains Clearing Crowded Areas.

An interesting lecture was delivered by Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, in the public library last night on "The Garden City Movement and Housing Reform." He spoke of the clearing of congested areas which is necessary in a great many American cities along the lines followed by Europe and the inspection and maintenance of houses to hold them up to standard.

In order to relieve congested districts it is necessary that working people be taken from factories located in the cities to homes in the suburbs. By holding large areas and maintaining a rigid building law, property values, he said, do not increase as when property is allowed to remain in private hands.

Boston Transcript
Friday, March 21, 1908

THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT

Edward T. Hartman Lectures at the Boston Public Library

Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, gave an illustrated lecture at the Boston Public Library last evening on "The Garden City Movement and Housing Reform." The lecture covered four points: The clearing of congested areas, inspection and maintenance, town and city planning and transportation. Cleaning out is necessary in many of our great American cities, to secure light and ventilation. This is already being done extensively in practically all European countries. In order to keep renovated houses and new houses up to a satisfactory standard, constant inspection by the health authorities is necessary. It was explained. The standard will naturally vary from city to city, but continued work along this line will tend to greater uniformity, and the results must ultimately be very helpful.

The chief points in town and city planning involve the construction of substantial mail roads with lighter residence streets, so as to keep down the cost of construction as far as possible. It involves the limitation of the number of residences per acre and the development of immediate open spaces, so called, and more remote recreation centres, such as parks and playgrounds. In European countries (and the same scheme is now being developed in England) large areas are laid out without reference to the boundaries of individual owners, but a scheme of compensation provides an equitable arrangement for all concerned.

In order to relieve congested districts and to develop town and city planning it is necessary that work people be taken from factories located in cities to homes in the suburbs. Cheap and rapid transportation are necessary. A difficulty to be guarded against is that when transportation lines are developed the property values immediately go up and the situation is very little relieved. In German cities this is being overcome through the purchase by municipalities of large areas of land which are held for proper residential development at a price which is within the reach of poor people. By holding large areas and maintaining a rigid building law, property values do not increase as when the property is allowed to remain in private hands.

Boston Herald
March 27, 1908

MAYOR CUTS OFF \$675,900

Hot Battle Expected in Council Over Budget

Mayor Hibbard has taken advantage of the new law passed by the Legislature which permits him to reduce items in the appropriation bill, rather than to veto the entire bill. He has, therefore, cut out \$675,900 from the budget submitted him by the City Council. Unless the Mayor is overruled by a two-thirds vote of the Council, this year's appropriation will be \$18,094,356. This is \$18,379 less than the figures originally submitted by the Mayor.

Thursday night the Mayor's communication will go to the Council, and a merry fight is expected at that time.

The council did not take kindly to the Mayor's idea of a reduced budget, and added \$689,521 to his figures, making the total \$18,770,000.

The library department reduction of \$15,000, which was made by the council appropriation committee, is approved by the Mayor, while his Honor also approves the advance of \$30 for the Mayor's office, to be used in public celebrations, and \$321 for the reserve fund.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman Clark Presiding.

PROCEEDINGS IN FULL

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Monday, March 30, 1908.
Regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held in the aldermanic chamber, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CJ. Arman CLARK presiding.
Absent—Ald. Donnelly.
The Board voted, on motion of Ald. LEARY, to dispense with the reading of the records of the last meeting.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR

The following was received:
City of Boston,
Office of the Mayor, March 30, 1908.
To the Gentlemen of the Board of Al

Subject to confirmation by you
Board, I hereby appoint Ernest F.
Anderson (20 Seymour St., Winthrop)
and Arthur Leonard (Market House
Market St., Wd. 25), Weighers of Bee
for the term ending April 30, 1908.
Respectfully,

G. A. Hibbard, Mayor.
Severally laid over under the law.

STREETS NEEDING REPAIR

The following was received:
City of Boston.
Office of Mayor, March 26, 1908.
To the Gentleman of the Board of A

dermen:—
I transmit herewith a communication from the Street Department containing an answer to your order requesting the Superintendent of Streets to submit to this Board a list of streets in need of repair, and an estimates of the cost of the same.
Respectfully,

G. A. Hibbard, Mayor.

Street Department
Hon. George A. Hibbard, Mayor.

Dear Sir:—I have received and d
of Aldermen and submit herewith a
with estimate of the cost of the wo

West First to Congress St.	\$66,000.00
Albany St., Kneeland St. to the bridge	26,000.00
Battery St., Commercial St. to North Ferry	7,000.00
Blackstone St., North to Fulton St.	7,800.00
Battery-march St., Milk to High St.	10,000.00
Court St., Tremont to Sudbury St.	15,000.00
Eliot St., Tremont to Pleasant St.	15,200.00
Fulton St., Lewis to Clinton St.	25,000.00
North St., Blackstone St. to Commercial St.	49,000.00
North Market St., Commercial St. to Merchants Row	16,000.00
Kneeland St., Harrison Ave. to Washington St.	7,000.00
Meridian St., Maverick to Central Sq.	20,000.00
Medford St., Chelsea to Main St.	20,000.00
Bennington St., Wordsworth to Saratoga St.	7,700.00
Marginal St., Clyde St. to B. R. D. & L. R. R.	8,600.00
D St., First St. to West Broadway	4,200.00
Dunstable St., Main St. to Rutherford Ave.	5,700.00
Allston St., Brighton St. to Washington St.	23,400.00
East Market St., Elma St.	4,750.00
Harvard Ave., Cambridge St. to Brookline line	13,000.00
North Beacon St., Market St. to the Charles River	19,100.00
Enfield St., Robinwood Ave. to Spring Park Ave.	1,000.00
Hall St., South to Call St.	3,875.00
Washington St., Green to Morton St.	57,000.00
Robinsonwood St., Crescent Ave. to Columbia Rd.	6,000.00
Dickens St., Adams St. to Clayton Pl.	1,850.00
Greenbriar St., Bowdoin to Elm St.	5,420.00
Kearney St., Dorchester St. to Adams St.	5,000.00
Yark St., Adams St. to Geneva Ave.	7,500.00
Juller St., Dorchester Ave. to Washington St.	5,000.00
Gerard St., Norfolk Ave. to George St.	9,000.00
Terrace St., Tremont to New Heath St.	5,000.00
Westminster St., Ruggles to Hammond St.	3,200.00
Shawmut Ave., Pleasant St. to R. R. Bridge	2,820.00
Astor St., Massachusetts Ave. to Hemenway St.	13,500.00
Esplanade St., Raleigh St. to Elm St.	5,500.00
Longwood Ave., Huntington Ave. to Parkway	3,400.00
St. James Ave., Berkeley St. to Huntington Ave.	3,350.00
Anderson St., Phillips to Plinckney St.	8,000.00
Cohasset St., Albano to Corinth St.	4,300.00
Birch St., Belgrade Ave. to Penfield St.	6,000.00
Hawthorne St., Florence to Seacombe St.	8,000.00
Ponlar St., Seacombe to Canterbury St.	2,000.00
Le Grange St., Centre to Shaw St.	6,000.00
Concord St., Park St. to Union Station	6,000.00
Walker St., Spring to Johnson St.	4,300.00
Report St., R. R. Bridge to Mill St.	

\$584,585.00

Yours respectfully,

James H. Sullivan, Acting Superintendent of Streets.

aced on file. It would be unwise to undertake a transfer of such importance as this one.

TRANSFER OF LIBRARY PRINT-
ING.
The following was received:
City of Boston.

Office of Major, March 20, 1905.
the Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:--
transmit herewith a communication
from the Printing Department in answer
to your order requesting the
Department of Printing to give his
advice on the advisability of having
the work now done at the printing
plant.

of the Boston Public Library
transferred to the Municipal Printing
plant, in particular stating whether
such a change will not effect an im-
provement.

Respectfully,
G. A. Hibbard, Mayor.
City of Boston.
Printing Department, 152 Purchase St.

The Hon. the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, Boston.

—

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., a
Second-Class Matter.

Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1908

RADE BOOKS ARE

RARE BOOKS ARE SOLD

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE PURCHASERS

THE PURCHASERS

New York, April 1—"Order" gave \$4 in the Anderson quarter.

a drawing in pen and ink, slightly washed

with sepiä, which is attributed to Raphael. At the Cespola sale in the Museum of the

rooms, December, 1906, it realized \$300.

The following was received:
City of Boston,
Office of the Mayor, March 30, 1908.
To the Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:
Subject: In confirmation by your Honor I hereby appoint
Anderson (22 Seabury St., Winthrop),
and Arthur Leonard (Market House,
Market St., Wd. 20, Neighbors of Boy's
for the term ending April 30, 1908.
Respectfully,
G. A. Hibbard, Mayor.

Severally laid over under the law.
STREETS NEEDING REPAIR.
The following was received:
City of Boston,
Office of Mayor, March 24, 1908.
To the Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:
I transmit herewith a communication from the Street Department containing an answer to your order requesting the Superintendent of Streets to submit to this Board a list of streets in need of repair, and an estimate of the cost of the same.
Respectfully,
G. A. Hibbard, Mayor.

Street Department, City Hall, Boston Mass., March 23, 1908.
Hon. George A. Hibbard, Mayor.

Dear Sir:—I have received and duly considered enclosed order of the Board of Aldermen and submit herewith a list of streets in need of repair together with estimate of the cost of the work:

A St., West First to Congress St.	\$65,000.00
Albany St., Kneeland St. to the bridge	25,000.00
Battery St., Commercial St. to North Ferry	7,500.00
Blackstone St., North to Fulton St.	10,000.00
Buttrick St., Milk to High St.	15,000.00
Court St., Tremont to Sudbury St.	15,200.00
Elliot St., Tremont to Pleasant St.	25,000.00
Fulton St., Lewis to Clinton St.	49,000.00
North St., Blackstone to Commercial St.	16,000.00
North Market St., Commercial St. to Merchants Row	7,000.00
Kneeland St., Harrison Ave. to Washington St.	20,000.00
Meridian St., Maverick to Central Sq.	20,000.00
Medford St., Chelsea to Main St.	7,700.00
Bennington St., Wordsworth to Stratton St.	8,900.00
Marginal St., Clyde St. to R. R. B. & L. R.	4,300.00
D St., First St. to West Broadway	5,700.00
Albion St., Main St. to Rutherford Ave.	25,400.00
Albion St., Brighton Ave. to Washington St.	4,700.00
Elm St., Market to Etna St.	13,000.00
Harvard Ave., Cambridge St. to Brookline Ave.	19,100.00
North Beacon St., Market St. to the Charles River	1,000.00
Enfield St., Robinwood Ave. to Spring Park Ave.	3,875.00
Hall St., South to Call St.	67,000.00
Washington St., Green to Morton St.	6,000.00
Buttrick St., Crescent Ave. to Columbia Rd.	1,500.00
Dickens St., Adams St. to Clayton Pl.	5,400.00
Greenbrier St., Bowdoin to Park St.	5,000.00
King St., Dorchester Ave. to Adams St.	7,500.00
Park St., Adams St. to Geneva Ave.	5,000.00
Julier St., Dorchester Ave. to Washington St.	9,000.00
Gerard St., Norfolk Ave. to George St.	5,000.00
Terrace St., Tremont to New Heath St.	3,200.00
Westminster St., Ruggles to Hammond St.	3,000.00
Shawmut Ave., Pleasant St. to R. R. Bridge	2,800.00
Astor St., Massachusetts Ave. to Hemenway St.	15,200.00
Beacon St., Raleigh to St. Mary's St.	5,500.00
Longwood Ave., Huntington Ave. to Parkway	3,400.00
St. James Ave., Berkeley St. to Huntington Ave.	3,850.00
Anderson St., Phillips to Pinckney St.	8,000.00
Cornwall St., Albano to Corinth St.	4,300.00
Birch St., Belgrade Ave. to Penfield St.	2,000.00
Hawthorne St., Florence to Sycamore St.	6,000.00
Poplar St., Sycamore to Canterbury St.	8,000.00
La Grange St., Centre to Shaw St.	2,000.00
Corey St., Park St. to Highland Station	6,000.00
Walker St., Spring to Johnson St.	4,300.00
Esper St., R. R. Bridge to Mill St.	
Total	\$384,535.00

Yours respectfully,
James H. Sullivan, Acting Superintendent of Streets.

The following was received:
City of Boston,
Office of Mayor, March 30, 1908.
To the Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:
Subject: In confirmation by your Honor I hereby appoint
Anderson (22 Seabury St., Winthrop),
and Arthur Leonard (Market House,
Market St., Wd. 20, Neighbors of Boy's
for the term ending April 30, 1908.
Respectfully,
G. A. Hibbard, Mayor.

City of Boston,
Printing Department, 122 Purchase St.,
Boston, March 16, 1908.
The Hon. the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, Boston.
Gentlemen:—Complying with request in your order of the 2nd inst. I have the honor to submit the following, through His Honor the Mayor, in relation to the advisability of transferring the printing work of the Library Department to the City Printing Plant and economies resulting therefrom.
The Public Library plant at 42 Standish St. has a printing department consisting of a superintendent and six other employees. It is equipped with three Mergenthaler Linotype machines, two small presses and type and other material of a nature required for the employment. Besides the catalogues, card and book, the office also prints and binds the whole of the Library Department, the whole totaling a large annual amount.
The bindery work is of a character somewhat unusual to a plant of such size, being entirely job work. The work consists of the binding of books worn by library usage, and the volume is annually very large. Very little, if any, regular work is done. An annual edition of rising 2000 volumes passes through the shop for repairs, with miscellaneous work besides, sometimes amounting to half the yearly total. The binding of newspaper volumes, mounting photographs and prints, manufacturing portfolios, pamphlet work, blocking and the binding of library publications, the binding of nine cards are employed.
Twenty-nine hands are employed.
The building occupied is well adapted for the requirements of the plant, and is situated at no great distance from the central Library building. Both the printing and the binding plants are efficiently organized and conducted, and with special reference to the somewhat peculiar work of the Library Department, stock for both is bought upon estimate, and the order goes to the binder furnishing the best quality for the lowest price.
According to the report of the Library Department to the City Auditor for 1906, the Binding Department costs annually in salaries \$20,477.30, \$2,445.00, equipment \$20.25, and electric power \$6.50, a total of \$23,949.05. The Printing Department, according to the same authority, cost last year, \$7,044.95.

The distance from the central Library building to the present situation of the Municipal Plant on Purchase St. presents no objection to the consolidation, in my opinion. The present messenger service of the Municipal Plant could take care of any ordinary work, and the carriage of heavy packages to the Library's delivery wagons. While, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Printing, economies as above would result from consolidation, your query as to the advisability of transferring the work forces me to say that I do not consider such transfer advisable unless it is determined that all the city's printing must be done at the Municipal Plant. My reason for this is that the Public Library Plant seems to be operated solely with a view to efficiency. While the same is true, at this time, of the Municipal Plant, and will continue to be true during the present administration, it cannot be assumed, in the light of history, that such will always be the case.
Unless a way can be found to permanently remove the Municipal Plant from the realm of politics, I think that

It would be unwise to undertake a transfer of such importance as this one at the present time.
Respectfully submitted,
James H. Smyth,
Superintendent of Printing.
Ordered printed and placed on file on motion of Ald. Parker.

were largely attended, and important items were purchased for the Boston Public Library, Yale and Harvard Universities, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and many private collectors, among the latter being W. R. Hearst, who made one of his characteristically brief auction room visits. Frederick W. Morris secured for the Boston Public Library at \$25 (a low figure) the extremely rare Barcelona edition of the first part of "Don Quixote," 1617, bound in two volumes in old citron calf.

Six books from the library of Philip Melancthon were offered, two of them having been in the Dr. Kloss collection. Erasmus's "Paraphrases," Menzies, 1522, brought \$20 (Order), and a "Homage," Basle, 1541, in contemporary pigskin, went for \$34 to G. D. Smith.

Among the early printed books was Magnus's "Sophologium," issued in Strassburg by the "R" printer about 1470, which realized \$110 (George D. Smith). The "Dialogues" of Paulus de S. Maria (Strassburg, about 1470), the earliest of the two editions printed by Mantelin, sold for \$31 (G. D. Smith). Magnus's "Compendium Theological," Venice, Arnold, 1476, first dated edition brought \$19 (Yale University); and the Apianus of 1477, printed in Venice by Maler, Ratdolt & Loslein, \$60 (G. D. Smith). Yale paid \$27 for the very rare first edition of the works of Statius, no place or date (about 1480), of which "only three other copies are known." Mr. Smith secured at \$30 St. Bernardus's "Sermones," Brussels, 1481, a rare specimen of the printing executed by the Brothers of Common Life, who established the first press in Brussels. The first edition of the "Epistola Graeca," Venice, 1480, brought \$43 (G. D. Smith). It once belonged to Diego, Archbishop of San Domingo.

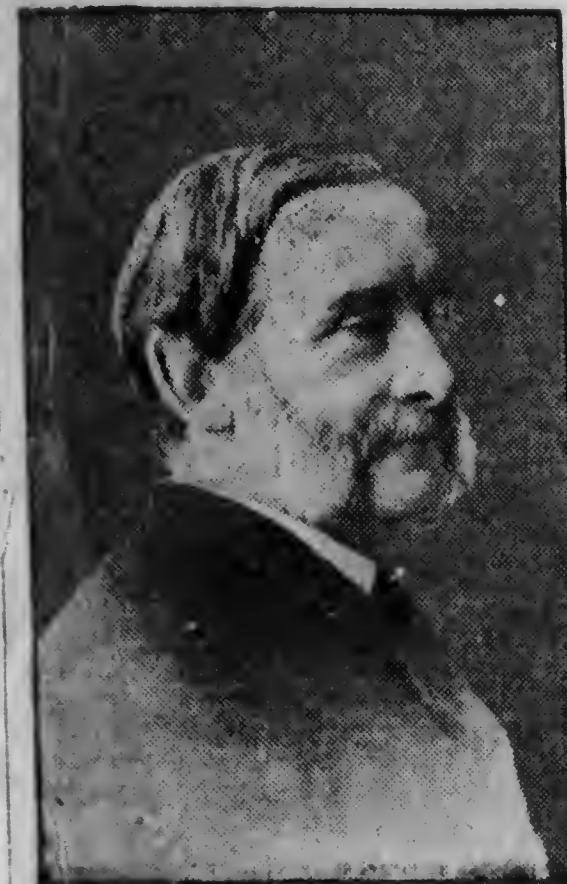
The first Aldine Homer, 1504, with numerous finely painted and illuminated initials, which went to "Order" at only \$30, is said to have formerly been Grolier's copy, although the two volumes are rebound. On the first page of the "Ilias" and the first of the "Ulysses" are painted the arms and emblematic escutcheons of Jean Grolier. The two volumes brought \$42 at the Fountaine sale in 1902, and \$180 at the Buckler sale last December.

Pope Gregory IX's "Decretals," Venice, 1491, which brought \$18 ("Order"), was from the library of Giorgio Antonio Vespucio, the uncle and teacher of Amerigo Vespucci, the celebrated navigator. James F. Drake gave \$52 for Dorat's "Fables Nouvelles," 1773, first issue, the two volumes in contemporary marbled calf. The rare first issue of Goethe's "Faust," dated 1757, instead of 1790, cut into at bottom, but other edges uncut, went to "Order" at \$40. The first edition of a famous book, Galileo's "Dialogue," Florence, 1632, last three leaves wormed, fetched \$26 ("Order"). The "Palter" of 1516, containing the first printed life of Columbus, brought \$19 ("Order").

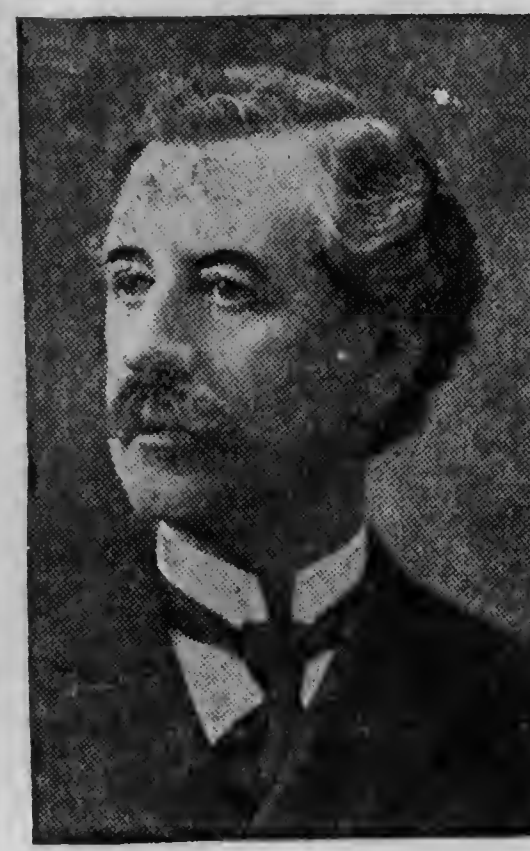
Among the fine bindings offered was Charles II's copy of Webb's "Vindication of Stone-Henge Restored," 1665, red morocco, by Samuel Mearne (a fine specimen), \$50.50 ("Order"). A volume exquisitely bound in red morocco, tooled in the Le Gascon style, perhaps by that artist, brought \$45 (E. D. North). Scott's "Robbery," 1815, with painted fore edges, by Edwards, realized \$23 (G. D. Smith). Bouchet's "Genealogies, Effigies & Epitaphs des Roys de France," 1545, red levant morocco extra, beautifully gold tooled, by Marius Michel, sold for \$50 (J. F. Drake). The original edition in numbers of Dr. Johnson's "Rambler," 1749-52, brought \$38 ("Order"). An Antiphonarium, a Spanish manuscript, 108 leaves, fetched \$40 ("Order").

Soul of Cambridge Public Library.

Col Thomas Wentworth Higginson's
Work So Described.



COL. THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.



HORACE G. WADLIN.

Interesting Exercises in Observance of 50th Anniversary.

The 50th anniversary of the Cambridge public library was observed last night with interesting exercises in the large delivery room and the reading room of the library building, both of which were filled with a large concourse of invited guests and the public.

A committee of the trustees consisting of Edward C. Wheeler, Albert M. Barnes, Dr. E. A. McCarthy and John Buckley had arranged a program which gave emphasis to the various phases of the activity of the library, showing the service which the library does for the community and the part it is playing in the intellectual development of Cambridge.

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"Ladies and Gentlemen—In behalf of the trustees of the Cambridge public library, I am privileged to extend to you a hearty welcome on this the 50th anniversary of its existence as a public institution. Fifty years seems a long time, and in the life of an individual it may be so, bringing him often to the first touch of old age. But though this library counts 50 years to its credit, it is still in its youth and has yet to achieve the full measure of its usefulness."

"If the past can give assurance of the future, we of the present generation may take satisfaction in the prospect which was denied to our predecessors of 50 years ago. They, indeed, must have been men of faith, and men of courage, for to quote the records of the city covenants and agree forever to maintain the library."

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Great Factor in Education.

Mayor Wardwell spoke as follows:

"Like the public schools, our library is a great factor for the education and advancement of our people. A city with good schools, good libraries, reading-rooms and appropriate and sufficient reading matter is a light unto itself, and so long as these institutions are maintained at a proper standard of excellence, the prosperity of the community is secured."

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tribute to a large proportion of the library books, which prevail today, came into being."

Col. Higginson referred to the donations of books and pictures with which the library had been enriched during his trusteeship soon after the new building was erected.

Col. Higginson was followed by Superintendent of Schools William C. Bates, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian of the Boston public library, and Ex-Mayor A. J. Daly.

The Octavo chorale club gave the musical portion of the program. All their numbers were given with much expression, and their efforts were greeted with hearty applause. Its membership is as follows: Mrs. Eleanor Nelson-Babson, conductor, Mrs. Myrtle Willis Morse, accompanist, first soprano, Mrs. W. Johnston, Mrs. C. I. Lindsay, Miss Helena McAleer, Miss Ava R. Treloar, Miss Lillian Warren, second soprano, Mrs. E. P. Collier, Mrs. J. L. Lockart, Mrs. O. C. Moyer, first alto, Mrs. W. La Marche, Mrs. C. R. Neal, Mrs. C. W. Macdonald, Mrs. W. H. Schlar, second alto, Mrs. S. Martel, Mrs. J. S. McLeod.

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"I do believe that there is just as much public spirit among our citizens today as there ever was, and I appeal to such men and women as are proud of our city and are interested in its prosperity and advancement. I appeal to such people to be as generous and as public spirited as were the men who have made this public library and its work, this beautiful building with its thousands of volumes, a possibility."

"We need a fund of such size that the board of trustees may be able to carry out their laudable ambitions. There should be such a fund that the board of trustees might be relieved of the necessity of appealing to the city government for many of its important requirements."

"I am very much surprised when I inquire into the matter to find that the library has but five trust funds from which to draw: A citizens' subscription fund of \$500, the Cummings fund of \$200, Pay fund of \$100, the William E. Saunders fund of \$100, and the James A. Woolson fund of \$100, making a total of \$1000."

"It seems to me that we should have a fund, the income of which would amount to more than this total sum, and it does seem to me, also, that there should be today as much public spirit and civic pride among our citizens as there was in 1858 when this library was established. I appeal to the people of Cambridge who have the best interest of our city at heart, to do what they can to further the great work that is being performed by the board of trustees of the Cambridge public library."

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Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, for years a member of the library trustees, was presented by Dr. McCarthy as the next speaker. In the following words:

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Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1873.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908.
50 YEARS CITY INSTITUTION.

Anniversary of Establishment of Cambridge Public Library Ap- propriately Celebrated.

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The program consisted of addresses by Mayor Wardwell, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, for years a member of the board of trustees; Supt. of Schools William C. Bates, Librarian Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston public library, and Ex-Mayor Augustine J. Daly, a former trustee; a poem by Sam Walter Foss, and music by the Octavo chorale club, under the direction of Mrs. Eleanor Nelson-Babson.

Boston Journal April 2, 1908

DUTCH ART SHOW

A comprehensive exhibition of the best work of the contemporary Dutch painters, selected and contributed by the artists themselves through the persuasion of one of their number, B. J. Blommestein of The Hague, will be exhibited at the Boston Public Library until May 2, beginning today.

Interesting Exercises in Observance of 50th Anniversary.

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A committee of the trustees consisting of Edward C. Wheeler, Albert M. M. Barnes, Dr. E. A. McCarthy and John Buckley had arranged a program which gave emphasis to the various phases of the activity of the library, showing the service which the library does for the community and the part it is playing in the intellectual development of Cambridge.

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"Those who are familiar with the history of the library need not be reminded by me tonight of its many changes. The old Athenaeum became the city hall, and the library was afterwards located in the stone building at the corner of Main st (now Massachusetts av) and Temple st, where it remained until 1881, when it was moved into this splendid building."

"Until 1888 it was a private subscription library. In 1888 the circulation of the library was 599, and until 1874 \$1 a year was charged each person who used the library. The circulation in 1875 was 12,200, in 1884, when the library became a free library, the circulation was 47,307, and that circulation has continued to increase until 1917, when the circulation was 58,038 volumes."

"It is evident by these figures that the work of the library has broadened more than its projectors ever dreamed, and today, as I have said, it is a most important factor for good in our community."

Praise for Trustees.

"The city has been fortunate in having on its board of trustees of the public library men who have been conspicuous in the business world, in the political world and in the world of letters and art. These men have given freely of their time and ability, and have as a consequence placed and maintained the library on a high standard of excellence, and the citizens of Cambridge today deeply appreciate the work of these men."

"Under the direction of its librarians and their assistants, the plans of the trustees have been well carried out. Miss Caroline Frances Orne was librarian from 1858 to 1874 and is well remembered by many Cambridge people today. Miss Almira Leach Hayward was librarian from 1874 to 1884, and she died in the service."

"Miss Etta Lois Russell in 1884 and 1885 served as acting librarian, until Mr. William L. R. Gifford was appointed librarian in 1885. A position he held until 1904, when he was called to a very responsible position in a similar line of duty in the west."

"Again, Miss Russell served as librarian between the time of Mr. Gifford's departure and the present librarian, Mr. Clarence Walter Ayer's coming. In 1904 Mr. Ayer was appointed to this position, which he now holds, and

is filling so acceptably to all of us."

"Like all city departments the library has suffered from a lack of the necessary funds to carry on its work in the way that is nearest the hearts of the trustees and the librarian. Our city is unable to make the library appropriations that are needed and should be granted to carry on the work of this department to the extent that it should be. This is so today, and it was so 50 years ago. Had it not been for private enterprise and for the generosity of some of our citizens, the work that has been accomplished could not have been."

"To Mr. Edmund Dana and his associates, who established this library, we are very much indebted; to other public-spirited citizens who, from time to time contributed toward the establishment and support of the library, we are indebted."

His Generosity Ever Remembered.

"We can never forget the generosity of Frederick H. Rindge, who gave this beautiful building and the land surrounding it, the only conditions being that certain scriptural quotations should be on the wall, and that a portion of the land should be reserved for a playground for children and the young."

"I do believe that there is just as much public spirit among our citizens today as there ever was, and I appeal to such men and women as are proud of our city and are interested in its prosperity and advancement. I appeal to such people to be as generous and as public spirited as were the men who have made this public library and its work, this beautiful building with its thousands of volumes, a possibility."

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"As mayor of the city of Cambridge, William B. Russell did two things which shall ever deserve the gratitude of the friends of the library. By the inherent force of his personality, and by those lovable qualities which endeared him to every citizen, he inspired the late Frederick H. Rindge to grant to the city of Cambridge this lot of land and to erect thereon this beautiful structure which we now enjoy. The name of Rindge as a munificent benefactor of the city shall not be easily forgotten, and with it should be associated that of Russell."

"But William B. Russell did more than inspire the gift of this building. With that clearness of vision which was so remarkable in a young man he realized that the library should have a soul, some animating spirit that would make it capable of work equal to the historic and educational fame of Cambridge. It is no easy task to discover an architect of the spirit, an artist able to cast the highest intellectual ideas into practical mold."

"William B. Russell, however, accomplished this by interesting in the work of the library one of our most distinguished citizens, one eminent as a soldier, historian and as an author, Thomas Wentworth Higginson. For a period of more than 15 years Col. Higginson labored to give vitality and character to this institution, creating a spirit and evolving an ideal that is and will continue to be the source of the library's success."

"To Thomas Wentworth Higginson, therefore, in a preeminent degree we are indebted for the accomplishment of Gov. Russell's designs. Without his work this building would be but stone and wood, with it every part is energized for the accomplishment of the greatest good."

Col. Higginson's Reminiscences.

Col. Higginson said that the occasion took him back to one of the purest pleasures of his life, the liberal expenditure of another man's money. It had been his pleasure to become a member of the library trustees at the time when the building was erected, for which the money had been so generously given by Mr. Rindge."

Col. Higginson gave several reminiscences of the period of the erection of the library and of the experiences which attended it. He recalled the opposition which had attended the first opening of the library on Sunday, at a time when a Sunday opening was an experiment in libraries."

The giving of direct access to books, too, was an experiment, which was tried with fear and trembling. Only to a limited extent was it tried at first, in the public reading room, but as time went on and it was seen that the patrons of the library were to be trusted and that the books of the library remained unharmed, the privilege was extended until the system of free access

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Boston Journal
April 6, 1908

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NEW HAVEN
EVENING REGISTER
APRIL 6 1908

MORE LIGHT ON DON DE FOREST

View of His Life in His
Argentine Home.

TOLD IN AN OLD LETTER

Written By an American
Who Visited Him.

Dr. Hiram Bingham of the Yale faculty, contributes the following interesting article in regard to Don DeForest, who built the Sargent house at Elm and Church streets, and whose memory is revived by the proposed removal of the house to make way for the county courts building.

To the Editor of The Register, Sir:
In the Register of February 23 is an interesting article relating to the "House That 'The Corsair' Built," and containing some information regarding David C. DeForest, "The Corsair." Perhaps the following written by an American who knew "Don DeForest" in his palmy days in Buenos Ayres may interest your readers. It is taken from the "Recollections of an Octogenarian" by Henry Hill, a rare little book published in Boston in 1884. Two of Mr. Hill's letter books are in the Yale library, but they contain only passing references to Mr. DeForest. The picture which Mr. Hill draws of the DeForests in their Argentine home throws a pleasant side light on the builder of the famous house.

Yours truly,
HIRAM BINGHAM.
THE HON. DAVID C. DEFOREST.
Mr. DeForest was one of the most interesting men I met during a four years' residence in South America. He was an American merchant, residing in Buenos Ayres. I had a letter of introduction to him, and found him to be a judicious adviser in business matters. An entry in my journal runs thus:

"Buenos Ayres, March 25th, 1881: Called this morning at the counting-room of Mr. DeForest, and finding that it was a holiday, he would not be in town, I procured a horse and rode out to his Chacara, or country seat, which is six or eight miles from the city, and not far from the river. A younger brother of Mr. Lynch accompanied me. As it was nearly low water we took the lower road, along the margin of the river, or, as it appeared, the seashore; for as far as the eye could reach, there was only one wide water round us spread. Horses here are so plenty and cheap that the owners soon wear them out and get others to supply their places. They are almost always on the gallop; and when we were riding through the streets it seemed more as if we were running a race than taking a common ride, except when we checked our steeds to view more leisurely the scenery around us. The day was fine, the sun was bright and pleasant, and a refreshing breeze rolled the little waves along the shore. The white surf, which sometimes almost reached our horses' feet, contrasted well with the hard, black sand on which we were riding; while the far-famed LaPlata on one side of us, and on the other a landscape prettily drawn by nature's pencil, presented a view on which the eye might dwell with pleasure. We found Mr. and Mrs. DeForest writing at separate tables; and she said, with a smile, that she was assisting her husband as clerk, and was copying one of his letters. After I had concluded my business with him, it was in vain that I proposed to return to town before dinner. The writing apparatus was laid aside, and we took a walk among the fruit trees. The figs were delicious, and it was the first time I had ever plucked them from the trees. His house is on rising ground; the river is in full view, and on the right is the city of Buenos Ayres with an extensive, verdant plain between. He has a large hacienda, or plantation; and on the Madeira nuts, peaches and other fruits on the table, were part of his produce. On our way up Don Manuel and I found it prettily warm and dusty, but we had a pleasant ride."

Mr. DeForest introduced me to General San Martin, who was soon to return to Chili, and who had commanded the battle of Chacabuco, February 5, when the Spanish army was vanquished and the way prepared for the

establishment of the patriot government in Chili. Mr. DeForest gave me letters which led to the establishment of a mercantile house in Valparaiso and Santiago, in which I was interested. His family was about to embark for this country, and he was to remain a year to settle his affairs.

In one of his letters he asked me whether he, returning home with a fortune, had better engage in business or build a fine house and enjoy life. I replied that if I were able to return home rich, I should not trouble myself with business. After coming back to this country, he visited several cities, to look at houses; and Mr. Hopkin's, at Providence, suited him best. He had one built like it, in New Haven, Conn., on one of the finest sites in that city, and at great cost. He was consul-general of the Argentine Republic, and the annual celebration of the independence of that country, in his elegant mansion, was one of great parade and show, and expensive. I was not in a situation to know of his benefactions, but heard incidentally of a fund he gave to Yale college, which I learn was to yield eleven hundred dollars or more annually for educational purposes.

Mr. DeForest was a man of commanding form and fine personal appearance, and naturally was high-spirited, impetuous, yet dignified, gentlemanly, affable and very interesting in conversation. He was in some way connected with a very valuable Spanish prize captured by a Buenos Ayres privateer, in 1817, and a suit was instituted against him, causing him great annoyance. We exchanged letters occasionally, and his last to me was written only six days before his sudden death, in 1825. He was born in Huntington, Conn., in 1771. His wife, Julia Wooster, was born at the same place in 1795 or 1796. They were married October 6, 1811, and sailed for Buenos Ayres in February, 1812. He had visited Buenos Ayres previous to 1809. Mrs. DeForest, with four children and two servants, left Buenos Ayres for New Haven in April, 1817. Mrs. DeForest sailed for home in March, 1818, and died in New Haven, Conn., February 22, 1825. One of their daughters has been a resident of Catskill. Mrs. DeForest died January 1, 1873.

Dr. Bingham some time ago discovered a reference to the "Recollections of an Octogenarian," by Henry Hill, in looking up some point in South American history. The book is quite a rare one, and the Yale library does not possess a copy. Two or three weeks ago a number of books came to the Yale library from the Boston Public Library, loaned them in exchange for some of the Yale volumes.

Among these books from Boston was the volume of the "Recollections."

BOSTON GLOBE—MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1908 ALLSTON BRANCH OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Model Reading Room to be Located at Harvard
Av and Cambridge St.



NEW ALLSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM.

In another month the Allston branch of the Boston public library, which has enjoyed a steady increase in patronage since its inception three years ago, will move to a larger and more centrally located quarters in the new building at the corner of Harvard av and Cambridge sts.

The present reading room is located at 354 Cambridge st. It served its purpose, and served it well, but the rapidly increasing population in the Allston section practically demanded a larger room in a more central spot. Realizing this the library trustees made the change through the suggestion of Mr. W. F. Kenney of the board, who selected this very desirable location for the new reading room.

The new quarters will be a third larger in area, with better accommodations for reading tables and book shelves. There will be a seating capacity for over 100. The new room will have more light than the old but its chief advantage over the old room will be its convenient location. It is situated

right in the heart of the business section of the district, on a line with the electric cars and next door to the Allston postoffice. Across the street is the Allston depot.

The new room will be lighted at night by electricity with reading lamps. The room will be attractively decorated, to obtain a comfortable, homelike effect. Paintings will adorn the walls. There will be accommodations for several thousand books.

Miss Katherine F. Muldoon, librarian of the present reading room since its opening in April, 1905, will have full charge of the new room. The patronage of the Allston branch has grown so that it is quite probable that the reading room staff may be increased. The Allston reading room is considered one of the best experiments undertaken by the library trustees, and is regarded as one of the best patronized rooms in the entire library system. Three years ago a number of prominent residents of the Allston section brought the needs of an Allston branch before the attention of the library trustees, resulting in the establishment of the present room.

Boston Traveler
April 2, 1908

LIBRARY HOLDS CELEBRATION

The Cambridge Public Library celebrated the 50th anniversary of its establishment under municipal control last evening. The board of trustees, Dr. Eugene A. McCarthy, William Tinsford Piper, Albert M. Barnes, John Buckley, Edward P. Collier, William J. Rolfe, and Edward C. Wheeler, had the affair in charge. Dr. McCarthy presided.

The programme consisted of addresses by Mayor Wardwell, Col. Theo. Wentworth Higginson, for years a member of the board of trustees; Superintendent of Schools William C. Bates, Librarian Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library, and ex-Mayor Augustine J. Daly, a former trustee; a poem by Sam Walter Foss, and music by the Octavo Choral Club, under the direction of Mrs. Eleanor Nelson-Babson.

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Dr. DeForest introduced me to General San Martin, who was soon to return to Chile, and who had commanded the battle of Chacabuco, February 9, when the Spanish army was vanquished and the way prepared for the

establishment of the patriot government in Chile. Mr. DeForest gave me letters which led to the establishment of a mercantile house in Valparaiso and Santiago, in which I was interested. His family was about to embark for this country, and he was to remain a year to settle his affairs.

In one of his letters he asked me whether he, returning home with a fortune, had better engage in business or build a fine house and enjoy life. I replied that if I were able to return home rich, I should not trouble myself with business. After coming back to this country, he visited several cities, to look at houses; and Mr. Hoppin's, at Providence, suited him best, he had one built like it, in New Haven, Conn., on one of the finest sites in that city, and at great cost. He was consul-general of the Argentine Republic, and the annual celebration of the independence of that country, in his elegant mansion, was one of great parade and show and expense. I was not in a situation to know of his benefactions, but heard incidentally of a fund he gave to Yale college, which I learn was to yield eleven hundred dollars or more annually for educational purposes.

Mr. DeForest was a man of commanding form and fine personal appearance, and naturally was high-spirited, imperious, yet dignified, gentlemanly, affable and very interesting in conversation. He was in some way connected with a very valuable Spanish prize captured by a Buenos Ayres privateer, and he was a suit was instituted against him, causing him great annoyance. We exchanged letters occasionally, and his last to me was written only six days before his sudden death. He was born in Huntington, Conn., in 1771. His wife, Julia Wooster, was born at the same place in 1785. They were married October 6, 1796. They were married for Buenos Ayres in 1811, and sailed for Buenos Ayres in February, 1812. He had visited Buenos Ayres previous to 1809. Mrs. DeForest, with four children and two servants, left Buenos Ayres for New Haven in April, 1817. Mrs. DeForest sailed for April, 1817. Mrs. DeForest died in New Haven, Conn., February 22, 1855. One of their daughters has been a resident of Catskill. Mrs. DeForest died January 1, 1873.

Dr. Bingham some time ago discovered a reference to the "Recollections of an Octogenarian," by Henry Hill, in looking up some point in South American history. The book is quite a rare one and the Yale library does not possess a copy. Two or three weeks ago a number of books came to the Yale library from the Boston Public library, loaned them in exchange for some of the Yale volumes.

Among these books from Boston was the volume of the "Recollections." In reading this Dr. Bingham discovered the chapter on Don DeForest, which he sent to The Register.

Dr. Bingham said to a Register reporter that he wanted to correct the impression that Mr. DeForest was a "privateer."

"Mr. DeForest was in the privateering business, a perfectly legitimate one in early days, and one in which the United States government engaged in the early part of the last century. Mr. DeForest entered the business just as in the same manner as anyone else into any other, and he was far from being a corsair. The chapter in this little book will clear up this wrong idea of him and show him in his true colors."

By the way, the Yale library has not been able to find this volume. It is not a costly one and is worth perhaps 25 cents. There must be several copies of the work in this town, and the library would be very grateful to the anyone who discovers a copy of the book and would present it to the library to be added to the collection. The fact that Henry Hill, the first consul to Valparaiso, lived for some time here makes it very probable that there are some copies of the book owned in this city.

The Henry Hill letters which form part of the collection presented to the university by Dr. Bingham, consist of about 1,100 letters to and from Henry Hill, a young Connecticut Yankee, who went out to Chile with a consignment of arms and ammunition from

NEW ALLSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM.

In another month the Allston branch of the Boston public library, which has enjoyed a steady increase in patronage since its inception three years ago, will move to a larger and more centrally located quarters in the new building at the corner of Harvard av and Cambridge sts.

The present reading room is located at 84 Cambridge st. It served its purpose, and served it well, but the rapidly increasing population in the Allston section practically demanded a larger room in a more central spot. Realizing this the library trustees made the change through the suggestion of Mr. W. P. Kenney of the board, who selected this very desirable location for the new reading room.

The new quarters will be a third larger in area, with better accommodations for reading tables and book shelves. There will be a seating capacity for over 100. The new room will have more light than the old, but its chief advantage over the old room will be its convenient location. It is situated

right in the heart of the business section of the district, on a line with the electric cars and next door to the Allston postoffice. Across the street is the Allston depot.

The new room will be lighted at night by electricity with reading lamps. The room will be attractively decorated, to obtain a comfortable, homelike effect. Paintings will adorn the walls. There will be accommodations for several thousand books.

Miss Katherine F. Muldoon, librarian of the present reading room since its opening in April, 1885, will have full charge of the new room. The patronage of the Allston branch has grown so that it is quite probable that the reading room staff may be increased.

The Allston reading room is considered one of the best experiments undertaken by the library trustees, and is regarded as one of the best patronized rooms in the entire library system. Three years ago a number of prominent residents of the Allston section brought the needs of an Allston branch before the attention of the library trustees, resulting in the establishment of the present room.

Boston Traveler April 2, 1908. LIBRARY HOLDS CELEBRATION

The Cambridge Public Library celebrated the 50th anniversary of its establishment under municipal control last evening. The board of trustees, Dr. Eugene A. McCarthy, William Taggard Piper, Albert M. Barnes, John Buckley, Edward P. Collier, William J. Rolfe, and Edward C. Wheeler, had the affair in charge. Dr. McCarthy presided.

The programme consisted of addresses by Mayor Wardwell, Col. Thos. Wentworth Higginson, for years a member of the board of trustees, Superintendent of Schools William C. Bates, Librarian Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library, and ex-Mayor Augustine J. Daly, a former trustee; a poem by Sam Walter Foss, and music by the Octava Choral Club, under the direction of Mrs. Eleanor Nelson-Tabson.

Baltimore in the early days of the south American wars of emancipation, and later became our first consul to Valparaiso. Henry Hill left New York about the middle of December, 1816, going to Baltimore on the brig "Savannah," a supercargo on the brig "Savannah," January 5, 1817, with a cargo of goods. Finding it impossible to sell warlike stores, bound for South America in Buenos Ayres, the ship sailed through the Straits of Magellan and reached Chile in May, where, before Hill got in touch with San Martin and finally disposed of his cargo. He lived in Valparaiso from 1817 to 1821, leaving there in March of the latter year, and going to New York by way of Argentina and Brazil.

During the following year he lived occasionally in this city, New York, and occasionally in this city, New York, seems to have gone to Boston, where he lived until 1829, the end of the correspondence. Yale also has his letter book for the years 1811-1816.

In the letters written by Henry Hill are 171 written from South America during 1817 and 1818, most of them from Valparaiso or Santiago de Chile. Nearly all of them are in English, and there are practically no originals. A few of the copies were made by a recent copying press and are very much faded, but most of them are superb transcripts.

Boston Transcript.
April 10, 1908.

THE CLERK OF THE DAY

As spring approaches (and anon recedes, not unlike the man on first base trying to steal second), the day approaches when the benches on the Common will receive their full quota of the lords of leisure. Then will the philosopher descend upon idleness and its charms, not realizing what loss is entailed upon the life intellectual. For the "bums" are our most studious fellow-townsmen, ever conning the printed page, and their transfer from the periodical room in the Public Library to the seats along the malls involves a very calamitous falling off. They exchange the magazine and the weekly picture-paper for second-hand dailies. As they represent the finest example of mental diligence, their lapse into the ephemeral must have a very discouraging effect upon the less erudite classes. No doubt our indulgence in "light summer reading" is in a measure due to this cause.

At the same time, optimism may go the length of pitching up its hat over the new habitability of the Periodical Room, which will for several months lack "atmosphere." The humble author or the ignominious paragrapher will soon be able to endure the place, and perchance may pick up some crumbs of knowledge left behind by his less cleanly predecessors. I believe in popularizing the things of culture, and it seems to me that a public library has no place in a democracy when it makes its magazines available only for an unwashed élite. There are times when, despite the difficulties inseparable from my project, I think of advocating a bath-test for library readers.

A more practical solution, I suppose, would be to turn hobo. Indeed, the attractiveness of a vagrant existence should appeal to any man of studious bent as perhaps the best way of satisfying an intellectual appetite. It not only absolves you of the need for wasting time in the vulgar pursuit of wealth, but meanwhile it makes the municipality your handmaid. Shelter, warmth, light, and the ministrations of the arts (Pauis de Chavannes and that sort of thing) are placed at your disposal, with all the lore of Christendom on tap. A re-education of the nostrils—which process no hobo dreads—makes the atmosphere of a library positively congenial. Moreover, you have lots of room—or at least they who crowd you will be persons of your own class, whose comradeship you find pleasant. And if, when summer comes, you revert to a bench and a newspaper, you may find that you derive no small advantage by relaxing for a season, the rigors of mental exertion. Besides, even the élite should know what the men of their epoch are up to. It keeps them in touch with the times.

Boston Transcript.
April 13, 1908.

LIBRARIANS "BEHIND THE SCENES"

Visitors from the Albany School See the Boston Institution System

Horace G. Wadlin and his assistants greeted the visitors from the New York State Library School in Albany to the Boston Public Library this morning. They went first to the librarian's room, where a brief word from Mr. Wadlin gave them an idea of the wonderful system in operation there.

Then they were taken through those mysterious doors which keep the public from "behind the scenes," and they saw for themselves the operations that casual visitor spends little time thinking about. The catalogue, issuing and ordering departments were especially interesting to the young people from the Empire State to whom all information of this kind is most valuable. They also found much to hold their attention in the fine arts and the children's room, and in Bates Hall, where nearly every chair was occupied with studious heads of old and young readers.

They spent the afternoon in the Medford Public Library, and tomorrow they go to Harvard.

Boston Transcript.
April 10, 1908.

FOR VISITING LIBRARY STUDENTS

Busy Days Planned for New York State Library School

So much has been planned for the party of about thirty students from the New York State Library School in Albany, during their visit to Boston and its vicinity, that their time will be fully occupied with sightseeing and inspection of libraries and book publishing plants. Coming from Worcester this afternoon, they are to make their headquarters at Hotel Bellevue while here.

Nothing special has been arranged for this evening, but on Saturday they will begin their tour of inspection and study with a visit at nine o'clock to the Boston Athenaeum, remaining for an hour or so, and from there will visit the State Library for an hour, after which they go to the Library Bureau on Atlantic avenue. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday, the visitors will go where they individually prefer, to see the historic or educational places of interest.

Their visit to the Boston Public Library is set for Monday, at 9 A. M., and for three hours or more they will be shown everything that they wish to see or have explained, regarding the work as carried on there. In the afternoon they will visit the Medford Public Library, where they are expected at three o'clock.

Tuesday morning will be devoted to a visit to Harvard College Library and opportunity will be afforded to visit other buildings of the university. After luncheon at the Dunster café, the visiting students will be shown through the plant of the Riverside Press. Wednesday's programme includes a visit to the Brookline Public Library, from 9 to 11.20 A. M. and from then till one o'clock the Boston Book Company's place, in Francis street, Brookline, will be inspected. In the afternoon Simmons College will welcome the visitors from two until half-past three o'clock and later they go to the headquarters of the American Library Association, 34 Newbury street. Their itinerary calls for their departure from Boston on Thursday morning, April 16, at 8.30 o'clock, for Providence, R. I.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition, First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, APR. 25, 1908.

WEEKLY BULLETINS.

Free Lists to be Given Out
at Public Library.

This to Supersede Monthly Issues—
Quarterly to be Printed July 1.

The trustees of the Boston public library have instituted a change in the issue of the bulletins of new books, which is generally conceded to be a material improvement over the old system. Instead of issuing at the first of each month a bulletin containing the titles of all the books added to the central and branch libraries in the city during the previous month, the trustees are beginning with the present week to issue weekly bulletins, and these bulletins are to be for free distribution, whereas a nominal charge of 5 cents was made for the monthly bulletins. With the issue of the May bulletin, containing the April additions, the monthly bulletin ceases.

The weekly bulletin is to be available every Saturday. There will also be issued a bulletin, beginning not earlier than July 1 of this year, which will appear quarterly, and which will supersede both the monthly bulletin and the annual lists. The quarterly publication will contain fuller titles than the weekly lists, and will include a selection of titles of older books, recently added. At the conclusion of each year an index to the four quarterly issues will be furnished.

These changes in the bulletins will, no doubt, meet with the hearty approval of everyone who has recourse to them, and as the weekly bulletins will be before the reading public the titles of new additions much earlier than the monthly bulletins would announce them, the new plan is considered a marked advancement over the old method. The new bulletins will not only be free, but handy also, and will enable the patrons of the libraries to learn within a week at the longest of new additions. For like reasons the quarterly publication will be an improvement over the annual list, particularly with the aid of the yearly index, which is to be issued.

Commissioner John A. Rooney of the building department this afternoon received notice from Mayor Hibbard that his resignation would be acceptable, the same to take effect at the mayor's pleasure. Commissioner Rooney was appointed in 1904 by Mayor Fitzgerald for a term of three years.

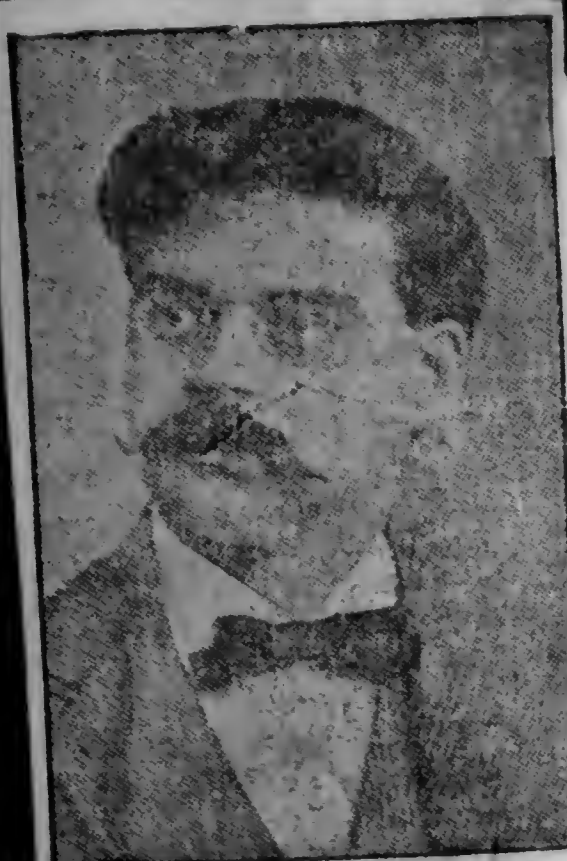
The mayor appointed Arthur G. Everett, Chestnut Hill av., of the board of assessors, to the position of building commissioner. The salary is \$5000.

Commissioner William J. Welch of the water department, also resigned, and Mayor Hibbard, street commissioner, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The salary is \$5000. Commissioner Hannan was elected as a republican in 1906 and this year comes up for reelection.

The vacancy as street commissioner will be filled by the mayor. There is one precedent for this. In 1891 Hugh Brady, then a street commissioner, was appointed a member of the board of survey and John Duane was named to fill the unexpired term.

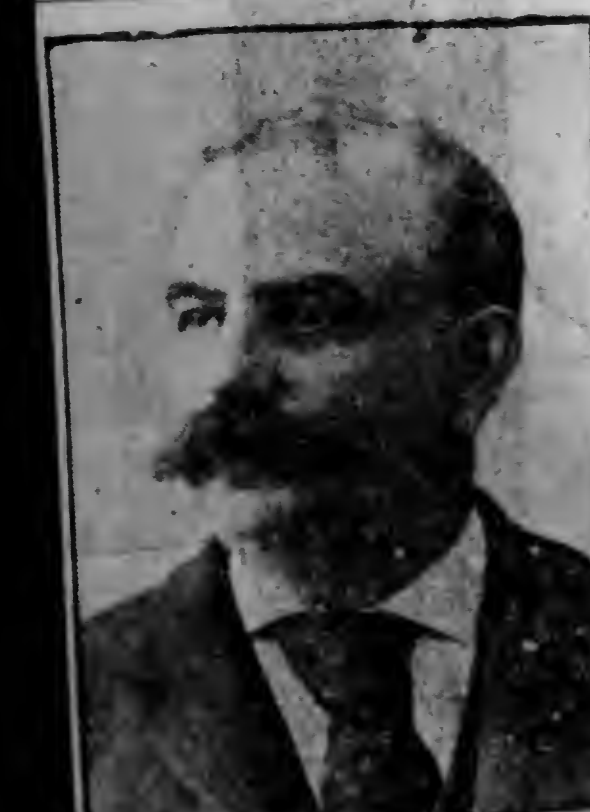
Commissioner Welch has been in the water department about 20 years, during which time he has served at the head of every division in it. He succeeded Eugene Sullivan of Charlestown as commissioner under an appointment from Mayor Fitzgerald. Last year he was appointed again for a three-year term.

Commissioner Welch, until the mayor's request came to him today, had every reason to believe that he would not be disturbed, at least not until the end of his present term. The salary is \$5000.



FRANCIS C. HORGAN.
Whose Resignation as Principal Assessor
Was Requested Today.

Francis J. Horgan of ward 8, a principal assessor, was requested to resign today. His place will not be filled. The reason for the resignation is that Horgan would remain in the board as a holdover until his successor was appointed.



J. M. BABSON.
Named by Mayor to be Corporation Counsel.

The name of Thomas M. Babson, corporation counsel, will be sent to the board of aldermen this afternoon, the mayor having undergone a change of mind since Saturday. The salary is \$5000.

Samuel Carr, recently a member of the finance commission, will be appointed to the board of library trustees to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Thomas Dwight, which took place some time ago.

Charles B. Woolley of ward 18 was appointed a sealer in charge of the weights and measures department. The



JOHN A. ROONEY.
Building Commissioner, Whose Resignation
Was Requested by the Mayor.

Charles B. Woolley has been in that

ward 11, was appointed in place of hospital trustee in place of Dr. Thomas Dwight, whose term expires. The appointment is for five years.

Dr. John F. O'Brien was reappointed a trustee on the same board.

Conrad J. Ruster of 8 Parley Vale st. was reappointed a trustee in the city hospital department.

William C. Brooks of 7 Marlboro st. was appointed a member of the overseers of the poor in place of Philip Greely.

John H. Colby of ward 12 was appointed in place of Fred O. North, who, it is expected, will be later appointed on the schoolhouse completion in place of Chairman Sturgis or Thomas A. Sullivan.

Mrs. Margaret J. Gookin of 356 Sever ward 20, was appointed an overseer of the poor in place of William P. Derby.

Charles E. Stratton was reappointed on the park commission.

Philip Greely, music trustee, was reappointed in the institutions registration department. The salary is \$3000, but Mr. Fowler takes none.

Joseph H. O'Neill and Horatio G. Curtis were reappointed sinking fund commissioners.

John O'Hare was reappointed a trustee of the children's institutions department.

E. Spencer Baldwin, formerly of Newton, but now of ward 11, was appointed a trustee in the statistics department. He succeeds Dr. Fulcom.

John S. Slater of ward 12 was appointed director of the Working men's loan association in place of Freeman O. Emerson.

Robert E. Clark was reappointed a director.

SECOND TIME ON BOARD.

Samuel Carr Was Appointed to Fill an Unexpired Term as Library Trustee in 1895.

Samuel Carr take a place upon the board of public library trustees for the second time, as Mayor Curtis appointed him to fill an unexpired term in 1895.

Mr. Carr was born in Charlestown in 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that district and the Newton high school.

Upon his graduation from school he entered the Shoe and Leather national bank, of which his father was cashier, and he served as assistant cashier from 1880 to 1888, when he became cashier of the National shoe and leather bank. In 1882 Mr. Carr was elected president of the Central national bank, which position he gave up in a year to become the private secretary of Frederick L. Ames.

Since the death of Mr. Ames in 1893 Mr. Carr has devoted himself to the management of the Ames properties, having been named as one of the executors of the will. Besides being a prudent business man Mr. Carr is a musician, and for 20 years he was the organist and director of music at the Old South church.

Mr. Carr was one of the original members of the Boston finance commission, but he resigned after giving liberally of his time for seven months to the office.

Water Commissioner William J. Welch in the morning tendered his resignation to Mayor Hibbard at the latter's request. He was appointed by Fitzgerald two years ago to fill out the unexpired term of Eugene Sullivan, and was re-appointed in 1907 for three years.

Like notices of removal were also immediately sent out to Building Commr. Rooney and Francis J. Horgan, principal assessor.

The name of Arthur G. Everett was sent to the board of aldermen for Rooney's place, and Street Commr. William E. Hannan was named for Water Commr. Welch's berth. Everett is at present on the board of appeal.

Corporation Counsel Babson was reappointed as were also City Treasurer Slatery, City Auditor Mitchell, Dr. Durgin, chairman of the health board, City Engineer Jackson, Supt. of Markets McKay, City Collector Brown, Supt. of Printing Smyth, John E. Gilman, soldiers' relief commissioner, Supt. Morrison of the public buildings department, and City Registrar McGlenen.

Principal Assessor Francis J. Horgan was notified that he will be removed on May 1, while the other two principal assessors, John J. Murphy and John H. Donovan, were reappointed.

Charles B. Woolley of wd. 18 was named for sealer of weights and measures, but none of the deputies named were sent in, as the mayor intends to try to have their duties transferred to the police department.

The appointments to the unpaid boards were Samuel Carr, formerly a member of the finance commission, to succeed on the public library trustees Dr. Thomas Dwight, resigned.

Jacob P. Morse of ward 11 cemetery trustee to succeed Christopher P. McCaffrey.

Dr. John F. O'Brien of ward 4, reappointed to the consumptive hospital trustees.

Chandler Hovey of ward 11 to the consumptive hospital trustees to succeed John E. Potts, the labor leader.

Conrad J. Ruster reappointed to the hospital trustees board.

Wm. C. Brooks of ward 20 to succeed Philip Greely, music trustee.

Patrick J. Greene of ward 6 reappointed to the board of overseers of the poor.

John H. Colby of ward 12 to succeed Frederick O. North to the board of overseers of the poor.

Fred P. Cabot of wd. 11 and Simon E. Hecht of wd. 11 to be overseers of the poor.

Mrs. Margaret J. Gookin of 356 Sever st., ward 20, in place of W. P. Derby, overseer of the poor.

Charles E. Stratton, park commissioner, reappointed.

J. H. O'Neill and Horatio G. Curtis, sinking fund commissioners, reappointed.

William P. Fowler, reappointed institutions registration trustee.

John O'Hare of ward 6, reappointed children's institutions trustee.

E. Spencer Baldwin, reappointed trustee of the statistics department.

John S. Slater of ward 12, director of workingmen's loan association in place of F. O. Emerson.

Robert E. Clark, reappointed clerk of the collateral loan company.

sold for \$4 a quart, and the price of the best Chamberlain was \$2.50. The highest priced sautee was listed at \$5. Imported ale sold for thirty-seven cents a pint. Magazine forty years old, cost \$10 a quart; the best hock \$12, and port \$3. Brandy of 1800 cost \$5 a bottle; that of 1846 \$2 a quart.

Fifth Avenue's first menu was printed on rather thin paper, of ordinary quality, without any attempt at display in the heading—a slip nine and one-half by six inches.

The first attempt to improve the appearance of the dinner menu was made on October 28, 1859, when paper of good quality was used. The bill was enlarged to four pages, with an engraved picture of the hotel on the title page. An extra charge for meals sent to rooms was also in vogue at that time, as well as a charge of one dollar for corkage.

Patrons in those days had a great variety to select from in the different dishes provided. This was what was provided for dinner on the opening day, Tuesday, August 23, 1859:

SOUPS.	
Green turtle.	Barley.
FISH.	
Boiled salmon, shrimp sauce.	
Baked bass, white sauce.	
BOILED.	
Leg of mutton, caper sauce.	
Calf's head, brain sauce.	
Turkey, oyster sauce.	
Chicken, with pork.	
Beef tongue.	
Corned beef and cabbage.	
Ham.	
COLD DISHES.	
Ham.	Lamb.
Roast beef.	Loyster salad.
Pressed corned beef.	Boned turkey.
Tongue.	
HINTREES.	
Frizzled chicken à la chevalliers.	
Macaroni au gratin.	
Lamb cutlets, breaded, tomato sauce.	
Veal cutlets, breaded, tomato sauce.	
Pillets of beef larded with mushrooms.	
Curry of veal in border of rice.	
Queen fritters.	
Kidneys, champagne sauce.	
Eggs on compote.	
Sweetbread larded with green peas.	
ROAST.	
Beef.	Goose.
Loaf of veal, stuffed.	Chicken.
Turkey.	Ham, champagne sauce.
Lamb with mint sauce.	
VEGETABLES.	
Mashed potatoes.	Stewed tomatoes.
Boiled hominy.	Squash.
Boiled rice.	Turnips.
Boiled potatoes.	Cabbage.
Baked potatoes.	Beans.
PASTRY.	
Sponge cake pudding.	Apple pie.
Madeira jelly.	Peach pie.
Peach meringue.	Squash pie.
Gâteaux modernes.	Cole de sign.
DESSERT.	
Raisins.	Barlett pears.
Almonds.	Citron melons.
Pecans.	Watermelons.
English walnuts.	Vanilla and lemon ice cream.
Peanut nuts.	
Filberts.	

Hours for meals were: Breakfast, 6 to 11; lunch, 1 to 2; dinner à la carte, 2 to 5; table d'hôte at 5:30; tea, 6 to 8; supper, 8 to 12.

In contrast to the first menu is that printed for the last dinner. This bill of fare was large, handsomely engraved, the covers tied together with red ribbon.

Unfortunately, the old volumes do not contain menus for many of the large banquets to distinguished people which were given in the large dining room. The regular card, printed on Monday, September 26, 1881, the day of Garfield's funeral, was surrounded by a small black border.

Miss Buttolph started the collection for the Astor Library in 1900. It now contains 17,000 menus, exclusive of the newest accessions. Of this number, nearly 2,000 have been added within the past two years. They are from as far north as Iceland and as far south as South Africa. The handsomest in the collection are those made in this country. The oldest in date in the collection was used for the supper given by the graduating class of Harvard on July 13, 1843, at Porter's Cambridge Market Hotel. Another very old one goes back to July 14, 1863, when the anniversary dinner of the graduating class of Harvard, 1861, was held at the Revere House, Boston.

Among the specimens received within the past year are several of international interest. Admiral Evans sent the card for the banquet in honor of the American fleet

Those resignation as Principal Assessor
Was Requested Today.

Francis J. Hogan of ward 8, a principal assessor, has requested to resign today. His place will not be filled. The reason for the resignation is that Hogan would remain in the board as a collector until his successor was appointed.



J. M. HANSON.
Named by Mayor to be Corporation Counsel.

The name of Thomas M. Hanson, corporation counsel, was sent to the board of aldermen this afternoon, the mayor having recommended a change of name since Saturday. The salary is \$2000.

Samuel Carr, recently a member of the board of library trustees, will be appointed to the finance commission, which will be appointed on the board of library trustees to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Thomas Dwight, which took place last week.

Charles H. Wooley of ward 12, who was appointed to the finance commission, will be appointed to the board of library trustees to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Thomas Dwight, which took place last week.



JOHN A. ROONEY.
Building Commissioner, Whose Resignation Was Requested by the Mayor.

salary is \$3000. Wooley has been in that department before. There will be no appointments today of deputy sealers, of which there are 10.

Others Who are Named.

The other appointments made today are the following:

John J. Murphy and John H. Donovan as principal assessors for a term of three years; salary \$400 each.

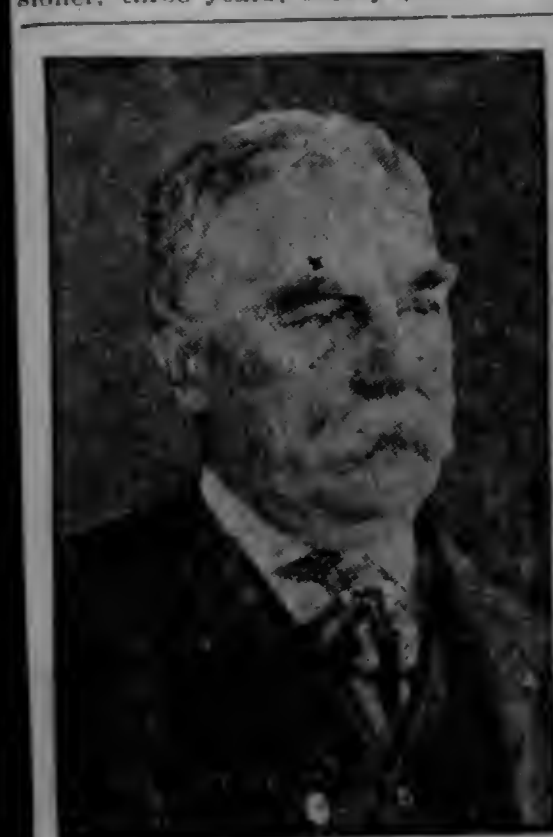
J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, one year; salary \$1500.

Charles H. Brown, city collector, one year; salary \$2000.

Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer, for one year; salary \$2000, exclusive of \$1500 as treasurer of the teachers' retirement fund.

William Jackson, city engineer, one year; salary \$2000.

Samuel H. Dargin, health commissioner, three years; salary \$4000.



WILLIAM J. WELCH.
Water Commissioner, Who Resigned Today, at Request of Mayor Hibbard.

George W. Morrison, superintendent of public buildings, one year; salary \$3000.

Edward W. McClenen, city registrar, one year; salary \$2000.

John E. Gilman, soldiers' relief commissioner, one year; salary \$2500.

James H. Smyth, superintendent of printing, one year; salary \$2000.

George F. McKelvey, superintendent of markets, one year; salary \$2000.

Unpaid Board Appointments.

Unpaid board appointments follow:

Jacob R. Morse of ward 11 was appointed a cemetery trustee for five years in place of Christopher P. McCaffrey.

of ward 7, whose term expires. Mr. Morse lives at 88 Beacon st.

Chandler Hovey of 20 Fairfield st.

Mr. Carr was educated in the schools of that district and the Newton high school. Upon his graduation from school he entered the shoe and leather national bank, of which his father was cashier, and he served as assistant cashier from 1892 to 1893, when he became cashier of the National Bank and Trust Co. of Boston. Mr. Carr was elected president of the Central National Bank, which position he gave up in a year to become the private secretary of Frederick L. Ames.

After the death of Mr. Ames in 1893, Mr. Carr has devoted himself to the shoe and leather business. He has been named as one of the executors of the will. Besides being a trustee of the will, he is a member of the Boston Music Co., which is a musical and theatrical company, and for 20 years he was the organist and director of music at the Old South Church.

Mr. Carr was one of the original members of the Boston finance commission, but he resigned after giving liberally of his time for seven months to the cause.

Water Commissioner William J. Welch in the morning announced his resignation to Mayor Hibbard as the latter's request. He was appointed by Fitzgerald two years ago to fill out the unexpired term of Eugene Sullivan, and was re-appointed in 1907 for three years.

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Charles B. Wooley of wd. 18 was named for center of weights and measures, but for center of weights and measures, but none of the deputies' names were sent in as the mayor intends to try to have their duties transferred to the police department.

The appointments to the unpaid boards were Samuel Carr, formerly a member of the finance commission, to succeed on the public library trustees Dr. Thomas Dwight, resigned.

Jacob R. Morse of ward 11 cemetery trustee to succeed Christopher P. McCaffrey, Dr. John E. O'Brien of ward 4, reappointed to the consumptive hospital trustees.

Chandler Hovey of ward 11 to the consumptive hospital trustees to succeed John E. Potts, the labor leader.

Conrad J. Rueter reappointed to the hospital trustees board.

Wm. C. Brooks of ward 30 to succeed Philip Greeley, music trustee.

Patrick J. Greene of ward 6 reappointed to the board of overseers of the poor.

John H. Colby of ward 12 to succeed Frederick O. North to the board of overseers of the poor.

Fred P. Cabot of wd. 11 and Simon J. Hecht of wd. 11, to be overseers of the poor.

Mrs. Margaret J. Goodin of 356 Beaver st., ward 20, in place of W. F. Derby, overseer of the poor.

Charles S. Stratton, park commissioner, reappointed.

William P. Fowler, reappointed institutions registration trustee.

John O'Hare of ward 6 reappointed children's institutions trustee.

P. Spencer Baldwin, reappointed trustee of the statistics department.

John J. Slater of ward 12, director of workingmen's loan association in place of F. O. Emerson.

Robert F. Clark, reappointed clerk of the collateral loan company.

sold for \$4 a quart, and the price of the best Chamberlain was \$2.50. The highest priced sauterpe was listed at \$5. Imported ale sold for thirty-seven cents a pint. Malted barley thirty years old, cost \$10 a quart; the best hock \$12, and port \$3. Brandy of 1800 cost \$5 a bottle; that of 1846 \$2 a quart.

Fifth Avenue's first menu was printed on rather thin paper, of ordinary quality, without any attempt at display in the heading—a slip nine and one-half by six inches. The first attempt to improve the appearance of the dinner menu was made on October 28, 1859, when paper of good quality was used. The bill was enlarged to four pages, with an engraved picture of the hotel on the title page. An extra charge for meals sent to rooms was also in vogue at that time, as well as a charge of one dollar for corkage.

Patrons in those days had a great variety to select from in the different dishes provided. This was what was provided for dinner on the opening day, Tuesday, August 23, 1859:

Green turtle. SOUPS. Barley.

FISH. Roiled salmon, shrimp sauce. Baked bass, wine sauce.

BOILED. Leg of mutton, caper sauce. Calf's head, brain sauce. Turkey, oyster sauce. Chicken, with port. Beef tongue. Corned beef and cabbage. Ham.

COLD DISHES. Ham. Lamb. Roast beef. Lobster salad. Pressed corned beef. Boned turkey. Tongue.

ENTREES. Fricassee chicken à la chevalière. Macaroni au parmesan. Lamb cutlets, breaded, tomato sauce. Oysters fried in crumbs. Fillet of beef larded with mushrooms. Currie of veal in border of rice. Queen fritters. Kidneys, champagne sauce. Pigeons en compote. Sweetbread larded with green peas.

ROAST. Beef. Goose. Loin of veal, stuffed. Chicken. Turkey. Ham, champagne sauce. Lamb with mint sauce.

VEGETABLES. Mashed potatoes. Stewed tomatoes. Boiled ham. Squash. Boiled rice. Turnips. Boiled potatoes. Cabbage. Baked potatoes. Beans.

PASTRY. Sponge cake pudding. Apple pies. Mincemeat. Peach pies. Mincemeat. Squash pie. Cakes modern. Cols de siges.

DESSERT. Raisins. Bartlett pears. Almonds. Citron meringue. Peaches. Watermelon. English walnuts. Vanilla and lemon ice cream. Pecan nuts. Filberts.

Hours for meals were: Breakfast, 6 to 11; lunch, 1 to 2; dinner à la carte, 2 to 5; table d'hôte at 5:30; tea, 6 to 8; supper, 8 to 12.

In contrast to the first menu is that printed for the last dinner. This bill of fare was large, handsomely engraved, the covers tied together with red ribbon.

Unfortunately, the old volumes do not contain menus for many of the large banquets to distinguished people, which were given in the large dining room. The regular card, printed on Monday, September 26, 1881, the day of Garfield's funeral, was surrounded by a small black border.

Miss Buttolph started the collection for the Astor Library in 1900; it now contains 17,000 menus, exclusive of the newest acquisitions. Of this number, nearly 2,000 have been added within the past two years. They are from as far north as Iceland and as far south as South Africa. The handsomest in the collection are those made in this country. The oldest in date in the collection was used for the supper given by the graduating class of Harvard on July 13, 1843, at Porter's Cambridge Market Hotel. Another very old one goes back to July 14, 1863, when the anniversary dinner of the graduating class of Harvard, 1817, was held at the Revere House, Boston.

Among the specimens received within the past year are several of international interest. Admiral Evans sent the card for the banquet in honor of the American fleet

Boston Advertiser

May 4, 1908.

BOOKS THAT INTEREST ARE OF GREATEST VALUE

Classics or Literature of Highest Standard Not Always Best Character Builders, Says Librarian Wadlin.

That other books than the great classics, if they inspire the reader, may be of the most value in building of character, was the theme of Librarian Wadlin of the Boston Public Library, who spoke at the Y. M. C. U. rooms last night on "Books and character, or what the young man should read."

"Character, the essential thing in a successful life," he said, "is the result of experience. The range of personal experience is limited, but in books the experience of the ages may be made our own."

"The literature of poetry, biography, fiction and the essay, is, other than direct personal experience, the most effective agent in character building."

"The book which is to affect character is not, primarily, a thing to study. It appeals to the sentiments. The reading that exercises an uplifting influence is not to be taken as a task, but in the spirit of pure enjoyment. The classics, the admittedly great books, are useful if they can be read in that spirit; but to reach the soul through the emotions a book must first of all arouse interest."

"Beyond all, sincerity with one's self is an essential virtue in the matter of reading, as in everything."

"Living books, in their effect upon character, are always better than dead books, and some of the ancients are dead beyond recall."

"The average young man engaged in business or in an industrial employment has but little time for reading, but that little is sufficient if properly used. He may gain enjoyment and moral uplift from the works of men who do not rank with the immortals, or who are not in the front rank."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1908

CITY BOARDS ORGANIZE

Several Municipal Departments Elect Chairmen and Secretaries for 1908.

Several of the city boards organized yesterday for the year as follows:

Trustees City Hospital—A. Shuman, chairman for the seventeenth consecutive term; Conrad J. Rueter, secretary.

Overseers of the Poor—William P. Fowler, chairman; Benjamin Pettes, secretary. Richard C. Humphreys, treasurer.

Trustees Bath Department—Dr. Henry Ellch, chairman, to succeed Leonard D. Ahl, resigned; Joseph O'Brien, secretary.

Board of Assessors—John J. Murphy, chairman; Charles E. Folsom, secretary.

Sinking Funds Commissioners—Nathaniel J. Rust, chairman; J. Alfred Mitchell, secretary; Charles H. Slatery, treasurer.

Park Commissioners—Charles E. Stratton, chairman; George P. Clarke, secretary.

Board of Health—Dr. Samuel H. Dargin, chairman; Charles E. Davis, Jr., secretary.

The other boards which for various reasons deferred their elections are the art commission, board of appeal, cemetery department, children's institutions department, consumptives' hospital department, insane hospital department, library department, music department, pauper institutions department and statistics department.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 125.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1908.

WADLIN TALKS ON BOOKS.

Librarian at Boston Y. M. C. U. Says Good Reading Makes Character.

The first Sunday evening address in the May course on "Character and Citizenship," at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, was given last evening by Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of Boston Public Library. His special topic was "Books and Character; or, What Should a Young Man Read?" He said, in part:

"The books that uplift and inspire, giving higher ideals of life, are the best books. The great poets, dramatists, story-tellers and essayists are the world's most effective teachers."

"No matter how good a book may be, it is not good for you if it does not move you. Begin then with some book that interests, and follow with others as the mental horizon widens."

Boston Journal

May 8, 1908

LIBRARY ELECTIONS

Besides electing Josiah H. Benton president and Thomas F. Boyle vice president the trustees of the Boston Public Library at their annual meeting yesterday afternoon passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of the valuable services of Dr. Thomas Dwight, whose term as trustee has expired and who declines a re-election.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 130.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

LIBRARY ELECTIONS.

Josiah H. Benton, President, and Thomas F. Boyle, Vice-President.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Public Library was held yesterday. The Rev. Dr. DeNormandie declining re-election as president, the board organized by the choice of Josiah H. Benton as president and Thomas F. Boyle as vice-president. Resolutions were adopted expressing the board's appreciation of Dr. Thomas Dwight's services as a trustee for the past nine years and voting him the freedom of the library. Dr. Dwight recently retired from his position of trustee.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1908

The Librarian

THE society called the New England College Librarians had its inception at the public opening of the Clark University library building Jan. 14, 1901. On the afternoon of that day about thirty college librarians met in the president's room in the library. At this meeting Mr. Lane of Harvard presided, and Mr. Koopman of Brown acted as secretary. Mr. Fletcher of Amherst spoke on "dead books"; Mr. Harris of Cornell on "special collections"; Mr. Wilson of Clark on loans between libraries; Mr. Koopman of Brown on department libraries, and Mr. Good of the Watkinson library of Hartford on periodicals. The meeting dissolved with the understanding that the secretary should call another meeting at such time and place as should seem convenient.

The next meeting was held at the Boston Public Library Jan. 19, 1907, when twelve institutions were represented, and twenty-seven persons were present. Mr. Lane was invited to take the chair, and Mr. Koopman again acted as secretary. It was voted to call the association the "New England College Librarians," and to have but one official, who should be the secretary. Mr. Wilson of Clark University was elected secretary, and has served in that capacity since.

The first regular meeting of the new organization was held at the Institute of Technology in Boston April 29, 1907, with Dr. R. P. Bigelow in the chair, when forty persons were present, representing nineteen institutions. At this meeting it was voted that any persons connected with the library of an academic degree conferring institution in New England should be entitled to take part in its conferences. The subjects discussed at this meeting were "Subject Headings" and "Departmental Libraries."

The second meeting was held at the library of Harvard University Nov. 27, 1907, with Mr. Lane in the chair. There were forty-seven members present, representing twenty-one institutions. The subjects discussed were: The extent to which duplicate books should be provided by the library for class work, and the proper care and treatment of school material, catalogues, reports, courses of study, etc.

The third meeting was held on Monday, April 27th, of this year at the Radcliffe College Library, with the librarian of that college, Miss Caroline Farley, presiding. There were forty-three members present, representing sixteen colleges, and the discussions were of the usual informal character encouraged by this club. Miss Farley gave a description of the new library at Radcliffe and called attention to the fact that they had built on the alcove plan and had no stack room. Mr. Lane of Harvard reported on some investigations he had made on the subject of sending acknowledgments for catalogues, reports, etc., received by libraries. To his 171 inquiries, 138 replied, of which number only 12 desired acknowledgments. Many of the others wrote highly commending the movement for discontinuing the custom, and thanking Mr. Lane for aiding in its discontinuance. Other subjects discussed were charging systems, and devices for keeping track of books temporarily removed from the shelves. The matter of arranging for an autumn meeting was left with Drs. Wilson and Little. It is probable that the meeting will be held at Bowdoin College some time in November. The meeting adjourned at four o'clock to inspect the new library, and at half-past four the members of the club, by invitation of Dean Irwin of Radcliffe, attended the dedicatory exercises of the building in Agassiz House. The principal address was by Dr. John S. Billings, librarian of New York city.

One interesting feature of the association is that in addition to having but one officer there are no fees. The idea is, as far as possible, to meet around at the different colleges in New England and to have informal discussions on such subjects as the members may propose.

The issue of the Boston Public Library Monthly Bulletin ceases with May. It began publication in January, 1906, and twelve complete volumes and five monthly numbers of volume 13 have been published. Henceforth there will be issued every Saturday, and for free distribution, a list of brief titles of books made available during each week to readers at the Central Library and the Branch Libraries. There will also be issued a Bulletin, beginning not earlier than July 1 of this year, and appearing thereafter quarterly, which will supersede both the Monthly Bulletin and the Annual Lists. This quarterly publication will contain fuller titles than the weekly lists, and will include a selection of titles of older books recently added. At the conclusion of each year an index to the four quarterly issues will be furnished.

NEW PRESIDENT.

Josiah H. Benton Heads
Library Board.

Freedom of Alcoves Granted to Dr
Dwight, Retiring Member.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the public library, which took place yesterday afternoon, Josiah H. Benton was elected president and Thomas F. Doyle vice president.
Rev Dr James DeNormandie, who succeeded the late Solomon Lincoln as president of the board, declined a re-election.
Owing to the expiration of the term of Dr Thomas Dwight, who has been a trustee for nine years, the board is again short one member—the whole number being five. The board passed the following resolution:
“Whereas, Thomas Dwight, MD, has ceased to be a trustee of the public library of the city of Boston, by reason of the expiration of his term of office, his associates on the board of trustees desire to express and place upon the records of the corporation their high appreciation of his valuable services as a trustee for the past nine years. He brought to the discharge of his duties here the keen intellectual power and ripe learning, the diligent attention to duty amounting almost to a passion which had made him prominent in his profession. In his work with us he was always most faithful and helpful. He was loyal alike to his private judgment and to the public welfare, and the library owes much to his long and devoted service. It is therefore
“Resolved, that the freedom of the alcoves, with the customary privileges of the library, be accorded Dr Thomas Dwight.”

his associates on the board of trustees desire to express and place upon the records of the corporation their high appreciation of his valuable services as a trustee for the past nine years. He brought to the discharge of his duties here the keen intellectual power and ripe learning, the diligent attention to duty amounting almost to a passion which had made him prominent in his profession. In his work with us he was always most faithful and helpful. He was loyal alike to his private judgment and to the public welfare, and the library owes much to his long and devoted service. It is therefore
“Resolved, that the freedom of the alcoves, with the customary privileges of the library, be accorded Dr Thomas Dwight.”

Boston Advertiser
May 4, 1908.

J. H. BENTON NEW HEAD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the public library, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. DeNormandie declined re-election as president, and the board organized by the choice of Josiah H. Benton as president and Thomas F. Doyle as vice president. Resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the work as trustee of Dr. Thomas Dwight, whose term of office has just expired. He was voted the freedom of the alcoves.

Boston Globe
May 9, 1908

FROM LIBRARY BOARD.

Rev Dr James de Normandie
Has Resigned.

Sent Letter to Mayor Hibbard a
Few Days Ago.

It developed today that the reason why Rev Dr James de Normandie of Roxbury declined a reelection to the presidency of the public library trustees, at the annual meeting of the trustees last evening, was because he has resigned from the board. Dr de Normandie sent his letter of resignation to Mayor Hibbard two or three days ago, but inasmuch as the mayor is absent, the letter has not been acted upon, and of course, nothing of it made public. Whatever reasons the doctor may have had in declining further to serve on the board will not be known until the mayor returns and takes up the letter, but it is understood that the doctor's desire to be relieved of the duties which grew out of his manifold duties which so pressed him that he felt as though he could no longer spare the time that should be devoted to library work.
Dr de Normandie was asked by the Globe today if there was any special significance to be attached to his resignation of the presidency of the board, and said that there was none,

but supplemented until the letter was received. He was asked if he had any relief, and he replied that he had a great deal of relief. He was asked if he had any relief, and he replied that he had a great deal of relief. He was asked if he had any relief, and he replied that he had a great deal of relief.



REV DR JAMES DE NORMANDIE.

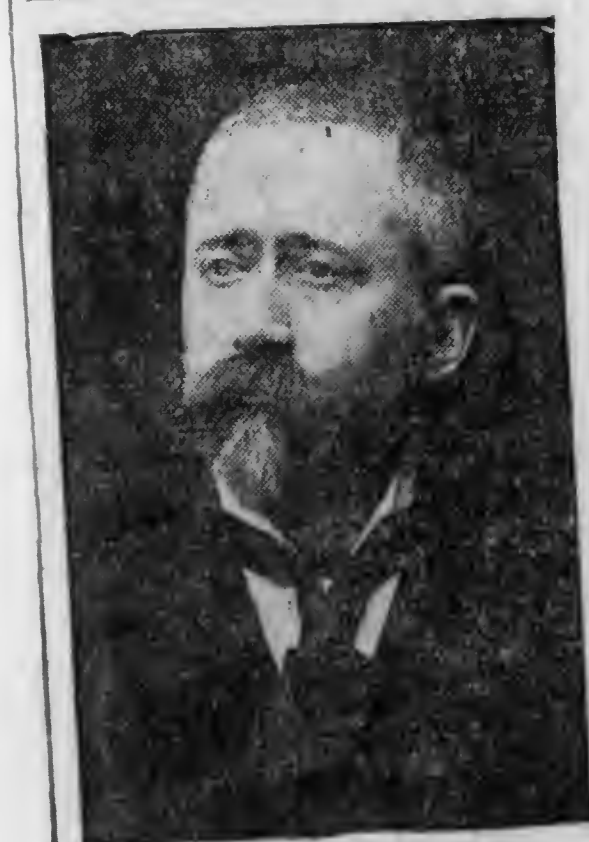
that he would much rather be excused from giving them, not because of any wish on his part that they be suppressed, but simply as a matter of courtesy to the mayor, and thought it only fair to the mayor, and thought it only fair to the mayor, and thought it only fair to the mayor.

NEW PRESIDENT.

Josiah H. Benton Heads
Library Board.

Freedom of Alcoves Granted to Dr
Dwight, Retiring Member.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the public library, which took place yesterday afternoon, Josiah H. Benton was elected president and Thomas F. Doyle vice president.
Rev Dr James DeNormandie, who succeeded the late Solomon Lincoln as president of the board, declined a re-election.
The term of Dr Thomas Dwight, who has been a trustee for nine years, having expired, Samuel Carr succeeding him, the board passed the following resolution:
“Whereas, Thomas Dwight, MD, has ceased to be a trustee of the public library of the city of Boston, by reason of the expiration of his term of office, his associates on the board of trustees desire to express and place upon the records of the corporation their high appreciation of his valuable services as a trustee for the past nine years. He brought to the discharge of his duties here the keen intellectual power and ripe learning, the diligent attention to duty amounting almost to a passion which had made him prominent in his profession. In his work with us he was always most faithful and helpful. He was loyal alike to his private judgment and to the public welfare, and the library owes much to his long and devoted service. It is therefore
“Resolved, that the freedom of the alcoves, with the customary privileges of the library, be accorded Dr Thomas Dwight.”
Col Josiah H. Benton, the new president of the board of trustees, is one of the leaders of the Boston bar, having held a prominent position for years as counsel for the Old Colony and later the New Haven road.
Col Benton was born in Addison, Vt., Aug 4, 1842. He pursued his early studies at Bradford academy, Vt., and at the



COL JOSIAH H. BENTON.
President of Board of Library Trustees.

New London Institute, New London, N. H. During the civil war he served as a private in the 12th Vt. volunteers. He graduated from the Albany law school, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1868. He began practice in Bradford, going from that place to Lancaster, N. H., where he remained until 1872.
In 1872 and 1873 he was private secretary to the governor of the state of New Hampshire, and in 1873 and 1874, clerk of the house of representatives. In 1875 he removed to Boston, where he has since lived.
He was general counsel for the Old Colony railroad and steamboat companies from 1875 up to the time of the Old Colony to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company in 1883, when he became counsel for that company in Massachusetts.
He has an extensive and varied general practice, having been counsel for various important interests.
For several years he has lectured on “Corporations and Railroads” before the law school of the Boston university. Though absorbed in a very busy professional life, he has prepared numerous public addresses and papers, among which the following may be mentioned: “The Veto Power in the United States—What is it?” “Inequality of Tax Valuations in Massachusetts.” “The Trusts in Massachusetts.” “Facts and Figures with Postoffice.” “Reference to United States Railroads.” “What is it to Rise from Justice?” “Influence of the Bar in Our State and Federal Government.” “Points in Vermont History.” “What Women Did for the War.” and “What the War Did for Women.”
Since 1881 Col Benton has been a library trustee.
Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of AM in 1890. He is a member of the Edward V. Kinsley post, G. A. R., the Algonquin club, the Beacon society and the Boston Art club.
He lives on Newbury st in the winter and generally travels on the continent during the summer. He has a wife, but no children.

Novel Idea for Decoration
Which Originated in Bos-
ton Public Library.

**Pictures and Statuary for
Schools in This City a
Need in Art Study.**

A novel idea, which originated in the Boston Public Library, is the decorating of Boston school rooms with posters. They are not the gaudy flaring things seen on billboards or signs, but are to illustrate the latest craze in literature, and are made up of small pictures. Many of these are very artistic, with perhaps a short poem or verse in the centre, and appropriate pictures pasted about it. For instance, there is the fable of 'The Mountain and the Squirrel,' by Emerson. Surrounding the verse are pictures of two squirrels, a picturesque view of snow-capped mountains and a picture of the poet. The manner of illustrating a poem fixes the idea in the mind of the pupils.

Besides these posters, there are many prints used in illustrating a subject. These are handed around in the classes and they have really won rank for themselves as educators through the years. Up to date, all these prints and posters have been provided by the teachers. No pictures are furnished by the city and the schools have no incidental fund from which purchases of this nature might be made.

The Art Museum has co-operated to the extent of loaning three oil paintings to the primary schools. The loan is subject to recall at any time, but the pictures have remained for several years.

The Art Museum has co-operated to the extent of loaning three oil paintings to one of the primary schools. The loan is subject to recall at any time, but the pictures have remained for several years.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1908

With a new appointment soon to be made on the board of trustees of the Public Library, Messrs. Benton and Boyle become the only members whose service dates back many months.

These paintings represent an Egyptian temple, a river scene and the head of a girl

Loan of Art Works Considered.

A committee of the museum has been considering the desirability of instituting a system by which works of art not immediately needed by the museum might be loaned to schools and institutions, but as yet no decision on the subject has been reached.

Because many of the teachers cannot obtain the pictures they would like to have to illustrate branches of the various studies being taught, they hang up any good picture. The contrast of passing from even meagre decorations to bare walls teaches the value of any attempt at decoration.

The favorite picture of both teachers and pupils is the head of George Washington, which is to be found in almost every schoolroom in the city. Besides pictures of the first President there are plaster casts of him, many of them life size.

In one room of the English high school there is a very elaborate frieze, showing 20 or more Roman soldiers. This is made of plaster and extends across the entire front of the room. Beneath this are photographs of some of the most famous pieces of statuary to be found in the old world, and on the opposite wall are photographs of the Roman amphitheatre.

Flags Prettily Draped.

Flags Prettyly Draped.

Busts of Abraham Lincoln and life-size portraits and paintings of him, too, adorn many of the walls of the school rooms, while a number of American flags, draped artistically above the blackboard, add a bright touch of color to the otherwise gray-hued rooms.

As art is being taught in public schools, it is only in all of the teachers that the members of the Civic League will intend to help themselves sufficiently in the matter of forming a committee for the purpose of procuring a course of study of statuary for the pictures in the schools of Boston.

Boston Evening Record
May 14, 1908. -

**DR. MANN
NAMED BY
MAYOR**

As Public Library
Trustee

Lodging House Commission Also Named

Mayor Hubbard today named Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, for the place on the board of Public Library trustees, left vacant by the resignation of Rev. James D. Normandie.

Dr. Mann, if confirmed, will serve an unexpired term which ends 1910.

The mayor also announced it is made up lodging house commission, of whom have already accepted are Joseph Lee, 90 Mt. Vernon st., Maude Rockwell, sister of non st., Mrs. Rockwell of Boston College; former, Mrs. Josephine Heakle, 50 St. Mary's st.; Mrs. Josephine Lee, Roxbury, and Emma Heller, 26 Vernon st., Mr. Vernon st.

A. J. Prockman, Jr. Morse was asked to serve on the commission but, owing to his pressing duties at a great deal of time at present is taken up with charitable works, so was forced to decline.

ent is
was forced to decline.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908.

MAYOR TO NAME REV DR MANN

As a Trustee of the
Public Library.

Vacancy Caused by Resignation of Rev Dr De Normandie.

Lodging House Commission
Has Been Appointed.

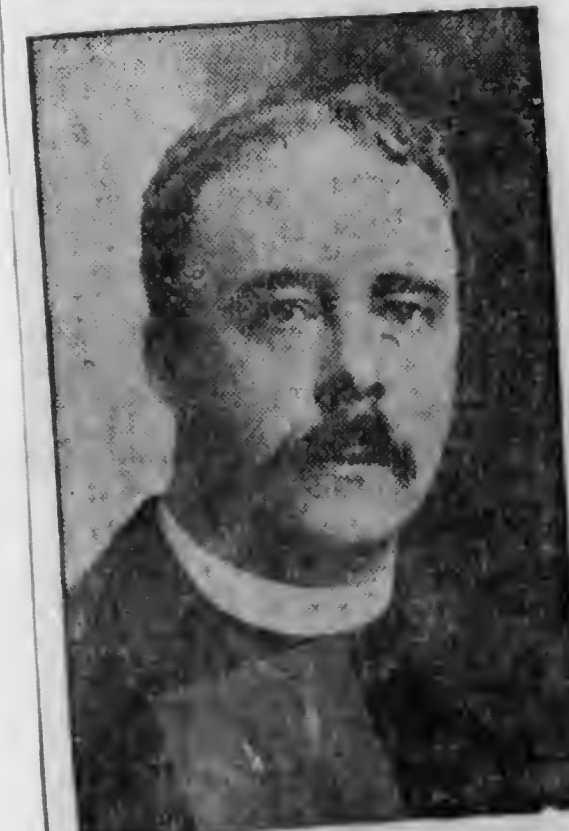
Mayor Hibbard will send to the board of aldermen on Monday the appointment of Rev Dr Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, to be a member of the board of library trustees, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev Dr James De Normandie.

Rev Dr James De Normandie.
The appointment is subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen.

Dr Mann was born in Geneva, N Y, in 1890. His father was the late Rev Duncan Cameron Mann, who was the rector of the church at Watkins Glen, N Y. After a common school education Rev Dr Mann went to Hobart college, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1912. In the fall of that year he entered the General theological seminary in New York, and graduated from there in 1915.

eral theological seminary in New York in 1855. Being German is a very proficient Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French. He is tall and well built, of a fine frame and is full of life. He is a keenly observant and at all times self-possessed. He speaks in a low, pleasant voice, although he uses many notes, his sermons always show power and conviction. His education was found study and practical. He was to attend to St James church, which he left in 1888. He was a well trained priest. His education was at the hands of fit teachers. He was at Cleveland, Ohio, where he made his debut. He took place in the first ceremony, on Trinity Sunday. Dr. Mann remained in Grace church in Orange, N. J. in 1888. He received the doctor of divinity degree from the University of New York in 1892.

While at the New Jersey church Dr. Mann was active in work and built up that parish.



REV DR ALEXANDER MANN,
Who is to be Named a Trustee of the
Public Library by Mayor Hibbard.

[illegible]

Boston Traveler
May 14, 1908

WHITNEY'S PAY CUT \$1000

Chief Statistician of Library Department Feels Effect of Economical Administration

The force of Mayor Hibbard's orders to have the city departments run on a businesslike and economical basis has reached the library department.

By orders of the board of library trustees, Librarian Wadlin has reduced the pay of his predecessor, James L. Whitney of Cambridge, from \$3000 to \$2000 per annum. Since Feb. 1, 1903, Mr. Whitney has been chief of the statistical department.

Boston Traveler
May 14, 1908

DR. MANN
LIBRARY
TRUSTEE

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, was today named by Mayor Hibbard to a place on the board of public library trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. James D. Normandie. The names go to the board of aldermen for confirmation next Monday, and Dr. Mann, if confirmed, will serve until the term ends in 1910.

Mayor Hibbard also announced his new lodging house commission, and stated that all of the appointments had accepted. Miss Frances R. Morse was asked to accept a place on the commission, but owing to her other duties in the charitable work, was compelled to decline. The commission is made up of Joseph Lee, Miss Maud Lockwell, Miss Josephine Hesketh, Isaac Heller and Josephine A. I. Peckham.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 135.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908.

DR. MANN NAMED
LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Trinity Rector Replaces Dr. De Normandie Who Resigned, Benton Succeeding.

Mayor Hibbard today appointed the Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, a trustee of the Boston Public Library, to succeed the Rev. James D. Normandie, D. D., who resigned his position as president of the board of trustees a short time ago, the place being filled by the election of Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr.

In acknowledging the receipt of a letter offering him the appointment, Dr. Mann wrote to the mayor: "I accept the appointment with pleasure, and thank you for the honor you have done me."

Boston Transcript
May 14, 1908

RARE BROADSIDES SOLD

Including Specimens of Divine Examples

Many Buyers Present from Public Libraries

John Foster Engraving Brings High Price

Some Other Scarce Prints Likewise Sold Well

Many buyers, representing some important public libraries, attended an auction sale of rare books and broadsides which was opened at Libbie's auction rooms this morning. Such distinguished members of the library fraternity as Herbert Putnam of the Library of Congress and Wilburforce Eames of the New York Public Library were present, with representatives of the Dartmouth College, New York State, New York Historical, General Theological and New York Athenaeum, Harvard College and Boston Public libraries. Many Boston dealers were also present and there were several collectors. Principal interest this morning centred in the sale of a lot of broadsides, (single sheets printed on one side only) of which there were some fine and rare examples. The highest price of the morning sale was \$100, paid by Charles E. Goodspeed, the Boston dealer, for a copy of a broadside published in Boston early in the eighteenth century, with four woodcut designs which authorities say were engraved by John Foster, the first printer in Boston. The title of the broadside, which is a folio of four columns, with the woodcuts inscribed "J. F. Sculp." is:

Divine Examples of God's Severe Judgments upon Sabbath Breakers, in their Unlawful Sports, collected out of Several Divine Subjects, viz.: Mr. H. H. Mr. Beard, and the Drunken of Pew, a Monument for our present Times, etc. Boston in New England: Re-Printed and sold in Newbury Street.

All the hitherto known copies of divine examples were printed in London, and this is the first one ever described as an American imprint or offered for sale.

Another remarkable broadside, which was bought upon an order for only \$10, was dated Boston April 20, 1773, and is a Circular Address of Sambo Freeman, Relic of Holbrook and Chester Jolie, in Behalf of their Fellow Slaves in this Province: "The Efforts made by the Legislature of this Province in their last Session to free themselves from Slavery, gave us who are themselves from Slavery, gave us who are in that deplorable State, a high Degree of Satisfaction. We expect great Things from Men who have made such a noble Stand against the Designs of their fellow Men who enslave them, etc."

Mr. Goodspeed bought for \$17.50 a broadside issued in 1775 over the name of Joseph Warren calling on the towns to consider General Gage as "an unnatural and inveterate enemy to the country." Another which contained a resolve of the towns to supply teams for removing the effects of people detained in Boston by General Gage, went to the Library of Congress for \$7.50. The same buyer secured for \$10.50 a broadside setting forth the conditions of the army alliance with France and exhorting the people to renewed effort for independence. The Boston Public Library bought several of these broadsides, paying \$18.00 for one dated Boston, April 7, 1783, entitled: "By the Ship Arctica, Capt. John Derby, Twenty-two Days from last Friday, in Twenty-two Days from France, we have received a Printed Copy of a Declaration of the American Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for making Peace with Great Britain. A Declaration of a Cessation of Arms, as well as by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty, the King of Great Britain and the United States of America. Sold at E. Russell's Office, near Liberty-Street."

George E. Littlefield purchased for \$9.50 "The News-Carrier's Address to His Customers," a narrow folio, one column, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1785, presumably written by Joel Barlow, the early American poet. Various resolutions of the Continental Congress in broadside form were bought by the Boston Public Library at prices from \$1.50 to \$7.50. Some important items were among those thus secured, of value to the historian of the future.

For the books sold this morning the highest price paid was \$20, by "Order," for "The Monster of Monsters: a true and faithful narrative of a most remarkable phenomenon lately seen in this metropolis: the great surprise and terror of all the city's good subjects; dedicated to all the virtuous of New England. By Thomas Thum, Esq." Boston, printed in July, 1734. This is an excessively rare tract, satirizing the Excise Act. The Legislature of Massachusetts condemned it to be burned by the chesnut hangman, and Sabin says that not more than three or four copies are known to have escaped. Since the Brinley sale (1879) no copy has appeared in any of the great collections dispersed.

The first and second year books of the Philanthropic Society of Boston, 1802 and 1803, only 500 copies printed for members, brought respectively \$9 and \$10. A set of American maps and plans, printed in London by R. Morden and Thomas Cockerill, 1688, were purchased upon an order for \$9.50.

Boston Transcript
May 14, 1908

TRINITY'S RECTOR NAMED

Alexander Mann Succeeds Dr. De Normandie

As One of Boston's Public Library Trustees

Mayor Announces Lodging House Board

Acceptances Are Received from All Five Members

Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, has accepted an appointment from Mayor Hibbard as one of the trustees of the Public Library. Dr. Mann will succeed Rev. James D. Normandie, D. D., who has resigned. The appointment is for the unexpired term which ends April 30, 1910, and is subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. The position does not carry with it a salary.

Dr. Mann's letter of acceptance is as follows: Hon. George A. Hibbard, Mayor of Boston. Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter appointing me as trustee of the Public Library of the city of Boston.

I accept the appointment with pleasure, and thank you for the honor which you have done me. Yours respectfully, ALEXANDER MANN

May 13, 1908. Dr. De Normandie's resignation was made because his time is so occupied that he could not conveniently give further attention to the duties of the department. He was first appointed for a five-year term on April 22, 1895, by former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, and he was reappointed by former Mayor Hart in 1900, and by the late Mayor Collins in 1905.

When Dr. Mann assumes his duties he will be the third new trustee of the Public Library to be appointed within a short time. Before Mayor Fitzgerald went out of office he named William F. Kenney, day editor of the Boston Globe, to succeed the late Solomon Lincoln, and recently Mayor Hibbard appointed Samuel Carr to succeed Dr. Thomas Dwight, who declined a reappointment. Upon the death of Solomon Lincoln, who was chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. De Normandie, who was then vice president, was made chairman. At the recent election of officers Dr. De Normandie declined reelection and Josiah H. Benton was made president and Thomas F. Boyle vice president.

Boston Transcript
May 14, 1908

In selecting the Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., for trustee of the Boston Public Library, to succeed the Rev. James D. Normandie, D. D., Mayor Hibbard has made an excellent choice. Clergymen, for obvious reasons, are less likely to be subservient than other professional men—one of the difficulties which a non-democratic mayor finds in exercising the appointive power lies in the considerable extent to which men whom he wants to name for office live beyond our municipal limits.

THE LATE WILLIAM F. FOWLE.

WILLIAM F. FOWLE, a former citizen of Boston, died in London on Feb 14 last, at the age of 75. Possessing no property whatever at his death, this event made a matter of some interest by the existence of an old will which was drawn in 1870, before Mr Fowle left Boston, and which made several bequests of a public and private nature, in that were generous, to say the least, in their respective sums.

As soon as the news of Mr Fowle's death was sent by London friends to surviving relatives in this city, the will, which had been given to a brother, now also dead, was found.

Its various provisions for friends and public institutions indicate a philanthropic phase in the character of the decedent which was creditable in the highest degree.

But all of the personal beneficiaries under this Fowle will have preceded their intended benefactor to the shadowy land. There remain only the Boston public library, to remember, with more or less gratitude, the "intention" of this far-away son of Boston.

William F. Fowle in the 60s was a leather merchant on Congress st.

It appears that for 10 years or more, or from 1854 to 1864, Mr Fowle had been a collector of rare and valuable books and engravings. All of these choice possessions, for business reasons, were sold at auction in December, 1864, and the large sum of \$20,000 was said to have been received from the sale of the books alone. The catalogues, a copy of which is in the Boston library, were sold at the auction for 50 cents each. There were even editions de luxe of the catalog which were held at \$6 each.

This Fowle library, as catalogued, embraced over 500 different works of the standard authors. Some of the books were rare copies of ancient writers, 200 and 300 years old, and they brought "rare" prices.

One Boston correspondent of a newspaper thus noticed this Fowle book sale, throwing some light on the purely commercial object of the transaction:

"The recent sale of rare books, and rare copies of common books, and also of engravings of similar repute, by William F. Fowle, proved an immense speculation. What he sold had cost him some \$5000 to \$10,000 and he got back about \$22,000. Mr Fowle is a young man, formerly in Little & Brown's bookstore, now in the leather trade, who unites with the fashionable book-hunting passion a Yankee speculative quality, and he has combined the two with a rare success. He cultivates the fever for costly bindings, for large paper margins, and for limited editions of either valuable or ordinary books, and stimulates in their sale and distribution. Getting short of money in his business, he sold out his present stock on hand with the great success I have mentioned; but he is at it again. Reserving some choice selections for himself, he is already at work again, fomenting the manufacture and sale of the food on which book-hunters thrive. The passion is a very harmless one for those who have plenty of money, but it is being fast debauched by many going into it merely for speculative purposes, and the manufacture of rare books, and the manufacture of rare books, by word of mouth, is now a very common thing in it, besides growing so common as to lose the charm of rarity."

Mr Fowle's "speculative" turn, which was referred to in the above extract, was resumed other phases. He became interested in certain inventions whose promotion promised a large fortune, the man who dared to make the plunge, and in 1870 Mr Fowle left Boston for London, in which latter city he afterward made his home.

In this 1870 will the parents of the testator were remembered by an invested fund—to be invested of \$50,000. To two other persons, who were intimate friends, were given \$50,000 each. To several other individuals were allotted \$10,000. These latter legacies included the three executors, one of whom was G. A. Somerby of famous legal memory. A resident of Paris, George Sylvester Murphy, was given \$25,000.

All of the residue, of whatever property the signer of this will, dated April 14, 1870, should die possessed, was to be equally divided among a certain three of Boston's public institutions. One of these residuary legatees is the Boston public library, and it is this library devise which is an anomalous transaction to the story of the Thomas Boylston will.

For Mr Fowle's inventions all went awry. His material prospects did not improve, as the provisions of his last will and testament indicated he thought

they would, as there is no property whatever with which to pay any portion of the "bequests." The city of Boston, as under the ultimate disposition of the Boylston estate, will receive only the record of a good intention. For this Fowle will, with all the papers in the case, will be filed away in the archives of the library, and the remembrance only of "what might have been" will continue to be the sum and substance of the Fowle legacy.

Former generations of Bostonians were more or less familiar with the Thomas Boylston "bequests" to the "town of Boston." Boylston was a native of the town he intended to benefit on a large and munificent scale, and he died in London in 1798. In his will, which was executed but a few days before his death, Mr Boylston had inserted various legacies, for various benevolent purposes, to the selectmen of his native place.

But Boston, up to the present time, has never received anything from the estate.

The document "provided" for the establishment of three different Boston hospitals—children's, for the insane, and for persons afflicted with contagious diseases—as well as giving a sum for the perpetual lighting of Boston's streets with oil lamps. The fund for all these benevolences, however, should remain at interest until it could produce an annual income of \$65,000.

But Mr Boylston's property was mainly in real estate, in farms and wild lands of both Massachusetts and Maine, and the valuation shrank far below the figure at which Mr Boylston himself had reckoned it.

In 1816 Ward N. Boylston, the executor of the estate, wrote the then selectmen of Boston that the Thomas Boylston property was in a bad way; that the estate actually owed the executor, with no funds to pay the debt, and that the legal heirs were willing to make any kind of a reasonable compromise with the "town of Boston."

But nothing came from the proposition. The story of the settlement of the Thomas Boylston estate ran along in the Suffolk probate records for half a century, and the "bequests" are yet to be received by the "town of Boston."

Boston Daily Advertiser
May 15, 1908

DR. MANN NAMED AS LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Mayor Hibbard Also Announces Membership of New Lodging House Commission.

Mayor Hibbard yesterday named Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, for the place on the board of Public Library trustees, left vacant by the resignation of Rev. James D. Normand.

The name will be sent to the board of aldermen for confirmation Monday. Dr. Mann, if confirmed, will serve an unexpired term which ends 1910.

BOSTON HERALD
Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 136.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1908.

DR. MANN ON LIBRARY BOARD.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, was yesterday appointed by Mayor Hibbard a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, to succeed the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, who resigned as president of the board some time ago. Dr. Mann has accepted the appointment.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 142.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1908.

The Public Letter Box

STATUES TO WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Herald:
A writer in The Herald suggests that, "when the suffragettes come into their own," statues will be erected, to famous women as well as to famous men. Some famous women have statues already.

At Wellesley College there is a beautiful statue of Harriet Martineau by Anne Whitney (both of them suffragists). Illinois has placed a statue of Frances Willard (another suffragist) in the Capitol at Washington, and a Washington correspondent lately reported that no other statue there has so many visitors or so many floral tributes. A few years ago George W. Cable (another suffragist) wrote a delightful description of the statue erected in New Orleans to Margaret Haughery, the kind-hearted Irish woman who built up a fortune by her business ability and spent it on the city's orphans. In the Boston Public Library there is a bust of Lucy Stone, and in the capitol at Albany, N. Y., a bust of Susan B. Anthony. This is only a partial list of such tributes to women. M. A. O.

le Library. Tuesday, the following complimentary resolutions to Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., and regretting his retirement from the board were passed:

For thirteen years Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., has given conscientious, learned service to the city of Boston as trustee of the Public Library. Deeply regretting his decision to retire from the board at this time, the trustees desire to express their great esteem for him as a man, a scholar and a valued associate. Always loyal and unceasingly attentive to his duties, he never failed to advance the welfare of the library. An exponent of the best in literature, liberal in criticism, progressive in ideas, he selected books having in mind constantly the best interests of the whole people. His lovable disposition, strength of character and brilliant mind won him the respect and confidence of everyone who came in contact with him in this institution. The trustees offer to Dr. De Normandie their cordial wishes for many years of life and intellectual activity. Resolved: That the freedom of the alcoves with the customary privileges of the library be accorded to Dr. De Normandie.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 148.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908.

DE NORMANDIE HONORED.

Trustees of Public Library Draft Resolution Regretting His Resignation.

Resolutions were adopted by the trustees of the Public Library at a meeting yesterday complimentary to the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., and regretting his retirement from the board. The resolutions were as follows:

"For 13 years the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., has given conscientious, learned service to the city of Boston as trustee of the Public Library. Deeply regretting his decision to retire from the board at this time, the trustees desire to express their great esteem for him as a man, a scholar and a valued associate. Always loyal and unceasingly attentive to his duties, he never failed to advance the welfare of the library. An exponent of the best in literature, liberal in criticism, progressive in ideas, he selected books having in mind constantly the best interests of the whole people. His lovable disposition, strength of character and brilliant mind won him the respect and confidence of everyone who came in contact with him in this institution. The trustees offer to Dr. De Normandie their cordial wishes for many years of life and intellectual activity. Resolved: That the freedom of the alcoves with the customary privileges of the library be accorded to Dr. De Normandie."

Wed May 27, 1908

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

An expression of appreciation of the services of Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, who has retired from the board of trustees of the Public Library, was adopted at the meeting of the board yesterday. "An exponent of the best in literature, liberal in criticism, progressive in ideas, he selected books having in mind constantly the best interests of the whole people," was the tribute.

Boston Traveler
May 20, 1908.

**LIBRARIAN WHITNEY'S
SALARY WAS CUT
FROM \$3000 TO \$2000.**

The board of library trustees having placed in the hands of Librarian Horace G. Wadlin the matter of regulating salaries in the library department were not aware this morning when interviewed by a *Traveler* reporter, that James L. Whitney, former librarian and at present chief of the statistical department of the Boston Public Library, had been cut from \$3000 to \$2000 per year.

Several of the library department employees draw two and three salaries for regular and extra services rendered, and it is said that some of those in the easiest and best paying positions are given preference over smaller-paid employees who have been connected with the library department for longer periods, and who are entitled to some recognition.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1908

PICTURES OF FAMOUS PAGEANTS

Interesting Display Now on View at the Public Library

In connection with the historical pageant to be given at the dedication of the Boston Normal School there is a special exhibition of pictures on the special libraries floor of the Boston Public Library.

On the entrance wall of the exhibition room is shown the festival procession held to celebrate the completion of the Cologne cathedral in 1380. Here in twenty-eight pictures in color are the medieval officers of Cologne, the civic guilds, the guilds of craftsmen and masons, the shrine of St. Ursula, and a float showing the choir of the cathedral, the only part of the building existing in the Middle Ages.

The second set of pictures show a coronation pageant to celebrate the crowning of King Edward VII., entitled the Masque of the Edwards. The masque is conceived as being presented in some great hall or chamber of state, Westminster Hall or the Guild Hall in London. Beside figures of the Edwards, Thomas A. Becket, Cardinal Wolsey, John Bunyan and others, there are symbolic figures representing the ten centuries of England as well as important movements in the direction of progress.

Figures from a historical tournament held at Dresden in 1380 fill the remainder of the exhibition walls. Each picture shows a German knight of the Middle Ages in special costume and armor designed from authentic records or actual costumes and armor handed down in the ancestral castle.

The whole series of the pictures on exhibition is intended to give some idea of the development of the historical pageant in Europe.

The library has recently procured several important works on historical pageants, in view of the intended pageant of the Copley Society at the Harvard Stadium (now postponed).

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII, NO. 156.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1908.

SPECIAL PICTURE EXHIBIT.

Public Library to Show Collection in Connection with School Pageant.

In connection with the historical pageant to be given at the dedication of the Boston Normal school, there is a special exhibition of pictures on the special libraries floor of the Boston Public Library.

On the entrance wall of the exhibition room is shown the festival procession held to celebrate the completion of the Cologne cathedral in 1380. Here in 28 pictures in color are the medieval officers of Cologne, the civic guilds, the guilds of craftsmen and masons, the shrine of St. Ursula, and a float showing the choir of the cathedral, the only part of the building existing in the middle ages.

The second set of pictures show a coronation pageant to celebrate the crowning of King Edward VII., entitled the "Masque of the Edwards." Beside figures of the Edwards, Thomas A. Becket, Cardinal Wolsey, John Bunyan and others, there are symbolic figures representing the 10 centuries of England, as well as important movements in the direction of progress.

Figures from a historical tournament held at Dresden in 1380 fill the remainder of the exhibition walls. Each picture shows a German knight of the middle ages in costume and armor.

The library has recently procured several important works on historical pageants, in view of the intended pageant of the Copley Society at the Harvard Stadium, now postponed.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1873.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1908.

ON VIEW AT LIBRARY.

Pictures Show Development of Historical Pageant from the Middle Ages.

A special exhibition of pictures in connection with the historical pageant to be given at the dedication of the Boston Normal school is on view on the special libraries floor of the public library.

The festival procession held to celebrate the completion of the Cologne cathedral in 1380 is shown on the entrance wall. The 28 pictures in color show the medieval officers of Cologne, the civic guilds, the guilds of craftsmen and masons, the shrine of St. Ursula and a float depicting the choir of the cathedral, the only part of the building which existed in the middle ages.

The second set of pictures shows a coronation pageant to celebrate the crowning of Edward VII., entitled the "Masque of the Edwards." In addition to figures of the Edwards, Thomas A. Becket, Cardinal Wolsey and John Bunyan, there are symbolic figures representing the 10 centuries of England.

Figures from a historical tournament held in Dresden in 1380 fill the remainder of the exhibition hall. Each picture shows a German knight of the middle ages in special costume and armor designed from authentic records or actual costumes and armor in ancestral castles.

Thursday, June 4, 1908.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

SHOW PICTURES OF FAMOUS PAGEANTS

Excellent Exhibition at Public Library Arranged in Connection With Coming Boston Normal School Affair.

In connection with the historical pageant to be given at the dedication of the Boston Normal school, there is a special exhibition of pictures on the special libraries floor of the Boston Public Library.

On the entrance wall of the exhibition room is shown the festival procession held to celebrate the completion of the Cologne cathedral in 1380. Here in 28 pictures in color are the medieval officers of Cologne, the civic guilds, the guilds of craftsmen and masons, the shrine of St. Ursula, and a float showing the choir of the cathedral, the only part of the building existing in the middle ages.

The second set of pictures show a coronation pageant to celebrate the crowning of King Edward VII., entitled the Masque of the Edwards. The masque is conceived as being presented in some great hall or chamber of state, Westminster Hall or the Guild Hall in London. Beside figures of the Edwards, Thomas A. Becket, Cardinal Wolsey, John Bunyan and others, there are symbolic figures representing the 10 centuries of England as well as important movements in the direction of progress.

Figures from a historical tournament held at Dresden in 1380 fill the remainder of the exhibition walls. Each picture shows a German knight of the middle ages in special costume and armor designed from authentic records or actual costumes and armor handed down in the ancestral castle.

The whole series of the pictures on exhibition is intended to give some idea of the development of the historical pageants in Europe.

The library has recently procured several important works on historical pageants, in view of the intended pageant of the Copley Society at the Harvard Stadium.

Sat. June 6, 1908

The Boston Journal
Canned Music For All?

We commend to our esteemed Sunday contemporary the following subject for its next symposium: "Should the public library serve its patrons with canned music?"

The prediction has been made by a distinguished librarian that the day is soon coming when public libraries will lend rolls of music for mechanical pianos as freely and encouragingly as they now lend books. "Why," asked the prophet—"why should not the public borrow the songs of Schubert as well as the songs of Tennyson?" And this is one of the answers: "The library which lends a roll of punched music paper is not lending a song of Schubert, but merely part of a mechanical contrivance which will reproduce the song—and reproduce it in a manner, so many persons skilled in music maintain, calculated to make Schubert roll over and over in his grave."

Our public library in this city has probably the best music department of which any public library in the country can boast. It is highly useful to critics and to students. The question, then, is whether this valuable educational asset would be supplemented by the establishment of a room of canned music, where the earnest student of harmony could make out a slip for the prison music from "Il Trovatore," say, or Tosti's "Good-a Bye" or the "Merry Widow" waltz? Doubtless there is much to be said in behalf of canned music as a means of elevating as well as pleasing the average mind; and if this be so, is it not the function of a public library to give circulation to the songs of Schubert, perforated though they be, as well as to the metrical music of Tennyson.

A vagrant clipping informs us that the scheme is under way somewhere in the country, and that the public library in question, wherever it may be, is the first to install a mechanical piano—for the assistance, we presume, of the studious ones who are in doubt whether to take home that "high class" ballad, "O, Won't You Tell Me Why?" or Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl."

We hope to see a general—and gentle—discussion of this timely topic.

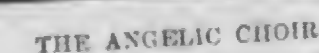
Thursday, June 4, 1908
BOSTON EVENING RECORD
Various undertakings

SHOW PICTURES OF FAMOUS PAGEANTS

Excellent Exhibition at Public Library Arranged in Connection With Coming Boston Normal School Affair.

In connection with the historical pageant to be given at the dedication of the Boston Normal school, there is a special exhibition of pictures on the special libraries floor of the Boston Public Library.

On the entrance wall of the exhibition room is shown the festival procession held to celebrate the completion of the Cologne cathedral in 1380. Here in 28 pictures in color are the medieval officers of Cologne, the civic guilds, the guilds of craftsmen and masons, the shrine of St. Ursula, and a float showing the choir of the cathedral, the only part of the building existing in the middle ages.



On the exterior of the polychrome tiles are 12 paintings in eight separate panels. The lower panels, divided into four groups of three, contain the kneeling portraits of Judoc Yvry and his wife, the donors of the St John the evangelist portrait. The upper panels, also divided into four groups of three, contain the kneeling portraits of the angel Gabriel at the birth of the Virgin and the Virgin at her prayer for the birth of the Christ child. In one large room depicting the scene of the Nativity, the Virgin is seated in an open window in one of the four central panels. In the upper panels of this room are the kneeling portraits of the Erythraean saint, the Cyprian saint, and the two monks Zacharias and Michael. The interior of the painting on 12 panels

SUNDAY HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIII., NO. 183.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1908.

LIBRARIANS HEAR
OF BOOK THEFTS

Speaker, Opposing Open Shelf
Policy, Cites Losses in
Boston and Elsewhere.

MINNETONKA, Minn., June 27.—E. S. Wilcox of the Peoria Public Library read a paper on "Open Shelves" at today's session of the annual conference of the American Library Association. Among other things, he said, referring to public libraries:

"One library reports \$1000 worth of mutilation of books and periodicals in one year—portraits, reproductions of famous pictures, choruses, arias, overtures and numerous books rendered worthless. Works of reference disappear, are stolen by the armful. Another library reports 73 works of reference stolen in a few months, another lost every book on South American history, another 19 books on metallurgy, another 34 Yiddish books stolen in a single month, and from annual reports we learn that the Denver library, experimenting for three years and nine months with the open shelf, lost 303 volumes, and shut down on that folly. The school library of the same place lost in its last year 90 volumes and was then turned over to the public library.

The Boston Public Library lost 1493 volumes in 1905, the Providence Public Library 1755 volumes the same year, the Los Angeles Public Library 4044 a year for two years and 5062 in 1907, according to the latest report just to hand. It may soothe your ruffled feelings to talk about prosecuting these book thieves relentlessly. Try first to catch them.

"And, again, what kind of business would you call this that reports without a blush, of books borrowed in the regular way, but never returned nor paid for in a single year—Kansas City, 116; Buffalo, 224; besides many school books; Cleveland, 246; Newark, 531; New York, 1160; Brooklyn, 2041; Philadelphia and Minneapolis get off easily; they keep no records.

"Now I ask in all seriousness, what could report such amazing losses, such thefts and wanton destruction of his goods, and do it with the self-satisfied smile worn by some of our laurel-crowned chiefs in the library world?"

Boston Record
July 4, 1908

Was it the Globe fashion expert's idea that the "Muse of Inspiration," by De Chavannes, on the walls of the stateness at the Public Library, wears a sheath gown? Or did the suggestion come from the board of library trustees? It is an odd way of drawing new attention to the beautiful mural paintings, and thereby increasing the library attendance.

From the NEWARK EVENING NEWS
June 29, 1908.

Contributions to the Library Column should reach the Newark Library, or the NEWARK EVENING NEWS, on Thursday of each week.

WORK OF THE LIBRARIES.

Newark Library Delegates to the
Convention of the National Edu-
cation Association.

Miss M. L. Gilson and Miss Sara C. Van de Carr will represent the Newark Library at the library section of the convention of the National Education Association at Cleveland, O., this week. The library section holds three sessions, one Wednesday and two Thursday. William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, will exhibit an actual library of medium size. David P. Bailey, president of the Illinois Normal University, will present the topic "How Far Should Courses in Normal Schools and Teachers' Colleges Be Kept to Acquaint All Teachers with the Ways of Organizing and Using School Libraries?" Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York, will lead a round table on "The Methods of Administering Libraries For the Benefit of Public Schools." E. Wolfe, superintendent of city schools, San Antonio, Tex., will give a paper on "How to Make the Library More Serviceable to Students of School Age from the Superintendent's Viewpoint," while Miss E. L. Power, instructor in library use, City Normal School, Cleveland, O., will present the same topic from the library worker's viewpoint. The discussions following these papers are an important part of the program.

The monthly bulletin of new books heretofore published by the Boston Public Library is superseded by a quarterly. The first number will appear to-morrow.

Wade, July 11
The Boston Journal

A Message Secretary

It should be understood that the position of veto-writer, in connection with the executive department of the city of Boston, is not a new one, although, possibly, the paternity of vetoes was never publicly proclaimed until the present week in the Board of Aldermen. The Journal on Monday called attention to the fact that Mayor Hibbard's veto of the Doherty Park order was of unusual literary merit, and within ten hours an alderman had traced the authorship of the veto to an humble employee of the city who draws a modest salary in the city registry department under the rating of "inspector."

Mayor Fitzgerald, who is a man of marked activity and desire to do things on his own account, did not hesitate to call upon his friends and subordinates for aid when sending messages of importance to the City Council. There is reason to believe that his veto of the celebrated order changing the name of Dorchester street to St. Augustine avenue was written by that famous publicist and gum-shoe politician, Hon. Josiah Quincy, who put in very concise and logical language the palpable reasons for not permitting such a change of name. On other occasions a talented employee of the Public Library dug deep into history to supply Mayor Fitzgerald with information for addresses and messages.

We are inclined to believe that there should be a special official in the municipal service, known as message secretary, whose duty would be to prepare messages worthy of preservation for their literary and historical value. Such a position should be filled outside of the civil service, and the salary should be liberal. It is not fair to compel humble employees of the city to write veto messages without extra recompense.

Boston Post
Sun, July 5, 1908.

LIBRARY HOURS
BRING PROTEST

"Branches Should Be
Kept Open Until Nine"

Patrons of branches of the Public Library throughout the city are more or less wrought up over the schedule of closing hours in the evening which went into effect on the first of the month. The criticism is made that the branch libraries should be open until at least 9 o'clock every evening in the week to tollers who cannot afford to go away to the beaches and mountains, but who wish to improve their leisure moments in reading.

Most of the branch libraries of the city will be closed from now until Sept. 15 every evening of the week, except Saturday, at 6 p. m., and it is asserted that this arrangement works hardship.

In an interview with a Post reporter yesterday afternoon, Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, said: "We have arranged for closing a large number of the Public Library branches and reading rooms this year in accordance with the same schedule that has been followed for a number of years past."

"I can assure you that if a demand presents itself that any branch or reading room should be kept open every evening in the week, the question will be given prompt consideration."

"Since the first of the month no protest or complaint has come officially to my attention until now."

SUNDAY HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXV., NO. 5.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1908.

TELLS WHY LIBRARY
FILES NEWSPAPERS

H. G. Wadlin Thinks Criticism
by I. W. Sutton Must Be
a Wrong Quotation.

When I. W. Sutton, chief librarian of Manchester, Eng., said that newspapers were not to be found in American libraries, he startled the librarians of this country. While here he visited 68 libraries, among others, the Boston Library. Horace G. Wadlin, head of the Boston Library, believes that Mr. Sutton must have been misquoted.

In a lecture delivered after his return to Manchester Mr. Sutton stated that America leads the world in the fertility of new ideas applied to library work. He suggested, according to the cable dispatch, that a possible reason for the absence of newspapers was that they are considered to possess neither educational nor literary value.

Mr. Wadlin said: "I think it highly probable that Mr. Sutton has been misquoted or that his remarks have been so abbreviated that they convey an erroneous impression. The distinguished Manchester librarian spent several days in Boston inspecting our library and he is too well informed to make such a mistake."

On one dispute the value of the newspaper. We don't subscribe to them for their literary value. People don't read them for that purpose. We take about 200 newspapers from all over the country. In selecting them we do not aim for the one having the highest literary standard, but the one which has the most reliable news.

"You don't approach a newspaper in the same frame of mind that you take up a book of essays. You want your paper to give the news in clear concise English, and that is the sort of newspaper we try to put on our files."

"Every large library, to my knowledge, keeps daily newspapers on file."

SHEATH GOWN IN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It Adorns Muse of Inspiration on Panel Painted by De Chavannes at Head of Main Staircase.



MUSE IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY CLAD IN SHEATH GOWN.

If you have any curiosity about the much-discussed sheath gown, the latest Parisian sensation, and it has not been satisfied by the reproductions of photographs of wearers, you can study the effect of this dress at the Boston public library. A representation of this novelty in feminine apparel is on view in the main stairway of the building erected by the people and dedicated to art, literature and so forth.

The sheath gown was admitted to the public library under the classification of art, and was not placed on exhibition to gratify any longing of the people for a view of the garment with the slashed skirt. It really gained admittance to that seat of conservatism and erudition by a subterfuge, as an inconsequential feature of a work of art.

The sheath gown, fully as ultrafashionable as the photograph of the garment as it appeared at the Paris race tracks, is on view at the head of the main staircase leading to Bates hall. As you ascend the stairs take the left-hand flight to the second floor, then

stop, look at the large panel to the right, fix your eyes on the female figure at the extreme right of the painting, and there you are. You are then gazing at a sheath gown.

The gown drapes the figure of the most volatile of the "Muses of Inspiration" in the two panels painted by Puvion de Chavannes for the public library. In the panel to the right of the main entrance to Bates hall are four female figures, all appearing in the abandon characteristic of the carefree muses.

Three of the four, while not lacking in spirit, are decorously clad in flowing Grecian robes, and the drapery covers their limbs from thigh to toe. This is as it should be in such a sedate environment. But the fourth maiden is clad in a robe which not only clings affectionately to her figure where it pretends to conceal it, but is slashed on the left side clear to the knee in a most radical sheath gown style. The opening reveals both legs to the knee, inasmuch as the slash is not filled in with dirty lace, as dressmakers say a modest sheath gown should be.

According to the directions for wearing this garment issued by Parisian authorities a woman must wear little beneath it, no skirts or petticoats. The

public library exponent of the sheath gown has complied with this sartorial ukase, for evidently there is nothing underneath.

For more than 10 years this dainty creature of the distinguished French artist's brush has been dancing to the admiration of thousands on the wall of the Boston public library, and no one has whispered a word against her character or questioned the modesty of her garb. But now, after these years of eminent respectability, the discovery has been made that she affects the sheath gown, and thus the reputation of one of the "Muses of Inspiration" has been classed with those of the immodest persons who are seeking to popularize a garment that elegants and other good people have denounced as a disgrace to the sex that rocks the cradle and holds national conventions.

Some base person must have turned a wicked, if a discerning eye upon this merry "Muse of Inspiration," and when he focused his evil spite upon the fair figure he could not have been inspired as the poet-artist intended all who looked upon his work should be. Consequently the muse gets her picture in the paper the day after Carrie Nation announced that she would tear off any sheath gown she saw. Look out, Miss Muse!

TEACHERS VISIT BOSTON

Forty-two Nebraska School Teachers Who Have Been Attending the Cleveland Convention Visit Boston

Forty-two Nebraska school teachers, who have been attending the convention of the National Educational Association in Cleveland, came to Boston this morning from Montreal, to see the sights. Most of them are making their first visit to the East, and were much impressed by their view of the city of culture. Three of the party were men, and under their guidance, with some help from local members of the N. E. A., they managed to see a good deal of the city, although they said that the weather militated against strenuous exercise. They came in this morning after spending a night and part of a day in Toronto, and a day in Montreal, and at once stormed Beacon Hill, where they thoroughly inspected the State House. Then they inspected the Old South Church, and then went through the Common and Public Garden, coming to Copley square. Here a thorough inspection was made of the Public Library, and after luncheon the members of the party spent a part of the afternoon in the Museum of Fine Arts, where guidance through the galleries was provided them.

The party will leave Boston for New York, where the teachers will spend three days, and some of them will visit Philadelphia and Washington before returning to the West. They were particularly impressed with what was to be seen in Copley square, and in spite of their strenuous day, some of them found time to go over to Harvard, where they trooped through the college yard. Many of them were not only the badge of the National Educational Association, but yellow badges bearing the word "Nebraska," for, as one of them put it, "the next President may come from our State, and we aren't a bit ashamed to let Bostonians know where we are from."

QUEBEC EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Special Display of Books, Prints, Maps and Portraits Arranged for Those Interested in the Quebec Tercentenary

In the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library a large collection of books, prints, portraits and maps has been arranged in connection with the coming Quebec tercentenary celebration. A portion of these are from the library, but a set of proof portraits from books published by that firm has been given by Little, Brown & Co., and George R. Barrett, from his splendid private collection, has loaned many of the rarer prints and portraits. Some of these are framed, and the old colored prints are especially fine. On the side wall are maps and prints of New France from 1534 to 1763. "A View of the Taking of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759," is a handsome and spirited colored print, published in London in 1797, engraving, published in English and French, and beautifully colored. Beside it hangs a colored print, "Mort de Montcalm," engraved in France by Moret in 1759. Near these, in a frame, is a fine, clean copy of an old colored print, "A View of the Landing of the New England Forces in an Expedition Against Cape Breton, 1745." It is from a painting by Stevens, engraved by Brooks and published in London in 1747. The colors are brilliant and the engraving (line) is exceptionally good. One of the gems of the collection, loaned by Mr. Barrett, is in a frame just above this print. It is a plan of the city and fortress of Louisbourg, engraved by Peter Pelham, one of the earliest of Boston engravers, in 1746, and "Sold by T. Smibert in Queen Street, Boston, N. E." It is one of the rarest of Pelham engravings and is in fine condition. Among the other interesting items in this class are four views published by Carrington Bowles in London: "An East View of Montreal," "A View of Cape Rouge," "A View of the Fall of Montmorency," and "A View of Louisbourg in North America." These are all finely colored.

Of the portraits, the finest is one of "The Hon'ble Robt Monckton," Major General of His Majesty's Forces, engraved by I. Watson from the painting by Benjamin West, it represents Monckton standing by a cannon, and beneath it is a map of Fort Beau Sejour and the adjacent country taken possession of by Colonel Monckton in June, 1755. This was engraved for Mante's History of the War in America. On the wall with the engraved portraits is a small framed colored portrait of Louis-Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, drawn and engraved by Sergeant, Paris, 1760. Many of the portraits are from old volumes, and on the end wall of the room are hung the proofs from modern books, which are exceptionally fine. These have been given to the library by Little, Brown & Co. Among them is a portrait of Houston of Major General James Wolfe, handsomely executed on copper. It is marked "Price 2 pence," but it is doubtful whether another could be obtained for as many hundred dollars.

The books are arranged in a case at the left as one enters the room, and some notable rarities dear to collectors are included. One missing is the first edition of Champlain's "Les Sauvages," a copy of which was picked up on the Paris Quays for twenty cents and sold for \$2500 by auction last year, but that was the only copy ever sold. There is, however, a fine copy of the Paris edition of 1613 of Champlain's voyages. Lescaurbot's voyages, Paris, 1618 and 1619, are both in this case, with Sagard's Grand Voyage du Pays, Paris 1631. Another edition of Champlain's voyages is that published in Paris in 1632, of which the library has a fine copy. Creuxius's "Historia Canadensis," Paris, 1644, is shown, and Charlevoix's "Histoire et Description Generale de la Nouvelle France," Paris, 1744, is in the same case. There are several rare works relating to the history of the war with New France, published in London, including General Wolfe's "Instructions to Young Officers," London, 1780. This is the third edition. A rare book printed in Boston is "An Account of the French Settlements in North America," showing the Towns, Ports, Islands, Lakes, Rivers, &c., of Canada, from the latest authors the French King. Claimed and improved by the French King. By a Gentleman. This was "printed and sold by Rogers and Fowle in Queen Street, next to the Prison," in 1746. An "Essay on God's Wonder-working Providence for New England," by T. Green in 1747. "A Scheme to Drive the French Out of All the Continent of America," is another rare pamphlet of "Boston, New England," Reprinted and sold by D. Fowle in 1755. Altogether some thirty-five of the rarest of books relating to Canada and Quebec are shown. The collections will remain on exhibition through the month of July.

QUEBEC COLLECTION AT LIBRARY

To those interested in the Quebec Tercentenary, the Fine Arts room in the Boston Public Library will have a special attraction.

Rare books, prints, portraits and maps have been arranged in connection with the coming celebration, and while many are property of the library, there are a number of valuable portraits and prints loaned from the private collections of Geo. R. Barrett, and others.

The books, many of which are notable rarities, and highly prized by collectors, are arranged in a case at the left as one enters the room. Among the number is a fine copy of the Paris edition of 1613 of Champlain's voyages. Lescaurbot's voyages, Paris, 1618 and 1619, are both in this case, with Sagard's Grand Voyage du Pays, Paris 1631. Another edition of Champlain's voyages is that published in Paris in 1632, of which the library has a fine copy.

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Many of the portraits which are on exhibition are from old volumes, and on the walls at the end of the room are hung the proofs from modern works.

Of these old portraits the finest is that of the Hon'ble Robt Monckton, Major General of His Majesty's Forces, engraved by I. Watson from the painting by Benjamin West. It represents Monckton standing by a cannon, and beneath it is a map of Fort Beau Sejour and the adjacent country taken possession of by Colonel Monckton in June, 1755. This was engraved for Mante's History of the War in America.

The old colored prints and maps, many of which are framed, are exceptionally interesting. On the side wall are displayed maps and prints of New France from 1534 to 1763. One of the finest colored engravings, published in London in 1797, is a view of the taking of Quebec. The gem of Mr. Barrett's collection is a plan of the city and fortress of Louisbourg, engraved by Peter Pelham, one of the earliest of Boston engravers, in 1746.

The collections will remain on exhibition through the month of July.

Wed. July 8. '08.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER RARE BOOKS AND PRINTS RELATING TO QUEBEC

EXHIBITED IN FINE ARTS
ROOM IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Many Portraits From Private Collections Have Been Loaned for the Occasion, Which Commemorates Tercentenary.

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Boston Transcript
Wed. July 8. '08.
12

Jonas Lie

The Passing of Another of the Great
Norwegian Triumvirate

WE Americans are being constantly reminded that there are large figures in the scientific, literary and industrial world of which we are densely ignorant. This is especially true of literature, and of literature of peoples of other tongues than ours. Undoubtedly there are many brilliant writers of Slav and Teuton descent whose work we miss. In Scandinavia there are a surprising number of these. One of them, Jonas Lie, died only last Sunday. He was often called the third name in Norse literature of today, Ibsen and Bjornson being the others. Of Lie, Mr. Manfred Lilliefors, Ph. D., himself a Scandinavian of recognized literary ability, wrote for the Transcript a few years ago this little appreciation:

Jonas Lie (pronounced lee-ay), the gifted Norwegian author who is known to the English-speaking public chiefly through "The Visionary" and "Weird Tales from Northern Seas," is an author who has perhaps won the hearts of his countrymen more than any other living Norwegian writer. No one has so understood how to depict the grandeur of the Norwegian scenery and the depth of the Norwegian soul. Ibsen inspires awe, Bjornson admiration, but Jonas Lie inspires love. Vigorous, cheerful, manly, there is an under-current of deep human sympathy which gives color to his description and warmth to the heart of the reader. The intense sadness of the bitter criticism which usually characterizes Northern authors has not visibly touched his soul. Someone has said that he is a writer who should be read when the lamp is lit and the family gathered around the table, and when the wood burns cheerfully in the fireplace. But he is not only a family writer. He has written many works which are of universal human interest, because they partake of the nature of a great genius. There is a peculiar touch of coloring, a weird grandeur of description and a majestic grandeur of scenery, which characterize his writings that they must always constitute a peculiar chapter in the literature of the North, and survive many generations to come. Before Jonas Lie the grand nature of Norway and its people were all almost a "terra incognita" in literature. It was with a feeling of a man who has never before seen his own face reflected in the mirror that the Norwegians read his first book in the earliest 70s. And others soon came to look at the picture, and to admire. Most of his works have been translated into German, several into French, and some also as already noted, into English. He has created a new school of literature; his form of story telling especially is extensively followed by the younger Norwegian writers. He is, as already may have been surmised, no writer of problem novels. Hence his writings have not created so much of a stir which often is equivalent to mental nausea as other great Norwegian authors, notably Ibsen, and, to a certain extent, Bjornson. Even while he has had to paint with a coarser brush, and to employ darker colors, as in "The Bondman," or to finish with a dynamite-explosion as in "Niobe," his own graceful personality has spread a feeling of hopefulness over the gloomy picture. This, however, does not make him more superficial or less psychological in his delineation of character. If anything he is truer to human nature than those problem writers, whose problems often consist in the exaggeration of certain insanities of ultra-aboriginal characters rarely found in life. If ideas, therefore, do not play so large a role in the writings of this author, men do so much the more. As a sympathizer, quiet, knower of men is this old Jonas Lie. Gifted with a keen appreciation of the contradictions in human life, a strong sense for the real, which often takes in the smallest detail as by a snap-shot, and at the same time an imagination so lively that he can tumble around with ghosts and goblins as though they were old chums, Jonas Lie must be put down as one of the wonderful writers of our day. At the age of seventy he is still possessed of youthful vigor and manly strength. A German reviewer says that "in spite of his age he must be classed among the young Scandinavians."

To those who might wish to make a more personal acquaintance with this Norwegian author it may be said that the two works mentioned above, "The Visionary" and "Weird Tales," may be found at the Boston Public Library; also several German and Norwegian editions.

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1908

THE FINE ARTS

A Visitor's Comments on Boston

One of the Western delegates to a recent convention held in Boston writes freely, breezily and entertainingly about external Boston: its architecture, streets, parks, squares, transit facilities, and, though evidently not qualified to sit in judgment on art matters, pronouncing amusing opinions on sculpture, mural paintings, etc., as one would do in a private letter. Unlike some of our visitors from the West, this critic does not praise Boston for its civilization; on the contrary, the city is candidly set down as wanting in some of the most fundamental things. The Shaw Monument, Harvard Memorial Hall, Sargent's mural paintings in the Public Library, all fall under the displeasure of this censor. Much fault is found with the alleged tendency of Boston to thrust information down the throats of visitors; an instance is the placard in Faneuil Hall offering a key to the big painting by Healy, "Webster Replying to Hayne in the Senate," and another instance is the supplying of printed explanations and commentaries on the mural paintings in the Public Library. Our guest is even suspicious that the Shaw monument was inspired by the desire to teach something historical. To urge objection to didacticism so strenuously as this is to take very advanced art-for-art grounds. One would hardly look for such an oversophisticated mental attitude in a dweller in the West. But to find this mental attitude along with actual ignorance of elementary facts is still more curious. The public edifices of Copley square are by "New York architects," Trinity Church included! If this isn't *deceitful*, it is worthy of a still more awful name. And what if this charge were true? We do not ask an artist's address before buying his works, surely, and we think just as highly of Charles F. McKim's Public Library as if Mr. McKim had lived in Boston all his life. Nor do we value H. H. Richardson's Trinity Church any more because he was a Bostonian.

It would be absurd for Bostonians to resent the candid strictures of travellers, no matter how sharp they may be. Such comments as those which we have quoted may or may not be sound, but they have no particular sting in them. Many of them may be frankly acknowledged as truthful censures. Many of them are frequently uttered by Boston people themselves. There is no denying the hopelessly heterogeneous character of the architecture in the Harvard Yard, and nobody is reader with criticism on this point than Harvard men. But there is a side to this question which is fully as interesting and significant as the shortcomings and defects of the architecture, sculpture and painting of Greater Boston; we refer to the standards and point-of-view of our censors. A disposition to find faults, to emphasize defects, and to overlook the compensating merits and beauties of works of art, wherever these may be located, either at home or abroad, is not a sign of broad culture, cosmopolitanism, or enlightenment. On the contrary, it is the invariable earmark of a narrow parochialism. The tourist who goes about the world with the censorious disposition, proclaims his own bigotry and ignorance; he cannot by a single atom depreciate the glories of art and industry which he ridicules; all he can do is to exhibit his own deficiencies. The more narrow and provincial and sterile his own home surroundings and atmosphere, the less is he prepared to appreciate what is really first-rate abroad. A citizen of a great world-city like London, Paris or New York is far more apt to view with admiration and appreciation the wonders of other cities than is a villager from some remote corner of the earth.

July 9, 1908

THE FINE ARTS

Gallery and Studio Notes

An exhibition of photographic reproduces after John Singer Sargent's portraits is now in progress in the Lowell City Library. The exhibition is to be open for three weeks. Sixty-two reproductions are shown. They are taken from the portfolio of plates after Singer Sargent's originals edited by John Maynard and published in London some years ago. The portraits are seven by ten inches in dimension. Among the portraits are those of Joseph Jefferson, Ada Rehan, Edwin Booth, President Roosevelt, Miss Daisy Letter, Asher Wertheimer, Mrs. Cornwallis West, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Mrs. Gladys West, Elsie and Mrs. Mabel Macbeth, "Carmenella" and others. Besides the portraits there are copies of the mural paintings in the Boston Public Library.

Hendon's portrait statue of Washington, which was made in 1785 at Mount Vernon, has been copied in bronze, and one of the copies was bought by the city of New York for \$10,000. It has stood in various places, until some years ago it was erected near the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Riverside Park. It has now been moved into the Metropolitan Museum of Art as a permanent loan from the city, in order that it may be properly protected from the weather.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Foster, the widow of the artist, was also lately, has loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a portrait of John G. Bernstein by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a portrait of Master Gregory Shaw by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a portrait of Mr. Brown of Westerbaugh by Sir Henry Raeburn. Other recent loans of paintings are: "The Venetian Bead Stringers," by John S. Sargent, loaned by Carroll Beckwith, and a "Head of a Girl," by James McNeill Whistler, loaned by Hugo Reisinger.

Six landscapes by Hiroshige, two landscapes by Kawabata Gyokusho, and two paintings representing flowers and one representing rabbits by Agaba Korin, have been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Francis Lathrop.

of Art by Francis Landau. The "Lady Lilith" by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, a watercolor drawing, recently acquired for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was executed for Mr. Coburn of London in 1867. Rossetti's model for this subject is said to have been the same as the picture was painted with disastrous results in 1872. Then followed two versions in water-colors, of which the one acquired by the museum is considered the finest. On the back of the drawing is a label wherein, in Rossetti's own handwriting, is the following: "Lady Lilith. Beware of her fair hair, for she excels all women in the world of her locks, and, should she ever meet round a woman's neck, she will not let him go again. Goethe."

A handsome bronze tablet has been erected at Zwolle, Holland, by the Holland Society of New York, to commemorate the services of Baron Joan Deek van der Meer, a Dutchman, who aided the Americans in the Revolutionary War. The tablet, which is fifty-six inches long and thirty-seven and one-half inches wide, was designed and cast by the Gorham Company at Providence, R. I. Around the inscription runs a heavy border of oak leaves and acorns; at the four corners are coats-of-arms of the United States and Holland, and at the bottom those of the two Dutch States. The escutcheon in the center of the arched top bears the seal of the Holland Society, and a branch of laurel fills the sunken panel on either side.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE,

Established March 4, 1872

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SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1908.

ALUMINUM NOT FEASIBLE.

Several Objections to Its Substitution for Paper in Books for the Blind.

D. A. Readon, manager of the printing department of the Perkins Institution for the blind in South Boston, said today regarding the story from New York that aluminum leaves were to be substituted for paper: ones in books of raised letters for the blind, that so far as he knew no such innovation was contemplated in Boston.

Mr. Readon, himself a blind man, said: "We have been experimenting and studying along those lines. The idea does not appear feasible to us. Aluminum is too smooth for the purpose. Also there is a possibility of cutting the fingers at the ends and the corners of the leaves."

corners of the leaves. "It is probable that after a little use, aluminum leaves in a book would crack, being so much less pliable than paper. Another thing to be thought of is the cost. Aluminum costs about 70 cents a pound and that would hardly make up for the gain in washing the leaves as outlined in the proposed plan."

"For learners beginning we have used aluminum sheets containing the alphabet. The reason is that beginners are likely to press too hard on the raised characters of paper and thus flatten them out.

the books. The cost of the metal is only 23 cents a pound."

Harace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston public library, when questioned on the matter, said: "No, as yet we have received no intimation of such a change in books for the blind here."

Boston Post.
July 13, 1908

**BOASTED BEAUTIES OF COPLEY SQUARE
VARY WITH ADVENT OF NEW BUILDING**



Photo by Post photographer showing how the old brick buildings (once aristocratic residences) in Copley square (on the Boylston street side) are being torn away to make room for modern business structures. The above strip is a composite of three different buildings being remodelled in a space of about one hundred yards

Far-famed Copley square, for years looked upon by critics as one of the beauty spots of Boston from an architectural standpoint, is gradually undergoing changes. The Bostonian who is proud of its glories today, if he were to leave the city and return five years hence, would, in all probability, fail to recognize it.

The Art Museum which was built on one side of the square to last for all time will soon give away to a new structure to be used for some other purpose, while its treasures of paintings and sculpture will be transferred to the imposing pile built in the Back Bay Fens to keep company with Mrs. Jack Gardner's Neoclassical palace.

Trinity Church, the new Old South Church and the Public Library still remain. What changes may take place in the two religious structures in the next few years no one can say. There has

The old building occupied so many years by Chauncey Hall School, has recently been razed, and on the site an imposing new structure is to be built. The building at 540 Boylston street, occupied by the Back Bay postoffice, is in process of remodeling, and the building at 562 Boylston street has been practically torn down, and is now in process of rebuilding.

The agitation over the artistic top of the Westminster, situated between Trinity Church and the present Art Museum, is recent well-known local history. After a number of hard-fought battles in the Legislature and in the courts of the hotel had to be removed because of the law limiting the height of buildings. The place where the top story buildings were occupied by a roof garden.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1908

NEW ARTS-CRAFTS CENTRE

A decided step in the development of Boston as a centre of the arts and crafts movement is about to be taken in the erection of a studio building for craftsmen. Henceforth the practices of the applied arts will be more or less definitely localized, just as has been the case with the practice of the fine arts for a long time. Studio buildings for painters and sculptors are, of course, conspicuous in this city, New York, Chicago and elsewhere. Announcement has now been made of the opening this autumn of the "Craftsman Studio Building" in Lime street, the first structure of the kind. It is understood, to be projected in this country. It will be under private ownership and management, not connected with the Society of Arts and Crafts, though its establishment has been cordially welcomed by the management of the society. That the construction of such a building should have been considered feasible illustrates the growing impression that the leadership of Boston in the revival of the handicrafts is likely to be maintained and that this city will more and more attract skilled workers from every section of the United States. The equipment of this group of small shops suitable for workers in the metals, wood or textiles, is expected, according to report, to be only a beginning. It is hoped that eventually the practice of the arts and crafts may be as definitely localized among the old streets between Charles and Brimmer as the musical life of Boston has been focused upon South Huntington avenue. The coming arts and crafts centre, as everybody knows, is in a region which until recently was in a largely given over to stables and other buildings of a utilitarian character. Later, a few dwelling houses in the neighborhood have been effectively remodelled. It is now proposed to make the Craftsman Studio Building, which will occupy a small lot at numbers eleven and thirteen Lime street, one of the more attractive buildings of the city. Later there may be incentive to other real estate owners in the neighborhood to consider providing adequate quarters for craftsmen. The Shakespearean front, at all events, of the new Craftsman building as shown in the plans drawn by Frank A. Bourne, and now in process of embodiment under the direction of Frank H. Powers, certainly strikes an interesting note harmoniously. The symmetrical half timbered casements set in the brick outer wall against a background of steel framing tell a little architectural story. No other style, perhaps, would be more harmonious with the purposes of the workshops, for the frankness of Elizabethan construction accords well with the honesty of design and execution which constitute the sign and the handiwork revival. Within the building there will be twenty-eight studios of various sizes, the two largest, in the basement, having dimensions of fourteen feet by twenty-five; the great majority being smaller work-shops with dimensions of nine by fourteen feet, a size just about sufficient for the individual craftsman in such pursuits as silversmithing, hand weaving, book binding or wood carving. Some modifications of the plan will probably be necessitated by the needs of individual tenants. Already, for example, a silversmith who for several years has been a member of the Society of Arts and Crafts has arranged to have three of the smaller shops thrown into one, thus making bench room for seven craftsmen. Studios suitable for workers in the arts and crafts are notoriously difficult to obtain anywhere in American cities. Craftsmen have generally been obliged to design and construct their shops at their own expense, the improvements often accruing to the benefit of the landlord. A specific instance will illustrate. One of the most talented frame makers of the Society of Arts and Crafts was heard on several days of investigation up at a modest Boston she could find no provision with the erect rent which a wood-worker might expect. She announced her intention of going to New York where presumably they do things better. She went, but discovered there just the same circumstance that the painters and sculptors have been more or less adequately taken care of, but that no provision has been made for but that no provision has been made for workers in the applied arts. The result in this case, as in many others, was the erection, at considerable personal expense, of a little workshop in a suburban house. There are now about 750 members of the Society of Arts and Crafts and work within probably four-fifths live and work within commuting distance of Boston. Outside the city are not a few craftsmen of the society are not a few craftsmen who for one reason or another have never acquired membership. With the increased attention that is paid to the arts and crafts in the art schools the number of the active workers seems destined to grow rapidly. It is therefore rather remarkable that no effort has been made heretofore to create a centre for such activities. A small beginning, indeed, was made when the society opened a good sized room over a carpenter's shop which was situated at a moderate

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908

The Boston Public Library

A List of the Acquisitions During the Past Week

- A BECKETT, A. W. Recollections of a Humorous Grave and Gay. 2540.246
ALLEN, J. K. George Morton of Plymouth Colony and Some of His Descendants. 4325.129
ANDERSEN, H. C. The Ugly Duckling and Other Stories. In the amusements style of photography by R. P. M. and J. H. Howard. 6149.217
BAESSLER, A. Sammlung Baessler, Schädel von polynesischen Inseln. Bearbeitet von F. von Luschan. 4310.108.12
BATTERSBY, H. F. P. India Under Royal Eyes. (The Prince of Wales's visit.) 3043.228
BATZ, R. de, Baron. La vie et les conspirations de Jean, baron de Batz. 1754-1783. 2043.231
BELTRAMELLI, A. Ravenna la taciturna. 4760a.82
BERGSON, H. L. Essais sur les données immédiates de la conscience. 2e édition. 3005.355
BERTLING, O. Geschichte der alten Philosophie als Weg der Erforschung der Kausalität. 3002.361
BREHIER, E. Les idées philosophiques et religieuses de Philon d'Alexandrie. 3504.86
BUTLER, A. G. Foreign Finches in Captivity. 7900.9
CARY, S. C. John Amosworth Dunn, Gardner, Mass. (Contains a Genealogy of the Jackson, Dunn, Chaffee and Cary Families.) 4335.220
CHATIN, A. La truffe. Botanique de la truffe et des plantes truffières. 1892. Colored plates. 7004.54
CRANE, A. B. The Creed of Righteousness; or, the justification by Faith of the Psalm Quicumque (Athanasian Creed). 3455.186
CRESSON, A. Les bases de la philosophie naturaliste. 3600.170
CUST, A. P. Pury. Waika Round York Minister. 4403.82
DELAPOSSE, M. Les frontières de la Côte d'Ivoire de la Côte d'Or et du Soudan. 3054.250
EDWARDS, A. M. The Labor Legislation of Connecticut. 3500a.10.3ec.25A.8
EUDEL, P. Trucs et trapeuses. Alterations, fraudes et contrefaçons dévotives. 3088.128
FRANCE. Ministère des colonies. Instructions concernant les mesures to be taken against endemic, epidemic and communicable diseases. Translation. 4790.46
GALLATIN, F. Jr. Catalogue of Books on Ornithology in His Library. 4072.107
GALLIENI, J. S. Neuf ans a Madagascar. 3060.245
GALLOIS, M. E. En Amérique du Sud. 4403.150
GARNSEY, E. R. The Odes of Horace. A translation and an explanation. 2520.33
GEHRKE, F. Die neuere Entwicklung des Petroleumhandels in Deutschland. 3092.943
GOSSART, E. E. Espagnole et Flamande au XVIIe siècle. La domination espagnole dans les Pays-Bas à la fin du règne de Philippe II. 4226.75
GRIFFITHS, A. G. F. Clubs and Clubmen. (London Clubs). 2407.210
GROS, H. and F. BOURNAND. L'enclos Sam chez lui. (Mœurs américaines). 2509.194
GRUBBE, R. H. Notes about the Family of Stone Living Some Time in the Parish of Ardleigh, Essex. 4336.72
GURLETT, C. German City Planning. A translation made for the Metropolitan Improvements Commission, Boston, by Sylvester Baxter. 4500.136
HATTORI, B. Local Finance in Japan in Relation to Imperial Finance. 3008.5244
HEHLING, R. Grammatik der Septuaginta. Laut- und Wortlehre. 2800.60
HENSEN, J. Verlag der verloschenden künste in polenland. 1897-98 und 1898-99. 3775.113
HENSLOW, G. The uses of British Birds. Traces from Antiquity. 3504.211
HIND, C. J. The Diary of a Looker-On. (1845-1849). 4207.194
HOMBURGER, P. Die Entwicklung des Zinns in Deutschland von 1870-1900. Contains interest tables. 4332.843
HURNE, M. B. The Other Fellow. A Comedy. 4409.196
HULME, W. H., editor. The Middle-English Harrowing of Hell and Gospel of Nicodemus. (Early English Text Society). 4407.150
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS. 18th Session. 1902. (Proceedings). 4517.61
IETS. Exton, Pa. 4517.61
IRELAND. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Ireland. 1902. 4514.15
JEROLD, W. C. Thomas Hood: His Life and Works. 2546.248
JONES, N. Old Truths, Not Modernist Errors. 3408.170
KEEGAN, J. Legends and Poems. (Contains Irish Folk-lore). 2470.147
KEENE, H. G. History of India. New edition. 3047.371
KEMPSON, P. C. The Future Life and Modern Difficulties. 3407.240
KIMM, S. C. The Iroquois. A History of the Six Nations of New York. 4300a.262
LE SOUTHER, H. Bibliographie française. Douzième série paraissant par périodes quinquennales. Tome I. 1900-1904. 2170.110
LITERARISCHER JAHRBUCH. 1907. 1907
Verbanden mit einem Almanach für 1908 und 1909. 4514.15
ausgegeben von Dellev v. Lillencron. 6149.156
McALPHEE, W. J. Mate's Illustrated Taunton (England). 2408a.180
McDONALD, H. C. Graded material for the left hand, for students of the piano. Grade 2 to 4. 8500.307
MANILA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION. Manila, the Pearl of the Orient. Guide book. 3400.34
MARSHINGTON, G. A Soldier of the Legion. An Englishman's Adventures Under the French Flag in Algeria and Tonquin. 3010.249
FIRE in Algeria and Tonquin. Historique de la MARIE AUGUSTE, Père. Historique de la paroisse de St-Casimir (Canada) et de son col- lège, suivi du rapport des fêtes du centenaire, juin 1904. 3400a.19
MARSSON, J. Lucrétius: Epicurean and Poet. 2022.20
NEVEU-LEMAIRE, M. Les laes des hautes plaques de l'Amérique du Sud. 3511.21
NEW YORK, City. Board of Education. Catalogue of books for public school libraries to be supplied from the public school library fund for 1903. List of Works Relating to Arabic Poetry. 4505.214
NOYES, J. F. Evangelism in Rhyme. 4505.214
O'HANLON, J. Irish-American History of the United States. 4411.82
FAGELLO, H. Poésie inédite H. Bartolomeo. (In Latin). Con Pappo, celeberrimo univ. (In Latin). Con Morana e note per cura del dott. Fr. 2774.22
PEARSON, W. H. The Hepation of the British Isles 1902. 2 v. Colored plates. 3822.111
PELLISSIER, G. comp. Anthologie des poètes du XIXe siècle. 4500a.87
PETER, A. Sketches of Old Dublin. 2479.49
PHYTHIAN, J. E. Fifty Years of Modern Painting. Corot to Sargent. 1900-1907. 3005.224
POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. 1900-1907. 3005.224
Belmont, E. Plutocracy or Nationalism. What? 3500a.300.18
Brown, W. T. After Capitalism. 3500a.300.12
The Age of the Book. 3500a.300.19

Boston Journal
July 25, 1908

DRY STEAM TO SAVE THE BOOKS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the opinion of Health Commissioner John H. H. Dr. B. R. Rickard's dry steam method of preserving books in libraries will be a means of saving thousands of dollars for the Boston Public Library. Dr. Rickard, who is the bacteriologist of the health board, read a paper on "Disinfection of Books" at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Health Boards at Gallup's Island, wherein he demonstrated how the use of formaldehyde in steam of a very high temperature, which, he argues, will destroy every germ without injuring the book or its binding.

The Nation, July 30, 1908.

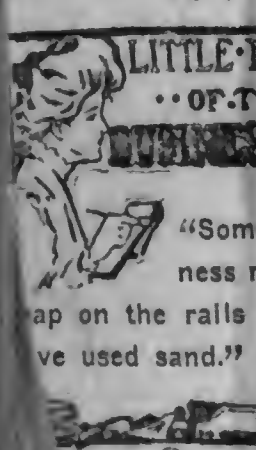
A LIBRARY IMPOSTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:
Sir: A man giving two different names is visiting libraries remote from Boston, claiming former connection with the manuscript department of the Boston Public Library, and, on the strength of this claim, borrowing money which he fails to repay. He has been reported from libraries in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. He is an impostor, and so far as I know, has had no connection with any department of this library, although he wins confidence by showing familiarity with library matters. He cannot be identified by us from the description given, nor by either name.
HORACE G. WADSWORTH, Librarian.
Boston Public Library, July 21.

Boston Post
August 6, 1908

The Public Library of the city of Boston is well patronized during the summer months in spite of the many out-door attractions. Bates Hall is every day occupied by readers of all ages and degrees of prosperity. Books of travel are in especial demand. I am told. Perhaps people who are not able to take a vacation trip are journeying in their mind's eye by the aid of the printed page.

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Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, AUG 13, 1908.

PATRONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

In the report of the public library of Portland, Me. is submitted the result of an effort to test the charge that public libraries are institutions patronized largely by women and children, and that they have nothing to offer to men. This charge was made in a leading periodical, and the test of its truth by the Portland public library resulted in the evidence that, on occasions at least, over 50 percent of the visitors to the reading and reference rooms were men, although it was found that in the delivery room 65 percent of the requests for books came from women.

One of the reasons why many men do not use the public libraries, especially the libraries in large cities, is that these institutions are open during the day only, when most men with business or employment are unable to take advantage of their privileges. In Boston the public library opens at 9 in the morning and closes in the summer at 9 in the evening. On Sundays it opens at 2 in the afternoon, and on most holidays it is not open at all.

It would be wisely generous if the more liberal appropriations needed to remedy this condition should be made. Perhaps, however, the extension of the library plan which would have the most marked result of increasing the use by men of reference books at least would be the establishment of library branches in the business and industrial centers of Boston.

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908

The Boston Public Library

A List of the Acquisitions During the Past Week

- AUSTRIA. Commission für neuere Geschichte Österreichs. Archivwesen zur neuen Geschichte Österreichs. Band I. Heft 1. 4825.38
- AYENEL, M. R. L. G. Vicomte d'. Aux Etats-Unis. Les champs. Les affaires. Les idées. 2300.129
- BECKER, P. A. Grundriss der altfranzösischen Literatur. Teil I. 3680.131
- BELEGIM. Oms du travail. Annuaire de la législation du travail. Tables décennales des volumes 1-10 (1897-1906). 4081.043
- BELLUZZI, G. B. Diario autobiografico (1853-1914). Edito di P. Fedri. 4748.18
- DOCK, V. de. Matériaux pour servir à l'archéologie de l'Égypte chrétienne. 1901. 3550.247
- DUCH, A. Gottes Schule in der Romagna. 1902. 3881.126
- HEFFERTON, Parish. Worcestershire. A transcript of the register, 1575 to 1837, transcribed by W. H. Shawcross. 4201.125
- HUNSY, D. Eugene Delacroix. 4089.151
- CAMPBELL, D. H. A university textbook of botany. 2d edition. 3856.123
- CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY BULLETIN. General Index. Vols. 1-13. 1895-1907. 4485.152
- CLERMONT VII. Pope. Noncettes. Publiées par Tabbe J. Franklin. T. 1. 4515.103
- DEBIVRE, L. Les Latins peints par eux-mêmes. 4756.29
- DIETRICH, C. Sprache und Volksentfaltung der südlichen Sprachen im Vergleich mit denen der übrigen Inseln des Atlantischen Meeres. 3508.87.2
- EMIER, L. Les préjugés ennemis de l'histoire de France. 2 v. 4628.46
- DONAT, F. Grosses Bindungs-Lexikon. Ein Musterbuch für jeden Textfachmann. 999.001
- GESELLSCHAFT PÜR VERVIELFÄLTIGUNG KUNST. Vienna. Die Theater-Wien. Band 1-3, 4 (Heft 1-4). 1893-1898. 4847.57
- GRUNZEL, J. System der Industriepolitik. 4567.146
- GUARDONE, F. Il dominio dei Borboni in Sicilia dal 1830 al 1861, in relazione alle vicende nazionali. Vol. 1. 4763.86
- HAMILTON, C. J. Notable Irishwomen. 2448.231
- HETZ, P. Die Buchermarken oder Buchdrucker- und Verlegerzeichen. Gelehrte Buchdrucker- und Verlegerzeichen im XV., XVI. und XVII. Jahrhundert. 4010.107
- HICKSCORNER (c. 1497-1512). (A Morality simile text). 4570.107
- MIRTH, F. Chinese Metallic Mirrors, with notes on some ancient specimens of the Musée Guimet, Paris. 5023.84
- LIARD, C. Londres comme je l'ai vu. 2497.56
- HUEFFER, H. Heinrich Heine. Gesammelte Aufsätze. Herausgegeben von Ernst Zister. 4847.57
- KAISERLICHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN. Vienna. Balkan-Kommission. Neugriechische Dialektstudien. Heft 1, 2. 5080.87
- KÖNIGLICHE NATIONAL-GALERIE. Berlin. Verzeichnis der Gemälde und Skulpturen. 5079.280
- KUNSTGESCHICHTLICHE GESELLSCHAFT. Berlin. Deutsche und niederländische Holzdrucke im Berliner Privatbesitz. 50 platen in portfolio. 5080.103.4
- LAYNE, M. A. The Level of Social Motion. The future conditions of human society. 1902. 5569.172
- LE CONTE, J. N. An Elementary Treatise on the Mechanics of Machinery, with special reference to the mechanics of the steam engine. 1902. 5647.49
- LEO, P. Die griechisch-römische Biographie nach ihrer literarischen Form. 200.101
- LLOYD, R. J. Northern English. Phonetics, grammar, texts. 2d edition. 2480.20
- MAY, J. A. Edgar Allan Poe. (The Beacon Biographies). 4549.312
- MASTELMAN, J. H. B. The Rights and Responsibilities of National Churches. (Hymn Lectures. 1907-8). 5549.44
- MAUNDER, E. W. The Astronomy of the Bible. 2d edition. 3626.117
- MERKEL, J. P. M. Die Justinianischen Entwerfungsgründe. 7616.54.94
- MILLIGAN, H. W. The Government of the People of the State of Illinois. Revised edition. 4472.201
- NEW YORK. New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Supreme Judicial Court. Dana Malone, Attorney General v. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Reservation & Evidence. Master's report, with Index. Brief for the defendant. (Boston. 1907. 08. On the control of certain street railroads). 7585.113
- PALMIERI, A. La chiesa russa. Le sue odierne condizioni e il suo riformismo dottrinale. 3522.26
- PECTOR, D. Les richesses de l'Amérique Centrale. 4468.189
- PLAN, P. P. Bibliographie rabaisienne. Les éditions de Rabais de 1532 à 1711. 42172.292
- POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. 1899. 1900. Namely:
- Darrow, C. S. Realism in literature and art. 3509.269.5
- Kerr, C. H. Morals and socialism. And the old trick, by E. B. Rax. 3509.269.10
- Marx, C. Wage-labor and capital. 3509.269.7
- Noyes, W. H. The evolution of the class struggle. 3509.269.2
- Simons, A. M. The man under the machine. 3509.269.8
- Packingtown. (Union Stock Yards, Chicago). 3509.269.4
- Single tax vs. socialism. 3509.269.6
- Simons, M. W. Woman and the social problem. 3509.269.1
- PORTER, C. M. L'enfance de Paris. Formation et croissance de la ville, des origines jusqu'au temps de Philippe-Auguste. 4609.87
- REINER, G. A. Amulettes. Musée du Caire. Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes. 4509.144
- RHODOKANAKIS, N. Der vulgärsprachliche Dialekt im Dofar Zita. Vol. 1. 4303.119.8
- SCHMIDT, F. J. Zur Weidgerechtigkeit des Iliad. 3603.345
- SEICHE, A. and J. BERTAUT. L'évolution du théâtre contemporain. 4607.118
- SEGAUD, E. Manuel du commerçant. 7594.43
- SHAMBAUGH, B. M. H. Amarna the community of true inspiration. 4552.234
- SEMONET, Z. Die ungarische Sprache. Geschichte und Charakteristik. 4885.61
- SKELTON, J. Magnificence. A moral play. Edited by H. L. Ramsey. (Early English Text Society). 4607.08
- SKRAT, W. W. The evolution of the Canterbury tales. (Chaucer Society). 4512.01
- SMITH, F. A. Standard turn outs on American railroads. 8019.273
- TEPPER, O. and A. W. Ritter von WEIDEN. 1865. Das K. K. Hofburgtheater seit seiner Begründung. (Die Theater Wiens. Band 2). 4847.57
- UNITED STATES. Adjutant General. Circular relative to pay of officers and enlisted men of the army. 62406.11
- Census Bureau. Special reports. Prisoners and juvenile delinquents in institutions. 1904. 6017.3127.11
- Statistics of cities having a population of over 20,000. 1905. 6017.3127.10
- UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN. Bibliographie. (El premier supplément). 1901. 01
- VALLEY, —, S. J. Fraternal charity. 3440.409
- VULITCH, V. de. Les produits industriels des sources de houilles et leurs applications. 8018.201
- WALLIE, P. Le Peau économique. 4403.201
- WARNER, C. D. In the wilderness. (Adriatic). 2.1008.1.1
- WEIGAND, F. L. C. Deutscher Wörterbuch. 3. Auflage. Neu bearbeitet von K. von Bahder. H. Hrt. K. Kant. Lieferung 1-3. 2880.56
- YOUTH. Interlude (c. 1500-2). (The Tudor facsimile text). 4570.103
- BOOKS IN THE ALLEN A. BROWN COLLECTION
- ECHOES OF HELLAS. With pianoforte arrangement of the music. Composed by Otto Goldschmidt, M. Lawson, W. Parratt and W. H. Monk. 1897.
- LAMBELET, N. Fenella. Opéra in one act. Vocal score.
- MAIRINO, J. Nemrod. Opéra-bouffe. Partition, chant et piano.
- MASSENET, J. E. F. Espada. Ballet. Partition piano.
- MESSAGER, A. C. P. Mitette. Opéra. Vocal score. 1894.
- PETERSILLIA, C. Piano playing. 1891.
- PILLAUD, L. Perdita. Opéra-comique en 1 acte. Partition, chant et piano.
- RIMSKI-KORSAKOV, N. A. Sadko. Légende lyrique. Partition pour chant et piano. 1897.

New York Sun
August 16, 1908.

THE MAKING OVER OF BOSTON

TRANSFORMATION OF THE HUB A MUNICIPAL WONDER.

New Era Following the Building of the First Skyscraper—Tradition Put Aside and Millions Spent for Public and Commercial Structures and Improvements.

Boston, Aug. 15.—Among the most remarkable municipal transformations effected in this country is that presented by Boston, a transformation all the more noteworthy because witnessed in a city famed for its conservatism.

With her weight of traditions Boston had long felt the responsibilities of her position. The spirit of reverence for that which was ancient was so fostered by the continued sight of buildings which stood just as they did 100 or 150 years ago and by the charm of threading the identical crooks in the identical lanes or alleys trod by one's forefathers that almost every proposition for a municipal improvement was met by the protest: "A famous landmark will be destroyed!" Those who stood for something of the modern idea in regard to business Boston had to hear the opprobrium of being called iconoclasts.

There came a time, however, when the city had to consider the proposition that respect for the past must yield in a measure to demands for facilitation of commercial enterprise, the guarding of the public health and alleviation of transit difficulties, and a single private business structure, curiously enough, proved to be the pivot around which the city was to swing from the conviction that the preservation of landmarks was paramount to all other municipal considerations to a thorough determination to set about establishing institutions in some degree commensurate with the requirements of a progressive latter day city.

Had a man prophesied that within eight years from this time calm, slow going Boston would possess or be building the most comprehensive park system in America, a scientifically planned water system, one of the best sewer systems, one of the most serviceable electric street car systems, the best appointed underground transit tunnel in the world, the second largest railway station in the world, one of the finest public libraries in the world; the largest grain elevator plant in the country, and many other novel municipal institutions—that man would have been looked upon as visionary. Had he in addition proclaimed that a ten story skyscraper apartment building would be standing on that sacredly aristocratic way, Commonwealth avenue, he would have been regarded perhaps as a dangerous being to have at large.

The new era in material Boston may be said to have been inspired by the construction of the Ames Building in 1890. The Chicago skyscraper was then novel and was attracting attention throughout the country. A great feature of the new style of building was that it made a magnificent advertisement for an estate or corporation. The trustees of the Ames estate set to work to amaze Boston and to show Chicago and New York that the Hub was to be well represented with a splendid type of the needle shaped modern office edifice.

In spite of a burst of indignation over the outrage being perpetrated upon the architecture of the city, by the autumn of 1890 there stood at the northwest corner of Court and Washington streets, the centre of the banking district, a sixteen story building costing \$700,000.

The success of the Ames Building seemed to make definite and to accelerate some of the big building plans that had been talked of for years. The big skyscraper hurried on the new Northern Union Railway station project and with such effect that by 1893 the new railway headquarters at the northern edge of the city, on Causeway street, had been completed. Boston delighted at the time in boasting of its being the finest railway station in the Union.

About this time was erected the Boston Stock Exchange on State street near Kilby. Near by, and erected between 1895 and 1898, are several modest emulations of the Ames Building. Down in India Square, not far distant, is the new Chamber of Commerce Building, erected in 1892.

Passing up Court street to Pemberton Square we come to the new court house, completed in 1895 at a cost of \$2,250,000. This is a building stately yet staid, as is appropriate to the traditions of Boston.

Over on Beacon Hill is the new State House. The State House, erected in 1788 and termed the Bulfinch front, from its designer, Charles Bulfinch, makes but about one-fourth the present structure. Though the enlargement has been going on for some years, the completion is by no means attained. By the time all decorations and equipments have been made it is expected that the institution will have cost over four and a half millions. It is certain that in refinement of architectural outline and in adaptability to public purposes it will be

The front is patterned somewhat after the style of the Doge's palace in Venice.

Further southward, down Tremont, is Keith's Theatre, costing \$1,250,000. Not far from Keith's is the new million dollar Masonic Temple. On the corner opposite the temple is the new Hotel Touraine, costing \$1,250,000. In the same neighborhood are numerous great new buildings erected for commercial purposes which in the aggregate represent an expenditure of many millions of dollars.

Opposite the Hotel Brunswick stands the Warren Chambers, planned for the exclusive use of aurists, oculists and physicians, and the first new structure erected in this vicinity with a view to creating a district business about Copley Square, to be supported by the Back Bay residents. For a long time this structure with its marble front stood idle, but recently tenants have begun to come in.

Entering Copley Square, the finest square in the city and in which are to be found Trinity Church, the most perfect specimen in America of the pure Gothic architecture, the Museum of Fine Arts, new Public Library and (New) Old South Church, a building recently completed just back of Trinity commands immediate attention. This is the Westminster apartments, projected by a Chicago man who meant to erect a twenty story concern, but who had some of his towering aspirations lopped off by the passage of a law limiting the height of buildings in and about this square to 90 feet. Boston was not going to allow Trinity to be overtopped. The Westminster was stopped at eleven stories.

This breaking in of business on Copley Square was not the first encroachment upon the treasured preserves of Boston. The skyscraper had even made its appearance on Commonwealth avenue.

At the corner of Berkeley street and Commonwealth avenue stands Haddon Hall, a ten story apartment structure. There was a tempest while this was going up and it has not yet abated, for a determined party of citizens are bound it shall be cut off at the height of surrounding residences and thus not mar the skyline of the avenue.

The art embellishments of the new Public Library, opened in February, 1895, and costing \$2,250,000, are by no means completed. The bronze groups of three figures each are yet to be placed upon the granite blocks at the entrance. The series of paintings typifying "The Dawn of Christianity," the work of John S. Sargent, are but partly completed, and this is true also of the scheme of mural decoration to be wrought by Edwin A. Abbey, whose "Quest of the Holy Grail" adorns the walls of the delivery room.

When all is done the library will contain some of the most notable productions of art in the country. It is a fact greatly to be regretted that the new building has been found defective in some of the most vital practical features. It is becoming more and more evident that the planning of the library involved greater effort toward making it a show than a working place.

The ventilating and lighting systems are complained of. In the main reading room, Bates Hall, the air is so vitiated at times and the light so poor that to many the room is useless. Workmen are constantly tearing away partitions in a struggle to meet the demand for more room. The situation seems to bear out the prediction recently made by an architect that two or more stories will have to be added within three or four years.

The library contains at present about 550,000 volumes. Some 65,000 library cards are held by citizens of Boston, practically one to every eight inhabitants.

Within the last few years the Back Bay section in the vicinity of Huntington avenue and the Fens has become a centre for the musical and educational life of the city. Near the corner of Huntington avenue and Massachusetts avenue are the Century Building, built by women and the headquarters of a great woman's club, Horticultural Hall, Symphony Hall and the New England Conservatory of Music. Still further out toward Brookline, at Huntington avenue, are Mrs. John L. Gardner's Italian palace, Simmons College, designed to provide technical training in practical lines for young women; the Boston Normal School, Girls' Latin School and High School of Commerce.

At Huntington avenue and Francis street are the marble structures constituting the Medical School of Harvard University. Also to be erected in this region are the Museum of Fine Arts, new opera house and several other important educational and civic edifices.

This centralizing of Boston's chief institutions of study in the Back Bay has been one of the most healthful parts of all her building revolution. The work that is steadily going on of creating from the bogs and swamps of the Fens a beautiful area of 115 acres of park scenery has been a leading factor in attracting these educational structures.

Wonderful as have been Boston's commercial and private building operations since inspired by the Ames Building of 1890, her municipal enterprises surpass

100,000 persons. A splendid driveway has been laid out along the seashore.

The commission has erected a line of parks and pleasure grounds along the Charles River as well as a boulevard and speedway. These works extend from Craigie Bridge, at the West End, Boston, to Watertown, a distance of twelve miles. Westward the parkways range through the Newtons to a point beyond Wellesley, nineteen miles. No public enterprise ever undertaken by any American Commonwealth will result in greater good to a greater number than the metropolitan parks of Massachusetts.

The plans being executed by the Metropolitan Water Board involve an expenditure of at least \$30,000,000 and in all likelihood \$45,000,000. This project will provide for Boston and twenty-eight adjacent towns the most perfect system of drinking water supply in the United States.

Among the features of the new venture will be the Massachusetts Reservoir, costing \$9,000,000 and located a little southwest of Clinton. This lake is about eight miles long, an average depth of forty-six feet and an area of 4,195 acres. As a result of the building of this reservoir over 1,700 homes were wiped out.

Under the management of the Metropolitan Sewerage District, organized in 1890, an extensive sewerage system is being built for Boston and twenty-two cities and towns. The area of this district is 187 square miles.

Within the last few years public bathing facilities have become a prominent feature of municipal Boston. Plans are under way looking to the establishment of five free bathhouses. Three of these have already been erected at a cost of \$170,000. They can accommodate 1,500 bathers at one time. A fee of one cent for towel and soap is charged. During the opening year of the first bathhouse 271,507 persons patronized the institution. Out in Brookline is the first all the year round bathing concern operated under municipal management. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand children have here received free instruction in swimming.

Along with the recent land works in and about Boston have been prosecuted improvements upon her harbor, the second in the United States in commercial importance. More than a million dollars has been expended in pier building.

Boston was the second city in the Union to adopt the electric system of street cars, and when about 1888 this was being installed the development of the suburban residence district began. The lines were extended and kept on extending until now one can go by electric to Nashua, ninety-two miles on the north, and to Newport, sixty-eight miles to the south.

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the conviction that the preservation of landmarks was paramount to all other municipal considerations to a thorough determination to set about establishing institutions in some degree commensurate with the requirements of a progressive latter day city.

Had a man prophesied that within eight years from this time calm, slow going Boston would possess or be building the most comprehensive park system in America, a scientifically planned water system, one of the best sewer systems, one of the most serviceable electric street car systems, the best appointed underground transit tunnel in the world, the second largest railway station in the world, the largest grain elevator in the world, the only municipal printing plant in the country, and many other novel municipal institutions—that man would have been looked upon as visionary. Had he in addition proclaimed that a ten story skyscraper apartment building would be standing on that sacredly aristocratic way, Commonwealth avenue, he would have been regarded perhaps as a dangerous being to have at large.

The new era in material Boston may be said to have been inspired by the construction of the Ames Building in 1890. The Chicago skyscraper was then novel and was attracting attention throughout the country. A great feature of the new style of building was that it made a magnificent advertisement for an estate or corporation. The trustees of the Ames estate set to work to amaze Boston and to show Chicago and New York that the Hub was to be well represented with a splendid type of the needle shaped modern office edifice.

In spite of a burst of indignation over the outrage being perpetrated upon the architecture of the city, by the autumn of 1890 there stood at the northwest corner of Court and Washington streets, the centre of the banking district, a sixteen story building costing \$700,000.

The success of the Ames Building seemed to make definite and to accelerate some of the big building plans that had been talked of for years. The big skyscraper hurried on the new Northern Union Railway station project and with such effect that by 1893 the new railway headquarters at the northern edge of the city, on Gainsway street, had been completed. Boston delighted at the time in boasting of its being the finest railway station in the Union.

About this time was erected the Boston Stock Exchange on State street near Kilby. Near by, and erected between 1895 and 1898, are several modest emulations of the Ames Building. Down in India Square, not far distant, is the new Chamber of Commerce Building, erected in 1892.

Passing up Court street to Pemberton Square we come to the new court house, completed in 1895 at a cost of \$2,250,000. This is a building stately yet staid, as is appropriate to the traditions of Boston.

Over on Beacon Hill is the new State House. The State House, erected in 1788 and termed the Bulfinch front, from its designer, Charles Bulfinch, makes but about one-fourth the present structure. Though the enlargement has been going on for some years, the completion is by no means attained. By the time all decorations and equipments have been made it is expected that the institution will have cost over four and a half millions. It is certain that in refinement of architectural outline and adaptability to public purposes it will be surpassed by none in the United States.

It has a length of 300 feet. The greatest width is 220 feet. There are four stories, the first being of white marble and the others dull yellow brick, to conform with the original Bulfinch design. At the east side, by taking the site of the old Beacon Hill reservoir, some 65,000 feet of land was secured for the purpose of creating an attractive esplanade. The slope down toward Myrtle street has been buttressed with white marble and a heavy marble coping surmounts the Myrtle and Temple streets approaches. In this area stands a marble column, surmounted by a great bronze eagle, the Bulfinch Column, named in honor of the architect.

A recent project is to take a block of land west of the State House and make a park of that. This, if carried out, will cost over \$2,000,000 and necessitate the destruction of several historic mansions.

Just across Beacon street, facing the main entrance, that is, the Bulfinch front, and opposite the Common, stands the Shaw monument, designed by Saint Gaudens and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1897, to the memory of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, who at the head of his regiment of colored troops, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, fell in the assault on Fort Wagner.

Going down Beacon street toward the Parker House corner we pass the new Congregational Building, nearly opposite the new million dollar twelve story Beacon Hill hotel, the Bellevue. At the corner of Beacon and Tremont, across from the Parker House, is another skyscraper, the Tremont.

Adjoining the Parker House on the south is the million dollar Baptist house of worship, Tremont Temple, built under the direction of the Rev. George C. Lorimer.

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Wonderful as have been Boston's commercial and private building operations since inspired by the Ames Building of 1890, her municipal enterprises surpass them. The original subway from Sullivan Square, Charlestown, to Dudley street, Roxbury, with an Atlantic avenue loop, was built at a cost of five millions.

This venture hurried along the Southern Terminal Station project. An avenue a mile long was dug through the heart of the city to enable the shifting of tracks from the old Park Square station of the original Boston and Providence Railroad to form an entrance way to the new terminal. On January 1, 1890, trains were actually running to and from the new railway station. Until the completion of the new Washington station it was the largest in the world, that at St. Louis being third.

A tunnel has been run for a mile under the harbor of the city, thus making trolley car connection direct with East Boston. An important extension of the subway idea in modernizing Boston is the work being prosecuted of making a subway under Washington street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city.

The above undertakings have cost millions upon millions, but in the scheme which was adopted a few years ago of creating a greater or metropolitan Boston district much more is involved. The plan was to unite Boston and a district comprising some thirty cities and towns within a radius of twenty miles into a single system of parks, water supply and sewerage.

The first of these metropolitan systems is that of the parks. More than \$10,000,000 has already been expended, and probably \$20,000,000 more will be ere the work is concluded.

On the reservation at Revere Beach a \$20,000 bathhouse has been erected and has been used on hot days by more than

one time. A fee of one cent for towel and soap is charged. During the opening year of the first bathhouse 271,507 persons patronized the institution. Out in Brookline is the first all the year 'round bathing concern, operated under municipal management. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand children have here received free instruction in swimming.

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BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIV., NO. 51.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1908.

Crookedness in any walk of life is always fatal. It is the cause of ultimate disaster to the individual, to the material object, to the scheme or project, and even to the very development of a public square. For behold Boston's choicest section of territory, Copley square, once the promised architectural centre of the Hub! Behold, what a cut on the bias has done for that hallowed spot! Crooked to start with, it received no master's training to set it straight, and its aesthetic possibilities were allowed to run to waste, in favor, be it added, of the march of business. There is, indeed, a destiny that shapes our end, but it so often meanders where real estate is in question that one may never predict what that end will be. Anyhow, it will be interesting to see Copley square twenty years hence, with the alterations that follow thick and fast in the wake of trade. The Public Library and Trinity Church may be gone, but they can't help the greater processional.



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August 22, 1908

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Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1908

The bandits, I hear, are up and doing. The woods are crammed with them. So are the cities. The socks are no longer safe on the clothesline or the milk jar on the doorstep or the Roquefort cheese in the mousetrap, while "every day the papers say, 'Robbery in the park.'" Folks are becoming nervous. Some, they tell me, carry revolvers in their boots. But the puzzle—the great big puzzle and sticker—is to know how the crime wave got going. It began, apparently, with the Jamaica Plain Commune. But after that, what? Why no subsidence? Why not the usual temporary recrudescence of tranquillity? Because several bandits escaped and because their escape, heralded about, emboldened the entire local army of scamps, who perceived how defenceless was the public. At all events, so I conjecture. I can think of jollier things to say, but just now it seems desirable to speak for a little concerning the mental workings of outlaws. They constitute a fraternity, those outlaws—a sort of imperium in imperio—a world, almost. They conceive themselves honestly at war with the police. Have you never glanced from your "el" train into the reading room of a tramp lodging-house? Then you observed the insatiable interest with which the anti-social cohorts devour despatches from the field of glory. Some of them, to be sure, read the papers to make sure the papers don't mention their names. There is a species of clipping-bureau interest the other end to. But in the main, these curmudgeons are watching the progress of the war—here crime and justice still fighting it out. Sometimes I suspect that the swarming newspaper room in the Public Library owes its popularity to just such hunger for tidings of battle. Now not a few faint hearts exist among the lawless. It takes pluck to rob and kill—and keep it up. Whenever the police seem to be on top in the fray, hun- dreds of malefactors leave off their bolter sins for a season. They beg or pick pockets instead of holding up trains or looting houses. There is a less rigid professional decorum in the underworld than is commonly be- lieved. If pickpockets quit, as they do, when men put on overcoats, is it credible that they go to work. Non- sense! They adopt other branches of crime. Do highwaymen confine themselves to highway robbery? There aren't enough highway robbers in a year to support the highwaymen. What happens is this: Petty criminals—vagrants, sneak-thieves, "dips" and the like take to daring depredations, even to deeds of violence, when news from the front of grape-shot—or American procedure to the same effect—will turn them again into cringing churls, too glumous to risk their necks.

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1908

The Boston Public Library

A List of the Acquisitions During the Past Week

- ANTONY, C. M. Jeanne D'Arc, the Maid of France. 2448.44
- ATTON, H. and H. H. HOLLAND. The king's Customs. Maritime revenue and contraband trade in England, Scotland and Ireland. 6336.242as
- BAGBY, A. King and Queen County, Virginia. [Largely genealogical]. 2277.131
- BARTOW, E. Municipal Water Supplies of Illinois. 4466.263.536.7
- BAZIN, R. F. N. M. Le bled qui leve. [Roman.] 6336.143
- BOULGER, D. C. The Life of Sir Halliday Macarney, commander of Li Hung Chang's trained force in the Tientsin rebellion, 1900-251
- BOURGET, P. C. J. L'émigré. [Roman.] 6336.54
- BOWEN, E. W. Makers of American Literature. 4336.245
- BOWERMAN, E. The Acts of the Apostles. [In Vulgate and English.] With annotations by Mathene Cecilia. 2429.201
- BROWN, T. E. Poems. Selected by H. P. Brown and H. G. Dickinson. 4277.169
- COHEN, G. Geschichte der Inszenierung im geistlichen Schauspiel des Mittelalters in Frankreich. 4076.165
- CURZON, E. H. P. de. L'évolution lyrique au théâtre dans les différents pays. Table chronologique. 4042.133
- CUTTER, W. R. Editor. Historic Homes and Places, and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Middlesex County, Mass. 4 v. 2341.117
- DAWSON, L. H. Nicknames and pseudonyms, including Sobriquets. 2 v. 4418.27
- FISHER, S. G. The Struggle for American Independence. 2 v. 4418.27
- FORESTIER, G. Dans l'Ouest Canadien. La Pointe-aux-Rats. [Story of a modern French Colony in Canada.] 4336.218
- FOULMAN, E. S. Guess Work. 101 charades. 4066a.308
- FUNK, J. H. Fruits for Pennsylvania. 4569.38.152
- GAUTIER, O. Bienne Dolet. Vie—œuvre—critique—croquis. 2649.219
- GOETHE, J. W. von. Poetry and Truth from My Own Life. A revised translation by Alma Seitz Smith. 2 v. 2870a.178
- GOTTWALD, A. Bismarck's Humor. No. 6 in 4596.25.504
- GREEN, Olive, pseud. How to Cook Fish. 3698a.139
- GROS, R. and F. Dourmand. Au pays du drapeau. [Manners and Customs of the United States]. 2290a.127
- HAMILTON, C. M. Materials and Methods of Fiction. 4467.205
- HAITOG, P. J. and A. H. Langdon. The Writing of English. 21 edited. 2588.16
- HASSINGER, H. Geomorphologische Studien aus dem inneralpinen Wiener Becken und angrenzenden Gebieten. 4272.508
- HENCKEL, M. Lohette. Ein Roman aus der Göttinger Zeit. No. 1 in 4596.25.504
- HODGETTS, E. A. B. The Court of Russia in the Nineteenth Century. 2 v. 3964.270
- HOELSCHER, G. Landes- und Volkskunde Deutschlands. 7359a.345
- JACOBSEN, E. Sienische Meister des Trecento in der Gemälderkunst zu Siena. 3881.163
- JOB, H. K. The Sport of Bird Study. 3303.116
- JONES, H. S. The Roman Empire. B. C. 26. A. D. 476. [The Story of the Nations]. 457.55
- ROLLE, H. An Introduction to Electricity. 3964.192
- Lamartine, A. M. L. de. Le Prêtre de la Véritable "Voyage en Orient" d'après les manuscrits originaux de la Bibliothèque nationale. [Ed. par Christian Marchal]. 2611.173
- Lloyd, F. E. The Physiology of stomata. [Carnegie Institution of Washington. Publication.] 7910.182
- London Municipal Society. The Case Against Socialism. 3569a.233
- LOTHAR, R. Das Andre. Ein Akt. No. 5 in 4596.25.504
- McILVAINE, R. Memories of Three Score Years and Ten. 2446.165
- MACLEAR, A. B. Early New England Towns. 3353.116.29.50.1
- MATTER, P. Bismarck et son temps. 3 v. 2624.36
- MEDWALL, H. Nature (1888-1906). [Inter- lude. The Polar facsimile text]. 4570a.156
- MOLIERE. The Affected Misanthrope, Don Juan, Tartuffe. A new translation, the verse being for the first time rendered into English verse, by Curtis Hidden Page. 2703.72
- MOSENTHAL, S. H. RITTER von. Die holländischen Weiber von Windsor. Nach Shake- speares gleichnamigen Lustspiel gefächelt von Mosenthal (Wien 1905)—No. 2 in 4596.25.501
- MOSES, B. South America on the Eve of Emancipation. 4119.179
- MULLNER, J. Die Verfassung der österreichischen Kaiserin in den Wäldern 1841-2 bis zum Absterben. 4272.17
- MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Boston. Trustees. Communications to the Trustees regarding the new building. 4596.205
- MYER, A. W. The complete Lawn Tennis Player. 3915.249
- NOBINE, E. K. The Truth About Fort Arthur. 3915.249
- O'DONNELL, C. J. The Causes of Present Dis- content in India. 3915.275
- OSTERLUND, J. M. Vergleich der Methoden Kants und Hegels zur Grund ihrer Behand- lung der Kategorie der Quantität. 3995.362
- PASCAL, C. Poésies latines médiévales. 4038.84
- PRESBURY, F. Meeting Abroad (through Scot- land, Brittany, Touraine, England, Scotland, and Wales). 4276.29
- RADEMAKER, E. Kants Lehre vom inneren Sinn in der Kritik der reinen Vernunft. 3925.303
- ROBANY, J. The Modernist. 3469a.184
- ROBINSON, R. P. The Twentieth Century. Being a comparative study of the American people of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. 3547.269
- SALINIS, A. de. La "protestation française" sur la Côte des Balears. La campagne du "Sénat" (1890-1891). 3568.229
- SAVIGNY, A. and F. BOURNAND. Poétique. 2012.212
- SCHUMANN, E. (pseud. Jungmann). Wissen. Das Gedächtnis. Zwei Novellen. No. 1 in 4596.25.504
- SEUTILLANOE, A. G. Christ Among Men, or Characteristics of Jesus, as Seen in the Gospel. 3178.47
- SHAKESPEARE, W. The Tempest. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. [Folio edition]. 4369a.51
- The Tragedy of Othello, the Moore of Venice. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. [First folio edition]. 4369a.51
- The Winter's Tale. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. [First folio edition]. 4369a.51
- SHOEMAKER, M. M. Wanderlust in Teutonia. 2178.125
- SICKERT, B. Whistler [The Popular Library]. 4596.157
- SHOEMAKER, M. M. Wanderlust in Teutonia. 2178.125

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County, Mass. 4 vols. 1841-1844	254.111
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FORESTIER, G. Dans l'ouest Canadien. La Pointe-aux-Rats. History of a modern French Colony in Canada. 1 vol.	438.218
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GALTIER, O. Etienne Delet. Vie—œuvre—carrière—croquis	2640.219
GORTHE, J. W. von. Poetry and Truth from My Own Life. A revised translation by Minna Steele Smith. 2 v.	2879.178
GOTTWALD, A. Bismarck's Humor. No. 6 in 4895.50.504	
GREEN, Olive, pseud. How to Cook Fish.	569.38.152
GROS, R. and F. Dourand. Au pays du dollar. [Manners and Customs of the United States]	269.127
HAMILTON, C. M. Materials and Methods of Fiction	447.205
HARTOG, F. J. and A. H. Langdon. The Writing of English. 2d edition.	238.105
HASSINGER, H. Geomorphologische Studien aus dem inneralpinen Wiener Becken und seinem Hinterland	923.20.8
HENCKEL, M. Lolotte. Ein Roman aus der Götterwelt	364.270
HOLBERTS, E. A. B. The Court of Russia in the Nineteenth Century. 2 v.	364.270
HOELSCHER, G. Landes- und Volkskunde Palästinas	783.345
JACOBSEN, E. Siemische Meister des Trecento in der Gemäldergalerie zu Siena.	801.165
JOB, H. K. The Sport of Bird Study.	363.116
JONES, H. S. The Roman Empire. B. C. 25-A. D. 476. [The Story of the Nations]. 475.33	
KOLBE, B. An Introduction to Electricity.	364.102
Lamartine, A. M. L. de Prat de. Le véritable "Voyage en Orient" d'après les manuscrits originaux de la Bibliothèque nationale. [Ed. par Christian Marchal]	2671.173
Lloyd, P. E. The Physiology of Stomata. Carnegie Institution of Washington. Publication 1	510.152
London Municipal Society. The Case Against Socialism	369.253
LOTHAR, R. Das Andere. 2te Aufl.	369.253
McILWAIN, R. Memories of Three Score Years and Ten.	234.105
MACLEAR, A. B. Early New England Towns.	363.110.20 No.1
MATTER, P. Bismarck et son temps. 3 v.	254.36
MEDWALL, H. Nature (c. 1488-1500). Interlude. The Tudor facsimile texts.	470.126
MOLIERE, J. B. The Affected Misanthrope. Don Juan. Tartuffe. A new translation, the verse plays being for the first time rendered into English verse, by Curtis Hidden Page. 2 v.	270.72
MOSENTHAL, S. H. RITTER von. Die lastischen Weiber von Windor. Komischphantastische Oper von Otto Nicolai. Nach Shakespeare's gleichnamigen Lustspiel gedichtet von Mosenthal [Words only]—No. 2 in 4895.50.504	
MOSES, B. South America on the Eve of Emancipation	413.170
MUELLER, J. Die Verfassung der österreichischen Alpen in den Wintern 1841-3. Mit 1000-1	423.217
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Boston. Trustees. Communications to the Trustees [regarding the new building]	567.504
MYERS, A. W. The complete Lawn Tennis Player	468.205
NOJINE, E. K. The Truth About Port Arthur.	301.240
O'DONNELL, C. J. The Causes of Present Discontents in India	305.275
O'SULLIVAN, J. M. Vergleich der Methoden Kants und Hegels auf Grund ihrer Lehren über die Quantität	369.392
PASCAL, C. Poeta latina medievale. 493.84	
PRESBURY, F. Motoring Abroad through Normandy, Brittany, Touraine, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.	627.33
RADEMAKER, F. Kants Lehre vom inneren Sinn in der "Kritik der reinen Vernunft"	363.205
RICKARD, J. The Modernist.	369.184
ROBINSON, H. P. The Twentieth Century American. Being a comparative study of the peoples of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations.	307.205
SALINIS, A. de. Le protectorat français sur la Côte des Esclaves. La campagne du "Soleil" (1884-1891)	308.320
SAVINE, A. and F. ROBINAND. Pouquet, surintendant général des finances. 2015.225	
SCHIRMANN, S. (Sophie Jungmann). Wisel. Das Gelübde. Zwei Novellen. No. 1 in 4895.50.504	
SERTILLANGES, A. G. Christ Among Men, or Characteristics of Jesus, as Seen in the Gospel	3478.47
SHAKESPEARE, W. The Tempest. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. First folio edition.	456.33
—The Tragedy of Othello, the Moor of Venice. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. (First folio edition).	430.31
—The Winter's Tale. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. (First folio edition).	456.34
SHOEMAKER, M. M. Wanderings in Iran.	2178.125
SICKERT, R. Whistler. [The Popular Library of Art]	408.170
STAR, P. In Indian Mexico.	436.195
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA. Proceedings of the Fifth Anniversary of the Constitution of Iowa.	4372.180
STEWART, W. M. Reminiscences.	234.65
Taft, W. H. Present Day Problems. Address	240.203
TAYLOR, J. M. The Whitecraft Delusion in Colonial Connecticut. [The Grafton Historical Society]	439.323
ULDE, F. von. Uebe. Des Meisters Gemälde. Herausgegeben von H. H. L. von L. 1888.229	
VALANCE, A. Art in England During the Elizabethan and Stuart Periods.	3072.182
VALMIKI. The Hind of the East: a selection of legends drawn from Valmiki's Ramayana, by Frederick Macdonald	925.47
VIRGILIUS MARO, Publius. Plutome ornamenti complura scripturae specimen collata Valerius Marci opus. Gemälde Romanus. aut phototypice expressa consilio et operis curatorum G. H. V. V. 1860. 31.30.2	
WILSON, Woodrow. Constitutional Government in the United States.	432.235
WOLF, F. A. Prolegomena zu Homer. No. 4 in 4895.50.504	
WYSS, A. Ein deutscher Chineser. 1860. 2181.61	

BOOKS IN THE ALLEN A. BROWN COLLECTION

CLERICE, J. C. H. de. Opéra-bouffe. Partition chant et piano.	
LAGOANIER, O. de. Amour et sport. Opéra. Partition chant et piano.	
MARECHAL, C. H. Le lac des aulnes. Ballet-féerie. Partition piano seul.	
PIERRE, H. C. G. Raminho. Pièce. Partition piano seul.	
WEST, C. T. The mandarin. A celestial comic opera. [First score] 1880.	
ZICHY, G. Graf Nemo. Eine ungarische Oper. [Libretto only. In German.]	
—Nemo. Magyar Brídsim opera. [Piano and voice.]	

City Treasury Holds Millions Donated for Various Purposes

SOME TRUST FUNDS IN BOSTON'S CITY TREASURY

Ben Franklin Fund.....	\$408.36
Carnegie Gift (to duplicate Franklin's).....	408.36
David Sears Fund.....	347.826
Pemberton Fund.....	155.781
L. C. Burnham Fund.....	103.373
John Boylston Fund.....	34.401
Lucy Bullman Fund.....	31.364
Samuel Hooper Fund.....	7.000
Elisha Houdnow Fund.....	9.714
James Houlton Fund.....	6.935
James Hunt Fund.....	11,324
Moses.....	9.601
David Jeffries Fund.....	9.415
Jonathan Mason Fund.....	25.783
Nathaniel F. Thayer Fund.....	15.300
Charles E. French Fund.....	3.000
Archibald Babcock Fund.....	1,000
John E. Fitzgerald Fund.....	1,000
John F. Fitzgerald Fund.....	1,000

Few persons are aware that the city treasury of Boston at the present time contains \$3,433,992.91 in trust funds, which have been donated by public-spirited men and women for a variety of purposes for the benefit of its people.

The objects can be briefly classified as humanitarian and educational, although the bequests take a wide range in special provision for the poor and unfortunate and also include exclusive and novel ideas.

[illegible]

Franklin estimated that the fund would have reached \$1,000,000 by 1900, and that when 100-121 should be expended in "public works which may be judged of as general utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, sewerage, street pavements, or whatever buildings in the town more convenient to its people and render it agreeable to strangers resorting to the city for health or a temporary residence." The balance of 21-100 at the end of 1900, Franklin directed, should be put out as above described for another year, when it is to be divided betwixt the city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The First Period

The first period of 100 years for May 2, 1891, and the sum available for the use of Boston did not meet the expectations of Franklin owing to changed conditions that made it possible to secure the income that he had anticipated. The fact that at that time the disposal of the city of Boston was in the hands of the Board of Aldermen (the ministers) declining to act in the matter) decided to purchase a lot of land upon which a trade school was to be held, at the corner of Washington and Townsend streets in Roxbury. In view of criticism of the Board of Aldermen, to construct the school, the Supreme Court and the full bench held that "selection while in the presence of their duties as officers of the town," and that the Board of Aldermen were not acting as trustees of the town," and that they could not become the successors of the Board of Aldermen. The successors of the Franklin Franklin appoint

At a later period Judge ... in conjunction with the ministers of the three churches ... as managers of the fund. There have since been changes in the board, which today consists of the three ministers, George A. Hibbard, Mayor (ex-officio), Richard Olney, chairman; William Elliott, Nathan Matthews, Jr., Charles G. Glasgow, James J. Storow, secretary. Professor Swan of the Institute of Technology, the Hon. John A. Sullivan, Frank K. Foster.

~~Franklin Union~~

The newly appointed managers have their offices at the corner of Berkeley and Atlantic streets, the land being purchased for \$100,000. Upon this land a building is now being erected, and will soon be ready for use, known as the Franklin Union hall, contains a hall which will seat 1000 persons, and has 34 classes and six drawing rooms. The object of the institution is to afford people working at a trade opportunity to increase their knowledge and improve their conditions. The managers at the outset were troubled with a serious problem, which was solved by the following plan:

A moderate bequest of Samuel Dexter in 1811, for supplying firewood or coal to such objects of charity as are not supported in the almshouse, though sometimes relieved by the overseers of the poor, has now reached the amount of \$7,010.28.

Elisla Godnow was poor, sick and injured, outside of almshouses, and the owners of the poor can expend the income today of \$9,714.40 among such persons regardless of their religious faith or belief.

James Houlton of Brighton left two funds, now amounting to \$695.42 for the purpose of furnishing good and plentiful meals to the Protestant paupers of Brighton on Thanksgiving Day or other holidays; and for purchasing and distributing provisions among Protestant families, unmarried Protestant females and the poor of all religions and creeds a liberal share.

Moses Hunt took an especial interest in Charlestown, which was his home, and the income of \$11,324.43 is available for the relief and welfare of Protestant destitute residents of that part of Boston.

David Jeffries, treasurer of Boston, died in 1786. He provided for the purchase of tea and coffee, chocolate and sugar, for the refreshment of the persons who, in the providence of God, are or shall be obliged to take refuge in the almshouse, after having lived respectably but always giving preference to the poor. His fund is \$9,601.49.

Under the will of Jonathan Mason interest of a fund left by him was to be paid annually to the chaplains of the workhouse or almshouse. The fund now \$9,415.87, and the chaplains of the House of Correction and the almshouse at Long Island receive the income year.

The income of \$2,000 perpended from a fund given by Nathaniel Frederic Thayer for the benefit and support of Protestant widows and single women of Protestant faith, without distinction of color, preference always to be given to those who have been better days.

Dorchester and East Boston

The sum of \$250 left by Lieutenant-governor William Stoughton, who died in 1701, has now reached \$4,327.07, and the income is distributed to needy inhabitants of Dorchester.

East Boston widows are to receive a \$10,000 bequest of the late George Thorndike, the income to be used for the support of coal.

Since the City Hospital was established in 1886, it has received funds to the amount of \$179,425.11 for special uses and \$100,000 for the erection of a hospital building. Anna White Vose, since used for the erection of a hospital building, a sum of \$970.40 from Thomas T. Wyman, which has been used in building the hospital.

Lamont was a trustee of the City years, was a trustee of the City left \$150,000 to build and equip and \$62,258.98 has been expended purpose, leaving an unexpended interest of \$103,375.11.

including James Hall gave the income from his churches to the hospital. Jones Hall gave the income from his churches to the hospital. Jones Hall gave the income from his churches to the hospital.

Selected a
harp Ford,
Goodnow in South Boston, \$250
beds and \$1000 for books and
for convalescent patients; Eliza
enrich, \$500 for free beds;
Nichols, \$3000 for general use;
cross, \$500 to furnish clothing
patients; Mary G. Perkins, \$1
library and artificial limbs;
cal appliances; Mary Cousins,
for fruit and flowers to the
and sons-in-law to constitute a
Shuman, \$500 to the "Hettie
to be known as the "Hettie
Memorial Library Fund," t
Memorial shall be annually ex-

for best interests of library; Nathan A. Tufts, \$10.131.77 for books, etc., for Charlestown branch. The library also has a fund of \$5000 known as the "Twentieth Regiment Memorial Fund," for books of a military and patriotic character.

For June 1

If in future years the City Council of Boston shall fail to make an appropriation for the observance of the Seventeenth of June, the day will always be celebrated in Charlestown. Archibald Babcock, who died in 1862, left \$3000, the

income to be expended each year for music; and Jacob Foss stipulated that the income of \$2000 should be used for ringing the bells, firing salutes, music, or decorating the streets.

The fund of \$128,663.88; the Boston Firemen's Relief Fund has reached \$204,992.87; the Police Charitable Fund is \$207,550; and school funds amount to \$138,729.04.

The late Charles E. French, who recently died, left \$500, the income to be devoted to the care of the oldest and largest trees on Boston Common, to preserve them from the woodman's axe. No

part of the bequest has yet been used. Mr. French also left \$10,000 for the care of the Granary, King's Chapel, Boston Common and Copp's Hill burial grounds, and \$300 for repairs (but not improvements) in the old State House. "Should it ever be found necessary to relocate the structure (not by demolition or pulling apart, but by removing the structure on rollers) to Atlantic avenue or other locality, this fund to continue after such removal."

John E. Fitzgerald, a former fire commissioner, left a special fund of \$1000, the income to be used in buying a gold medal to be presented to the fireman, p

no, in the judgment of the fire commissioner, had performed the most meritorious act, and whose conduct has called

One of the latest public bequests was one of \$1000 by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, which has been accepted by the managers of the Franklin Fund under the following conditions:

1. It is to be invested and reinvested from time to time for 100 years in such investments as men of prudence, discretion and intelligence invest their own money, having due regard both for the safety and the probable

At the end of 100 years the fund then accumulated shall be expended by the [redacted] of the Franklin Fund or their

The fund shall be known as the Thomas F. Fitzgerald Fund," in honor of the father of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and the gift which shall come

The original \$1000 has been invested in the city of Boston 4 per cent bond.

Boston Transcript

The Boston Public Library

A List of the Acquisitions During the Pa
Week

[illegible]

oldest Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian churches, who were to loan upon certain stated conditions portions of the said fund at 5 per cent "to such young married artificers, under the age of 35 years, as have served an apprenticeship in said town; and faithfully fulfilled the conditions required in their indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character, from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond."

Franklin estimated that in 100 years the fund would have reached \$1,000,000, when 100-131 should be expended in "public works which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or a temporary residence."

The balance of \$1-100 at the end of 100 years, Franklin directed, should be let out as above described for another 100 years, when it is to be divided between the city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The First Period

The first period of 100 years expired on May 2, 1891, and the sum available for the use of Boston did not meet the expectations of Franklin owing to changed conditions that made it possible to secure the income that he had anticipated. The sum at that time at the disposal of the city of Boston was \$329,300.48, and the Board of Aldermen (the ministers declining to act in the matter) decided to purchase a lot of land upon which a trade school was to be erected, at the corner of Washington and Tawassend streets in Roxbury. In view of criticisms of the Board of Aldermen, Mayor Collins asked the Supreme Court to construe the will of Franklin and the full bench held that "Selectmen while in the performance of their duties as managers were not acting as public officers of the town," and that the Board of Aldermen did not become their successors as managers of the Franklin fund.

At a later period Judge Loring appointed nine persons to act in conjunction with the ministers of the three churches as managers of the fund. There have since been changes in the board, which today consists of the three ministers, George A. Hibbard, Mayor (ex-officio); Richard Olney, chairman; William Endicott, Nathan Matthews, Jr., Charles T. Gallagher, James J. Storrow, secretary; Professor Swain of the Institute of Technology, the Hon. John A. Sullivan and Frank K. Foster.

The Franklin Union

The newly appointed managers selected a site at the corner of Berkeley and Appleton streets, the land being purchased for \$100,000. Upon this land a building has been erected, and will soon be ready for use, known as the Franklin Union. It contains a hall which will seat 1,000 persons, and has six classes and six draughting rooms. The object of the institution will be to afford people working at a trade an opportunity to increase their knowledge and improve their conditions.

The managers at the outset were confronted with a serious problem. While there was sufficient money to provide a suitable building, yet the balance remaining on hand when it was completed would not furnish enough income to maintain it. The existing conditions were brought to the attention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who sent a check for \$408,206.48, which duplicated the amount the board of managers had on hand when work was begun. This generous gift of Mr. Carnegie insures the perpetuation of the Franklin Union and carries out the desires of Franklin.

The early settlers of Boston and of towns which have since become a part of that municipality, were solicitous as to the care of deserving poor, and many bequests were made for their relief. The amount from which the income is annually expended is today \$831,479.66.

Bequests for the Poor

John Boylston, who died in London in 1705, was one of the large contributors to the fund, and on Jan. 31, 1805 \$31,401.72 was the amount which stands to his credit. This sum is to be paid to "poor and decayed householders of the town of Boston, not under 50 years of age, persons of good character, and reduced by the act of Providence, not by indolence, extravagance or other vice." Another was for the "nurture and instruction of poor orphans and deserted children of the town of Boston, until 14 years of age." This fund at the present time is \$160,453.23, and is seldom drawn upon.

On Jan. 9, 1832, Lucy Bullman, after giving a life interest to certain persons, directed that upon their death their estate should be given to the city of Boston for the use of the poor. The property, valued at about \$10,000, came into the possession of the city of Boston in 1872, and, with accumulations, now amounts to \$21,364.61.

The largest amount available for the poor, given by one person, is \$267,826.32, and was the gift of David Sears. Under the terms of his will the overseers of the poor have a wide latitude in its distribution.

What is known as the "Pemberton fund" takes its name from Benjamin Pemberton, who died in 1872. The other contributors have been "A. B." Daniel Oliver, Margaret Blackadon, Alice Quirk, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. H. Driscoll, William Reed, Samuel Elliot, John Coffin Jones, Mary Belknap, "A Citizen of Boston," "Anonymous," Dr. Harriott E. Hunt, George Higginson, Walter E. Hawes, William B. Spooner, Maria Goddard, Rebecca Goddard and Richard C. Humphreys. Their combined donations amount to \$35,731.14, and the income is expended for the general relief of the poor.

Moses Hunt took an especial interest in Charlestown, which was his home, and the income of \$11,324.43 is available for the relief and welfare of Protestant destitute residents of that part of Boston. David Jeffries, treasurer of the town of Boston, died in 1734. He provided for the purchase of tea and coffee, chocolate and sugar, for the refreshment of those persons who, in the providence of God, are or shall be obliged to take refuge in the almshouse, after having lived respectably, but always giving preference to the pious poor. That fund is \$9,601.49.

Under the will of Jonathan Mason the interest of a fund left by him was to be paid annually to the chaplain of the workhouse or almshouse. The fund is now \$9,415.87, and the chaplains of the House of Correction and the almshouse at Long Island receive the income each year.

The income of \$25,783.87 is annually expended from a fund given by Nathaniel Frederic Thayer for the benefit and use of Protestant widows and single women, without distinction of color, preference always to be given to those who have been better days.

Dorchester and East Boston

The sum of \$250 left by Lieutenant-Governor William Stoughton, who died July 7, 1701, has now reached \$4,327.07, and the income is distributed to needy inhabitants of Dorchester.

East Boston widows are benefited by a \$10,000 bequest of the late George L. Thorndike, the income to be used for the purchase of coal.

Since the City Hospital was established it has received funds to the amount of \$179,423.11 for special uses and \$100,000 from Anna White Vose, since used for the erection of a hospital building, and \$119,970.40 from Thomas T. Wyman, which amount has been used in building a kitchen at the City Hospital and the present Relief station in Haymarket square. Lamont G. Burnham, who for several years was a trustee of the City Hospital, left \$150,000 to build and equip a ward, and \$22,583.98 has been expended for that purpose, leaving an unexpended balance, including interest, of \$108,375.11.

Jonas Ball gave the income of \$1000 to furnish clothing to indigent persons when leaving the hospital; William Townsend Thorndike, \$1000 for prizes semi-annually to surgical house officers who administer to surgical and humane manner; Martha Howard Thurston Carter, \$2000 for books for nurses; Dr. David W. Cheever, \$3000 for a pocket case of surgical instruments to each house surgeon when his time expires; Silas Durkee, \$15,000, and Daniel Sharp Ford, \$6000 for general uses; Ellisha Goodnow of South Boston, \$25,000 for free beds and \$1000 for books and pamphlets; Ellen L. Hem for convalescent patients; Ellen L. Nichols, \$2000 for general uses; Otis Northcross, \$2000 to furnish clothing to indigent patients; Mary G. artificial limbs and surgical appliances; Mary Louisa Shaw, \$2000 for fruit and flowers; the daughters, sons and sons-in-law of the late Mrs. Abraham Shuman, \$2000 to constitute a special fund to be known as the "Hettie Long Shuman Memorial Library Fund," the income of which shall be annually expended in perpetuity by the trustees for new books for the use of hospital patients, and for the replacement of volumes that have been damaged, lost or destroyed; Anna E. Taggart, \$11,465.35, which has been expended at her request toward establishing an emergency hospital in East Boston. On Aug. 23, 1898, the trustees received a check of "E. S. C." for \$1000, which has been expended for screens in accordance with the wishes of the donor. A bequest of \$250 from Morris Louis has been applied to the purchase of furniture.

The public library has received gifts to the amount of \$122,254.42, the income of which is expended annually. Miss Victoria Thomas contributed \$10,000 for valuable rare editions of the writings of either in verse or prose, known as the "Longfellow Memorial Collection"; Joshua Bates in 1853 gave \$50,000 for the purchase of books of permanent value and chase of books of permanent value; John P. Bigelow, former Mayor of Boston, \$10,000 for the purchase of books; Robert Charles Billings, \$100,000 for the purchase of books; J. Ingorsoll Bowditch, \$10,000 for books of permanent value and authority in mathematics and astronomy; the Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, \$1000 for general uses; Joseph H. Center, \$23,260.55 for purchase of books and other additions to the library; friends of Henry Sargent Codman, \$2864.41 for books upon landscape gardening; Abram E. Cutter, \$4000 for books and binding; Daniel Sharp Ford, \$6000 for general uses; Franklin Club, \$1000 for books of special interest to young men; Dr. Samuel A. Green, former Mayor of Boston, \$2000 for books relating to American history; Charlotte Harris, \$10,000 for Charlestown branch for books published before 1800; Thomas B. Harris, \$1000 for Charlestown branch; Abbott Lawrence, \$10,000 for books of permanent value; Edward Lawrence, \$500 for reference books in Charlestown; Elizabeth Lewis, \$2000 for old and rare books; Charley Greely Boylston, \$500 for books at the West End branch; Charles Mead, \$2500 for the benefit of the South Boston branch; John Boyle O'Reilly, \$1000 for purchase of books; Jonathan Phillips, former Mayor of Boston, \$10,000 for books and \$20,000 for maintenance of a free public library; Henry L. Pierce, former Mayor of Boston, \$10,000 for general uses; Arthur Schofield, \$61,800 for books of permanent value; George Ticknor, \$4000 and all his books and manuscripts in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, about 6000 volumes; William C. Todd, \$60,000, the income to be at least \$2000 a year, to be expended for newspapers of this and other countries; Mary F. Townsend, \$10,000, to be expended for Treadwell, \$10,000, to be expended

Congregational Church. Condensed history and manual. 1894.....	3548.187
BRITISH MUSEUM. Library. Catalogues. Catalogue of the pamphlets, books, newspapers, and manuscripts relating to the Civil War, the Commonwealth and Restoration, collected by George Thomaston, 1640-1661.....	2131.20
BROWNING, R. Stratford. Edited by H. B. George.....	504.135
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DOMINOWSKI, E. VON GRUNE. BRUCHE. Skizzen aus dem Jagerleben. (Universal-Bibliothek, 4083.) No. 3 in.....	4806.50504
DRESSER, H. W. The Philosophy of the Spirit.....	3587.157
DRIALUT, J. E. La Question d'Extreme-Orient.....	3010.223
EDES, R. T. Parson Gay's Three Sermons; or, Saint Sacrament. (A story of the French and Indian War).....	2408.205
ELWANG, W. W. The Social Functions of Religious Belief. (University of Missouri studies. Social science series. Vol. 2, No. 1).....	4450.224.2 No. 1
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GANZ, H. F. W. Practical Hints on Model-ling, Design and Mural Decoration.....	388.116
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JONES, A. J. The continuation school in the United States. (United States Bureau of Education. Bulletin. No. 1, 1901).....	7506.65.1007.No. 1
KEMP, O. Wilderness Homes. A book of the log cabin.....	8000.44
KENT, C. F. The Heroes and Crimes of Early Hebrew History.....	2306.43
LANGLOIS, C. Y. La vie en France au moyen age.....	4600.70
LARARD, C. E., and H. A. Golding. Practical Calculations for Engineers.....	4017.174
LESDAIN, J. Conte de. From Pekin to Sikkin Through the Ordo, the Gobi Desert, and Tibet.....	3045.277
LORD, E. W. An Intermediate Course in English. (Porto Rico. Department of Education.).....	3200.322
Lessons in English. (Porto Rico. Department of Education).....	3503.322
Pedagogia Fundamentals.....	3309.319
MALLALIEU, W. F. Bishop. The Fullness of the Blessing of the Gospel of Christ.....	3447.591
The Why, When and How of Revivals. (1901).....	3447.593
Words of cheer and comfort.....	3447.592
MANCHESTER, A. L. Twelve Lessons in the Fundamentals of Voice Production. (The Music Students Library).....	4047.274
MARKHAM, Sir C. R. King Edward VI.....	2500.229
MARS, G. C. The Interpretation of Life in which is shown the relation of modern culture to Christian Science.....	3485.188
MORNET, D. Le sentiment de la nature en France de J. J. Rousseau a Bernardin de Saint-Pierre.....	4250.284
MORRISON, G. A. Jr. History of Saint Andrew's Society of New York, 1756-1800.....	4478.442
New York City. Commission for the improvement of a review of the work from Jan. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1907, including plans and the work of construction of the new Croton Aqueduct.....	6940.7
NUN, A. of Tyburn Convent, pseud. The Story of Blessed Thomas More. (The St. Nicholas Series).....	5507.24
PAULSEN, F. German Education. Past and Present. Translated by T. Lorenz.....	3506.157
PHILLIPS, A. M. Los Angeles. A guidebook.....	4479.291
PORTER, J. A. Porter Pedigree, being an account of the ancestry and Descendants of Samuel and Martha (Perley) Porter of Chester, N. H., who were descendants of John Porter, of Salem, Mass., and of Allan Perley, of Ipswich, Mass.....	4031.159
RHEAD, L. J. The Book of Fish and Fishing.....	409.360
ROBERTS, C. G. D. The House in the Water. A book of animal stories.....	3893.209
SCHMIDT, J. W. R. Fakire and Fakirism in alien and modern India. Yoga-shrine and Yoga-praxis.....	7602.44
SHARPS, M. R. L. Six Hundred Recipes for Festive Dishes.....	3007.125
SIDGWICK, C. Home Life in Germany.....	2568.18
SILVER, A. P. Farm-Cottage Camp and Canoe in Maritime Canada.....	4460.280
SLUTTERMAN, T. R. L. editor. Old Dutch Interiors. Part 1-6.....	346.157.6
VINOGRADOV, P. G. English Society in the Seventeenth Century.....	2500.29
VIVIAN, F. A Dictionary of Literary Terms.....	2500.62
WARE, R. D. In the Woods and on the shore.....	4005.228
WHITCOMB, R. Comrades Courageous. A (fictional) story of two youths and the "Big Earthquake".....	4206.267
WINTHROP, J. First Governor of Massachusetts. "History of New England" 1630-1649. Edited by J. K. Hosmer, 2 v. Original narrative of early American history.....	2319.125
WOMAN'S CLUB. Charlotte, N. C. Woman's Club Cook Book of Southern recipes.....	3000.112
WOOD, Henry. The New Old Healing.....	7605.79

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF MUSIC

Volume One, Part Two of the Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Music, containing pages 145 to 288, large quarto size covering the alphabet from Dooey to Concertos, has just been published by the Library; each part for sale at one dollar and by mail at one dollar and thirteen cents.

This catalogue is arranged in dictionary form and entry is made, not only under the names of composers and authors, but under title, subject and musical form, as well.

GRIFFIN SUCCEEDS
TO SPOFFORD'S POSITION

Was Formerly Connected With Boston Public Library, but Is Best Known by Washington Bibliography.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The librarian of congress today announced the appointment of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin to the position of chief assistant librarian, made vacant by the death of Dr. Alnsworth R. Spofford.

Mr. Griffin has been connected with the library profession nearly 40 years, and has served as a member of the staff of the library of congress for 11 years. Since 1900 he has held the important position of chief bibliographer. His previous notable service had been in the Boston public and the Lenox libraries.

He is widely known as the author of a volume of important bibliographic works. Aside from these published by the library of congress may be mentioned his catalogue of the Washington collection of the Boston Athenaeum, 1886, and his bibliography of American historical societies, 1907.

Mr. Griffin is now abroad upon business of the library. His return is expected early in September.

FORMER BOSTON MAN
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin
Takes Spofford's Place in
Library of Congress.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The librarian of congress today announced the appointment of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin to the position of chief assistant librarian, made vacant by the death of Dr. Alnsworth R. Spofford.

Mr. Griffin has been connected with the library profession for nearly forty years and has served as a member of the staff of the library of congress for eleven years. Since 1900 he has held the important position of chief bibliographer. His previous notable service had been in the Boston Public and the Lenox libraries.

He is widely known as the author of a volume of important bibliographic works. Aside from those published by the library of congress may be mentioned his catalogue of the Washington collection of the Boston Athenaeum, 1886, and his bibliography of American historical societies, 1907.

Mr. Griffin is now abroad upon business of the library. His return is expected early in September.

TO SUCCEED DR. SPOFFORD
As Chief Assistant Librarian
Mr. Griffin, Chief Assistant Librarian
of Congressional Library.

Washington, August 31.—The Librarian of Congress today announced the appointment of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin to the position of chief assistant librarian, made vacant by the death of Dr. Alnsworth R. Spofford.

Mr. Griffin has been connected with the library profession for nearly 40 years and has served as a member of the staff of the Library of Congress for 11 years. Since 1900 he has held the important position of chief bibliographer, in charge of the more elaborate research undertaken by the Library of Congress, and the compilation of lists of references which the library issues upon current public questions. In particular those questions receiving the attention of Congress. His previous notable service had been in the Boston Public and the Lenox Libraries.

Mr. Griffin is one of the foremost bibliographers in this country. He is widely known as the author of a number of important bibliographic works. Aside from those published by the Library of Congress may be mentioned his catalogue of the Washington collection of the Boston Athenaeum, 1887, and his bibliography of American historical societies, 1907.

Mr. Griffin is now abroad upon business of the library. His return is expected early in September.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908

The appointment of Mr. Appleton P. C. Griffin, formerly of the Boston Public Library, but for the last eleven years connected with the Library of Congress, to the position made vacant by the death of Alnsworth R. Spofford is a merited recognition of long and useful services. Mr. Griffin, as chief bibliographer of the National Library, has edited a series of bibliographies covering all questions of the day as they have arisen, an undertaking which has brought the resources of the book world into closer touch with current affairs than had before been possible.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition, First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1908.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT.

Delivery Station at South Station.

To the Editor of the People's Column—I wish as one of your readers to endorse the stand taken in your recent editorial in regard to making the public library of more use to business men, who certainly provide the funds to run it. I live in Dorchester a long way from the delivery station there, my wife is from Lowell and can't go for me. The nearest delivery station to the South station, which I use, is the old church on Shawmut st., near East Brookline st., or the branch library on Green st. West End. The one on Broadway extension is closed when I can get to it and it is quite a ways out, anyway.

Some time ago I wrote a letter to you which you not only published but commented on editorially in a favorable way, asking if we couldn't have a delivery station at or near the South station. It would be a great convenience to those leaving the city in that way to be able to leave books and cards in the morning and get them in the late afternoon. I trust that the trustees will consider this matter and that favorable action may follow.

Frank H. Rollins.
Boston.

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIV, NO. 65.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1908.

PRAISES CITY LIBRARY.

Prof. Grampini of Rome Calls It One
of the Best in the World.

Boston's Public Library is one of the best in the world, according to Prof. Ottavio Grampini, for 17 years librarian of the Victor Emmanuel Library at Rome. Prof. Grampini sailed for home yesterday on the Romanic, after spending two months with relatives of his wife at Portsmouth, N. H.

"Everything about the Boston library is mechanically perfect," said the professor. "It is easy to get a book because the catalogue arrangement is superb and the building so admirably arranged. Our library at Rome is old and filled with a tangle of corridors. We are behind Boston in every respect, but are constantly improving and developing methods."

"The library in Rome is overrun with loafers who congregate in winter to get warm and in summer to keep cool. Perhaps there are 500 daily borrowers. Many of our books are ruined by the habit of scribbling notes all over their pages. If an Italian finds a sentiment that does not suit him, he writes his own views in the margin or even across the offending paragraph."

The Romanic was delayed 15 minutes in sailing by the large amount of steamer baggage that arrived at the last moment. Fully 20 families were taking all their household effects, and the space occupied by that class of freight encroached on the regular cargo accommodations.

APPLETON GRIFFIN SUCCEEDS
ASST. LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The Librarian of Congress today announced the appointment of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin to the position of chief assistant librarian, made vacant by the death of Dr. Alnsworth R. Spofford.

Mr. Griffin has been connected with the library profession for nearly 40 years and has served as a member of the staff of the library of congress for 11 years.

Since 1900 he has held the important position of chief bibliographer. His previous notable service had been in the Boston Public and the Lenox libraries.

GRAMPINI LAUDS
BOSTON LIBRARY

Professor Ottavio Grampini, librarian of the Victor Emmanuel Library at Rome, who for the past two months has been spending his vacation with the relatives of Mrs. Grampini in Portsmouth, N. H., before sailing for Italy, paid a glowing tribute to the Boston Public Library.

M. Grampini, in an interview with a Post reporter, said:

"I regret that the public reading rooms in my own city are not put to the use for which they were intended. On the contrary, they are used more as a place where the ordinary loafer can keep cool in summer and warm in winter. We allow all to enter who come into our building, just as is done in Boston, but after getting into our building the majority of the patrons of the Roman library lounge about and finally fall asleep."

"Not so with the Boston Public Library."

library, for, from my own observation, I notice that the young people as well as the more mature citizens came there for the sole purpose of reading.

"I think that the system in the Boston Public Library is a most perfect one. The holder of a card not only gets the book that he wants, but he gets it in such a short time after he has placed his application that, taken all in all, I think that the idea is one that cannot be improved upon."

"Many of our borrowers have a habit of putting their own ideas on the margin of the books that they read. It is very evident that if even 10 men scribble on the outside or the margin of a borrowed book it will take but a short time for that book to be in such a shape that it is only fit for the waste basket."

"Of course, an Italian will only write in a book when he finds that a certain passage does not coincide with his views, and in a great many cases the up-to-date novel does not seem to carry out the ideas of the ordinary Italian."

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian at the public library, said: "Mr. Grampini was certainly correct when he said that Boston leads every city in the universe in the matter of public libraries. We not only have the best-equipped reading room, but our class of readers far exceeds those of any other country."

"Bostonians come into our reading rooms not to sleep or while away the time; their idea is to add to their stock of knowledge."

"We do not take in here the lower class of fiction, and the best reason for this lies in the fact that we have no calls for such works."

September 5, 1908

Boston's Foremost Position

Its Per Capita Tax Is, Naturally, the Highest in the State—Newton Next
Boston's receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1907, are shown by the following table:

RECEIPTS, CLASSIFIED BY SOURCES

Receipts from revenue.....	\$20,406,482.60
Taxes.....	\$20,402,756.28
Licenses.....	1,944,501.00
Soldiers' benefit.....	10,415.88
Equipment, etc.....	1,944,147.18
Municipal industries.....	3,337,458.00
Cemeteries.....	2,388.40
Receipts from operating accounts.....	651,295.30
Receipts from municipal indebtedness.....	11,522,500.00
Receipts from sinking fund account.....	3,660,750.00
Receipts from trust funds and bequests.....	85,508.28
Receipts on temporary accounts.....	1,418,773.31
Total receipts.....	\$43,745,370.49
Balance on hand beginning of year.....	2,810,507.40
Grand total.....	\$46,555,877.52
PAYMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY OBJECTS	
Payments from revenue.....	\$26,888,758.32
Taxes.....	\$1,290,175.00
Licenses.....	258,353.00
Soldiers' benefit.....	143.72
Equipment.....	257,429.88
Notes and bonds.....	10,749,972.00
Bonds and notes from tax levy.....	2,084,324.07
Sinking fund from tax levy.....	3,131,922.00
Municipal industries.....	93,940.38
Cemeteries.....	6,382,953.00
Payments from municipal indebtedness.....	6,250,750.00
Payments from trust funds and bequests.....	27,768.60
Payments on temporary accounts.....	1,155,617.49

Chelsea and Woburn; the least expensively, beginning with the lowest and working up, Chicopee, Northampton, North Adams, Taunton, Lawrence, Newburyport, Fitchburg, Fall River, New Bedford and Pittsfield. It would be unfair, however, from these statistics alone, to infer that any of these cities are well or poorly managed, as the general factor enter into the general situation to make any one set of figures determinative. Comparison of a city's record for five or ten years might yield some useful revelations.

GOVT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Subdivision of general administration expenses, on the percentage basis, gives another opportunity to compare Boston's municipal administration of 1907 with the average for the 33 cities:

Object of Expense.	Boston.	Average.
Legislative	8.50	8.07
Executive	4.00	4.49
Financial	32.23	32.05
Other general departments.	17.23	20.14
City Hall and other property		
not classified	19.19	17.50
Election and registration	15.50	12.70
Printing and stationery	2.04	3.35
	0.41	3.90

Boston's proportion is higher than the average in four of the eight classifications, but there is not one of them in which it is not exceeded by one or more individual cities. The legislative expense of Cambridge was \$888; but this is the only city

bridge was \$8.88, but with a like expense as high as Boston's. Boston's executive departments, including the mayor's office, cost \$4 out of every \$100 paid for general administration, but in every other city in the State except Lowell, Lawrence, Holyoke, Malden, Chelsea,

Quincy, Pittsfield, Melrose and Woburn the proportion was higher. Haverhill's soared to \$10.79. Waltham came next with \$7.11 and Springfield was third with \$7.00. Boston's election expenses included the police registration, but they used up only \$15.33.

of the \$100, to \$20.65 for Lawrence, \$10.00 for Lowell and \$12.85 for Gloucester. The range of relative expense for the financial departments of the cities runs from \$17.3 for Chicopee to \$47.99 for Springfield, and with more cities over the \$30 mark than

"The Automobile Club of Hartford drawn attention to the fact that a great many cars from other States are passing through the State of Connecticut at a rate much above the legal limit."

of speed very much above the limit. The Commission with the mistaken idea that the Connecticut law allows them unusual privileges in the matter of speed. The Connecticut law is a most liberal one, but its enforcement in its present form is threatening the violation of its provisions, by the States.

unless the violator is a driver from other States, principally by drivers from other States, be stopped. Members of the club are requested to cooperate with the Connecticut State Police in stopping speed motorists by keeping within the speed regulations and driving at all times with regard to public safety."

Yesterday's Baseball Games
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Boston 7, Philadelphia 1 (first game).



Yesterday's Baseball Games
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia 1 (first game).

Boston 7, Philadelphia 1 (Final)

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1908

The Boston Public Library

A List of the Acquisitions During the Past Week

[illegible]

LITTLE
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The average marginal annotator was drawn to the life in a picture of Thackeray representing Jones at club reading and disagreeing with certain statements or methods of expression of the novelist. This picture is on an early page of "Vivian Fair." We all know this Jones as the eternal type of the "wise man" whose platitudinous thought is to be found on the margins of books in libraries. But what would not we give for Disraeli's notes penciled in a volume of Gladstone's country works; notes by Mr. Long on Roosevelt's books on hunting and adventure; or Mr. Meredith's corrections on a novel by Mr. Hall Caine? Marie Corelli?

[illegible][illegible]

DRUELL, I. Concert für die Violon-
 cellen des Orchestres. Für Violon-
 cellenbegleitung. 1880.
 BUYS, J. H. Konzert für Klavier
 und Begleitung. Partitur. (189-7)
 ISOUARD, N. Die Hasen in der
 Singspiel. Klavierauszug (mit Text)
 JENSEN, G. Trio für Klavier, Violon-
 cell und Bass (Partitur und Stimmen)
 LINCKE, P. Freulein Loreley. Op-
 erauszug mit Text. 1900.
 — Frau Luna. Operette. Klavier-
 — Text. 1901.
 RATH, F. von. Klavierkonzert (mit
 Begleitung). Partitur. 1901.
 SKIRIABIN, A. Le poème de l'
 — — — — — Partitur.

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BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIV., NO. 84.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1908.

INCREASED USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

New Reading Rooms and
Branches—Books Now
Number 922,348.

A large increase in the use of the Boston Public Library during the year ended Jan. 31, is shown by the 56th annual report of the trustees, issued today. The report says in substance:

The Boston Public Library is not a single isolated collection of books. It is a system of libraries, including not only a central library in Copley square, but also 28 branches and reading rooms in different parts of the city, and the trustees are regularly delivering books to these, to 46 engine houses, 31 institutions, and to 108 public and parochial schools. Thus they supply books free of charge over an area of 43 square miles.

The expense of maintenance for the year, including expenditures of all kinds, was \$341,750.56, of which \$25,000 was provided by the city appropriation.

A new reading room was opened during the year, at 1518 Tremont street; a reading room at 322 Neponset avenue was substituted for a shop station formerly maintained in that district; the Mattapan reading room was transferred to a new location nearer the center of population in that district, and the Uphams Corner reading room was made a branch library.

The number of volumes of English prose fiction purchased during the year was 1,024, costing \$175. Replacements of fiction worn out required \$123 volumes.

The total number of volumes received by gift and purchase, including replacements, was 40,742, an increase of 3,290 as compared with the previous year. The net increase in volumes was 18,999, the total number in the library system being 922,348.

There were 15,379 books issued directly from the children's department of the central library, as against 51,373 the year previous, and 20,654 were sent through the branch department from the children's room as against 17,302 in 1906.

Boston Record
September 22, 1908

The Boston library trustees announce that they have never exceeded their appropriation. That's bookkeeping.

Boston Record
September 24, 1908

It appears that 1,046,023 of the 1,529,111 books taken from the Boston public library for home use during the last year were distributed through branches. The suburbanite reads more than the city man, having less to occupy his time.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIV., NO. 85.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1908.

LIBRARY WIDELY USED.
New Reading Rooms and Branches
Increase Its Field.

A large increase in the use of the Boston Public Library during the year ended Jan. 31, is shown by the 56th annual report of the trustees, issued yesterday. The report says in substance:

The Boston Public Library is not a single isolated collection of books. It is a system of libraries, including not only a central library in Copley square, but also 28 branches and reading rooms in different parts of the city, and the trustees are regularly delivering books to these, to 46 engine houses, 31 institutions, and to 108 public and parochial schools. Thus they supply books free of charge over an area of 43 square miles.

The expense of maintenance for the year, including expenditures of all kinds, was \$341,750.56, of which \$25,000 was provided by the city appropriation.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1908

REQUESTS TO THE CITY

The civic spirit of the late George F. Parkman inspired him to leave a large bequest to the city of Boston for the improvement, maintenance and development of its parks. The exact amount of this bequest is yet to be determined, but it is a fair presumption that the sum available for the acceptance of the city will be so large as to make it conspicuous among its benefactions. Mr. Parkman's benevolence was plainly inspired by a recognition of both the "practical" and the aesthetic value of parks so kept as to be breathing spaces or temporary sanatoriums of a great city, and at the same time means of cultivating the public's taste. It was the thought of a man of culture, who would broaden the culture of the community.

Whatever amount the city may ultimately receive, or from which it may derive an income, it will make an important contribution to the municipal resources for civic improvement. These resources embraced in the various "trust funds" under the city's directions are more extensive than is generally supposed. At the date of the latest auditor's report their aggregate was \$3,433,992.91. Of this amount almost a quarter was made up of a large number of funds and charitable donations grouped under the caption of "Overseers of the Poor." The total of the "Franklin" benefits, including the principal fund, the accumulation, the Franklin Union, etc., was very nearly \$900,000. Many of the contributions to the charity funds date far back in the history of Boston, sometimes traceable for more than two centuries, and the great total is largely due to the compounding of interest by reinvestment under careful administration. The two great items to which we have referred, which together constitute more than half the city's trust funds, date from the impulses of individuals who in many instances are now historical figures, the Franklin fund being in particular almost monumental of social and economic conditions and thought of ancestors who, while not so long gone as nations' lives are reckoned, are beginning to seem remote. From time to time in recent years the city has received large gifts to be devoted to specific purposes, with their disposition and application carefully guarded. Conspicuous among these are bequests of Lamont G. Burnham of \$150,000 to the City Hospital, of which over \$100,000 remains unexpended and at the disposal of the trustees, and of Robert Charles Billings, \$100,000 to the Public Library, to be used for the purchase of books.

Relatively to other directions public bequests noteworthy for their amounts to cities as municipalities are not so common in our days as they were a few decades ago. Colleges, art museums, technical schools, hospitals under corporate direction will be found to receive larger endowments from the benevolent than those agencies of civic development that are or are liable to come within political influences. Somewhat this tendency may be due to the aesthetic, educational, and humanitarian development attracting the attention of rich men who would see its advantages greatly widened in the community, but the circumstance that many of the early funds whose natural increase has made them notable today were confided with few restrictions to the judgment of city or town fathers, would indicate that their founders were free from the disquieting suggestions which now divert contributions to corporate institutions. Our municipal government in this country, so often but assemblages of retail politicians, and so frequently suspected of "graft," as a system is responsible for its rejection as an agency of private munificence for the public good. A city government that is cleanly and lives cleanly may hope and expect that benevolent wealth will recognize its fitness to be guardian and trustee. If Boston in the last two decades had been uniformly blessed by municipal administrations as trustworthy as those of its earlier days, might we not have expected to see duplications of such benefactions as that of David Sears, or even another fund similar to that of Franklin in inspiration, enrich the future of our city?

Boston Traveler
September 23, 1908

BOOK HABIT GETS A BETTER HOLD

The report just issued by the trustees of the Boston Public Library—the 56th annual report—shows that the books of the institution were more widely used during the year ending Jan. 31 than during any previous year. The report says in substance: The Boston Public Library is not a single isolated collection of books. It is a system of libraries, including not only the central library in Copley square, but also 28 branches and reading rooms in different parts of the city, and the trustees are regularly delivering books to these, to 46 engine houses, 31 institutions, and to 108 public and parochial schools. Thus they supply books free of charge over an area of 43 square miles.

The expense of maintenance for the year, including expenditures of all kinds, was \$341,750.56, of which \$25,000 was provided by the city appropriation.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIV., NO. 85.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1908.

It appears from the latest report of the trustees of our Public Library that of the 1,529,111 books taken out for home use the past year no less than 1,046,023 were distributed through the branch libraries. It is only natural that this should be so. All the same it is interesting as demonstrating the public's appreciation of the branch department.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1875

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1908

As it cost \$24.75 to run the Boston public library last year, and the circulation of books for home use was 1,529,111 volumes, the cost per volume taken home to read was obviously something more than 29 cents. The Boston public library is a great institution, and it is doing valuable work, but the home-use circulation ought to be vastly greater than it is.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1875

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1908

ANNUAL LIBRARY REPORT.

Expenditures \$341,750 and Increase
in Volumes 18,999—Books Now
Number Close to 1,000,000.

The Boston public library, with its central library in Copley square and its system of 28 branches and reading rooms, and its regular delivery of books to 46 engine houses, 31 institutions, and 108 public and parochial schools, has just issued its annual report, through the trustees.

It contains much interesting and significant information. The total expenditures for the year were \$341,750.56, of which the city provided \$25,000. The system represents the equivalent of \$5,000,000; the corporation holds \$12,234 in invested trust funds. During the year 1,024 volumes of English prose fiction were bought; 812 worn-out volumes of fiction were replaced. The total number of volumes received by gift and purchase, including replacements, was 40,742; the net increase in volume was 18,999, the total number in the library system now being 922,348.

A new reading room was opened at 1518 Tremont st. a reading room at 322 Neponset av. was substituted for a shop station formerly maintained in that district; the Mattapan reading room was transferred to a new location, nearer the center of population in that district, and the Uphams Corner reading room was made a branch library.

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September 29, 1908

ART MUSEUM COURSES

The Museum of Fine Arts has arranged a course of instruction for teachers who are willing to accept the free instruction offered. The course is practically free, although a nominal charge of \$5 is made to cover the many incidental expenses which must be involved by this departure. The number of persons taking this course, also, must in the very nature of things be limited so that the Museum may be able to take care of the individual students satisfactorily. Naturally a certain amount of reading is involved in the courses of study, but the really indispensable and noteworthy attraction must be held by the museum, or kept there, and which are before the students at such a time, for observation and study. The descriptive literature which is published by the museum and available to the students must be considered in itself a valuable education, but the presence and assistance of the experienced "doctors" furnishes the chief feature of aid to the unformed student. Under that guidance he learns the real meaning of what, to the uninitiated, may seem senseless rubbish, but which the educated world holds of incalculable value.

The Museum of Fine Arts is fulfilling a higher purpose and end than it ever filled in the past, by broadening its influences of education, until it reaches every scholar in the educational institutions in or near Boston. Like its neighbor, the Public Library, it is raising the standard of education in the whole community, by broadening its field.

[illegible]

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Boston Record
October 1908

TROUBLE IN LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Asst. Sec. Hull of the commission has been at the head of a corps of investigators that have during the past fortnight been carefully going over the library department looking into charges of favoritism in the promotions and appointments of employees. His report, an employee of the library department who has given him some assistance stated, will show startling results.

Among the things they have discovered is that 21 non-resident employees receive wages ranging from \$17 per week to \$2500 per year, while resident employees receive from \$8 per week to \$1200 per year for doing the same kind of work.

Another irregularity that the commission has found is that in some instances the civil service regulations have not been followed very closely.

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Boston Globe
October 1908

ABBE DE LA POTERIE

Picturesque Figure in Early Church.

Gathered the First Permanent Congregation of Catholics.

His Letter to Public in January, 1789.

A unique and picturesque figure in the early days of the Catholic church in Boston was Claudius Florent Bouchard de la Poterie, who arrived here in 1788 and in November celebrated mass in the old church in School st. To him belongs the credit of gathering the first permanent congregation of Catholics in Boston. In answer to an appeal from the little French colony here the archbishop of Paris sent a needed outfit of vestments and vessels for the altar. De la Poterie subsequently went to Canada. He seems to have been a very amiable gentleman, facile with his pen and tongue.

In January, 1789, he issued a cleverly written letter to the public, now in the Boston public library, calling attention to himself both as priest and as teacher. It was both an appeal for funds for the little church and a deft advertisement of his ability as a teacher of French, Italian and Latin. It read as follows:

"The Catholic church of the Holy Cross in Boston is at present indebted in the sum of \$100 nearly to different workmen, who, according to their time, labor and materials furnished, are entitled to a reasonable compensation for the first and indispensable expenditures which have been incurred, in order for the establishment of the Catholic religion. The worship, duties and all the ceremonies of this religion become the more venerable, as it is professed by his most Christian majesty, the pious friend and ally of these United States, it being also prevalent throughout Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Poland, Flanders and many other countries, wherein piety, virtue, merit and the fine arts and sciences flourish illustrious men of every profession, who immortalize our age and constitute the glory of this holy religion, preached and acknowledged at this day in the four quarters of the globe.

"In order to provide and adorn this church with all things in which it is deficient, Monsieur L'Abbe de la Poterie, whom Divine Providence has evidently destined to be the first Roman Catholic priest in this metropolis, would stand in need of a very considerable sum; but the state of his finances compels him to moderate his zeal, and even refrain altogether from farther expenses, until he has received the necessary aid, which he has previously discharged. He therefore has the honor to invite and request all good Christians, who are acquainted with the generosity of the king of France and his subjects, to assist him in the speedy payment of this debt by unexceptionable means.

"To attain this object, by the most liberal in the vestry two public registers with proper columns and divisions made by two church wardens, a treasurer and scribe, in one of which all the christenings, marriages and burials will be recorded; the other for the names of all of the donors and founders of the congregation will be inscribed and gratefully transmitted to posterity, with the date, sum and quality of their generous donations; and whenever contribution is made in the church the amount will be registered in the same manner immediately after divine service. The entire proceeds of the public munificence will be involuntarily reserved to pay in their turn those to whom it is due and to purchase necessities; and a statement of the expenses will be laid before the chapter without any article being inserted upon the private account of Monsieur L'Abbe, who will provide for his own particular exigencies, by these means and by account most scrupulously economical, open for inspection of the world, he indulges the hope of gaining the confidence of the charitable and well-disposed of establishing the church upon a solid basis and of making punctual payments.

"But, in order still more to deserve the friendship, attachment and affection of every class of citizens, whose generosity he feels it is important to secure effectually, he is disposed to render them, in the persons of their children and dearest connections, and to all others who will accept his feeble services, every attention in his power, to instruct the youth in the belles lettres in general, and in the various branches of French, Latin and Italian literature; and will teach them, with pleasure, a short, easy and intelligible method of understanding, reading, writing and speaking these three languages, each of which possesses numerous beauties, a copiousness of expression, and various advantages, which render the study and knowledge of them highly interesting.

"An occupations of this nature are rather foreign to the holy functions of his ministry, and opposed to what nature and duty seem to require; but he does not stipulate for any pecuniary, free and voluntary gratuity, according to the good pleasure and ability of each individual, who may subscribe in the register of receipts, desiring in the society, whatever he may possess in the world, and all names will

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES

Travel, Art, Civics and Literature Are Subjects of Coming Course

Free public lectures on Thursday evenings have been planned by the authorities of the Boston Public Library from Oct. 15 to Dec. 17. In addition to these there will be two special lectures, one on Friday, Oct. 9, at 4.30 P. M., on "The Study of Art" by Director Arthur Fairbanks of the Museum of Fine Arts, introductory to the Museum collegiate course, and by Edwin D. Mead on Dec. 9, at 8 P. M., in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Milton. The regular Public Library lectures are given at eight o'clock and are illustrated by lantern slides. No tickets are required. The list follows: Oct. 15—A Trip to Brazil. Miss Caroline H. Kneeman. Oct. 22—Art in Photography, with special reference to Natural Color. Morris Burke Parkinson. Illustrated by slides produced by the Autochrome Process. Oct. 29—Modern City Planning and its bearing upon the crooked streets of Boston. Arthur A. Shurtleff. Nov. 5—Civic Centres and the Grouping of Public Buildings. With a suggestion for Boston. Stephen Child. Nov. 12—The Hill Towns of Italy. George H. Dyer. Colored slides. Nov. 19—The Building Up of Boston. The commercial side. Henry C. Long. Dec. 2—Constantinople. Arthur Stoddard Cooley. Dec. 9—A Tour Through Greece. Arthur Stoddard Cooley. Dec. 17—Along the Dalmatian Coast. Arthur Stoddard Cooley.

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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1908.

LECTURES IN LIBRARY.

Program is Announced for Addresses on Various Topics Which Will be Free to the Public.

A series of free public lectures to be illustrated will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library at 8 o'clock on the Thursday evenings which are named below. No tickets are required. The lectures arranged for are as follows: Oct. 15, A Trip to Brazil; Kneeman will tell of a trip to Brazil; Oct. 22, Morris Burke Parkinson will lecture on "Art in Photography"; with colored slides. Oct. 29, "Modern City Planning and its bearing upon the crooked streets of Boston." Arthur A. Shurtleff; Nov. 5, Stephen Child will lecture on "Civic Centres and the Grouping of Public Buildings"; Nov. 12, George H. Dyer will lecture on the hill towns of Italy; Nov. 19, Henry C. Long will talk on the building up of Boston, with special reference to the commercial side. Arthur Stoddard Cooley will deliver the lectures in December as follows: Dec. 2, "Constantinople"; 9, "A Tour Through Greece"; 17, "Along the Dalmatian Coast." On Friday, Oct. 9, at 4:30 p. m. the same program will be given at the same place as on "The Study of Art." It will be an introductory lecture to the Museum of Fine Arts collegiate course. On Friday, Dec. 9, at 8 p. m. Edwin D. Mead will lecture on John Milton's 300th anniversary of Milton's

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Boston Sunday Globe
October 4, 1908.

What Should be the Attitude of the Public Library Toward Fiction?

ANSWERED BY

DR. HORACE G. WADLIN,

Librarian Boston Public Library.

SAM WALTER FOSS,

Librarian Somerville Public Library.

LOUIS N. WILSON, Litt. D.,

Librarian Clark University Library.

HARLAN H. BALLARD,

President Massachusetts Library Club.

THE WHEAT AND THE CHAFF—

Dr. Horace G. Wadlin.

IN our time the novel has become the principal form of literary expression. It is within the best novels that one finds the clearest interpretation and the keenest criticism of life. It is a common fallacy to speak of fiction as if it were "light" literature, unworthy of serious attention, and to group all other kinds of books together, without much discrimination, as the only profitable reading. But a book that stimulates the imagination or the emotions may be in the best sense educational, and many books written with distinct educational purpose are of little real value. Besides, this fiction is now more widely read than any other sort of literature, and therefore, it is through this medium that those who would move men today make their appeal.

In the large output there is, nevertheless, much trash. As Cervantes once said, "There are men that will make you books, and turn them loose into the world with as much dispatch as they would a dish of fritters," and much of the fiction of the day falls to rise above what somebody has called "promiscuous mediocrity."

A private circulating library may disregard every consideration in its purchases except the popular demand, those who wish to read the latest "thriller" may be supplied by their individual taste, and the book, however trivial, may be thrown away when the demand ceases. If not by that time demand ceases, it may be worn out. A public library, however, administering a public trust, must proceed differently. It must regard all classes of readers, those who read for studious purpose as well as merely for recreation, the artist who seeks in books the things that will promote his industrial efficiency, the demand of public schools, those whose taste inclines them toward history, science or art, as well as the large number who only want stories.

This requires public libraries, if they observe due proportion in their selections from the different classes of literature, to restrict their purchases of fiction within conservative limits.

The public library ought also to select such books, whether fiction or not, as have some permanent value, not as merely ephemeral books for which the demand, insisted at the moment under the stimulus of skillful advertising, is confined to a few months only. It should also, without narrow conservatism, maintain a certain standard of taste in its selections. Everybody agrees that stories that are immoral, or quasi-immoral, ought not to be provided, but beyond this it would seem that such a library ought not to exhaust its resources and encumber its shelves with books that are obviously mediocre.

Standards of taste differ, and librarians are not infallible. Nevertheless there is a fairly distinct line separating the wheat from the chaff. It should always be remembered that the selection must be uninfluenced by personal bias, and that merit in a novel is not confined to its literary style, but includes other values—notably truth to life, high ideals, broad human interest and the power to furnish sane and healthy entertainment to the average reader.

These principles, if applied in practice, will necessarily exclude many books of the day, which in six months or so will be forgotten. But under this standard no book of abiding merit will be disregarded; there are too few of them.

that deal with realities. Very few people brace themselves today for a long-drawn grapple with a great book. The fiction drunkard has lost the intellectual stamina needed to clutch and erio the great thinkers who write real books—science, philosophy, literature. Much fiction has made them mentally flabby—their mental muscles are paralyzed by intellectual dissipation. They are literary drunks, and all good librarians have an interest in their reformation.

But the librarian should not be a fiction prohibitionist. Good fiction presupposes a considerable degree of intelligence in its readers. If it deals with the eternal verities of human nature it must make its readers interested in many and varied domains of thought. A good novel by a real thinker should stimulate its reader to broad investigations, and, sometimes, to long-continued research. So if a library purchases good fiction only—fiction that is founded on the basic realities of existence—it will probably do more good than harm. It is hard for a librarian, even with the cooperation of many helpers, to select the small percentage of the good from the large percentage of the bad. His action, whatever it may be in the matter, will not be without vociferous protest on the part of the public. But let him do his best and abide in complacent good nature.

Sam Walter Foss.

SEPARATE FICTION LIBRARY—

Louis N. Wilson, Litt. D.

FICTION has too long been the Cinderella of our libraries. It is not true that we have given her proper position? There is no need for alarm so far as no one is debating this question. The circulation of fiction in libraries ranges, as it does, to anywhere from 20 to 35 percent of the total circulation, clearly shows that it has a hold upon the public worthy of our consideration.

For young people fiction is absolutely necessary. It cultivates the imagination, and happy the man or woman who can carry the love of it into later life. We hear a great deal about boys going wrong through reading trashy novels, but I doubt if there is a single case on record where the evil can be traced solely to the reading of the so-called dime novel.

The tendency among librarians, as among other educational institutions, is to specialize, and I would give the fiction library full recognition. I would, even, where possible, give it a separate building with special attendants specially trained for this work, make the building as attractive to the fiction lovers as possible and secure the cooperation of the readers in the matter of buying new books. With properly trained attendants in this field it would be possible to classify fiction and even to paste in each volume a typewritten list of other books dealing with similar subjects to be found in the library. Thus, historic novels would contain a list of the best histories of the countries referred to or biographies of the characters mentioned in the novel, or histories of battles and so on.

When it comes to buying books the problem is a more difficult one, but with a well-trained staff by no means beyond a solution. I favor the establishment of a pay collection for all books bought within a year. I do not imagine that the generally accepted plan of buying one volume of fiction or so will be forgotten. But under this plan a correspondent, a college student in professional life, wrote me recently: "It is wrong to try to force people who want to read novels to read philosophy."

of French, Italian and Spanish as follows:

"The Catholic church of the Holy Cross in Boston is at present indebted in the sum of \$100 nearly to different workmen, who, according to their time, labor and materials furnished, are entitled to a reasonable compensation for the first and indispensable expenditures which have been incurred. In order for the establishment of the Catholic religion, the worship, duties and all the ceremonies of this religion become more venerable, as it is professed by his most Christian majesty, the pope, the most Christian king of France, the most Christian king of Spain, the most Christian king of Portugal, Germany, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Poland, Flanders and many other countries, wherein piety, virtue, merit and the fine arts and sciences flourish. Illustrations of every profession, the glory of this holy religion, preached and acknowledged at this day in the four quarters of the globe.

"In order to provide and adorn this church with all things in which it is deficient, Mons. L'Abbe de la Poterie, destined to be the first Roman Catholic priest in this metropolis, would stand in need of a very considerable sum; but the state of his finances compels him to moderate his zeal, and even refrain altogether from farther expenses, until he has been previously discharged. He therefore has the honor to invite and request all good Christians, who are acquainted with the generosity of the king of France and his subjects, to assist him in the speedy payment of his debt. To attain this object, by the most unexceptionable means, he has established in the vestry two public registers, with proper columns and divisions made by two church wardens, a treasurer and scribe, in one of which all the christenings, marriages and burials will be recorded; the other for money's received and expended, in which the names of all the donors and founders of the congregation will be inscribed, with the date, sum and quality of their gifts, donations; and the church the button is made in the same manner immediately after divine service. The entire proceeds of the public register will be invariably reserved to pay in their turn those whom it is due and to purchase necessities; and a statement of the expenses will be laid before the chapter without any account of Mons. L'Abbe, or any other person. By these means and by an agency, provided for his own particular expenses, most scrupulously accounted for, open for inspection of the world, he induces the hope of gaining the confidence of the charitable and well-disposed of establishing the church upon a solid basis and of making punctual payments.

"But, in order still more to deserve the friendship, attachment and affection of every class of citizens, whose generosity he feels it is important to secure effectually, he is disposed to render them, in the person of their children and dearest connections, to all others who will accept his services, every attention in his power, to instruct the youth in the belles lettres in general, and in the various branches of French, Latin and Italian literature; and will teach them, with pleasure, a short, easy and intelligible method of understanding, reading, writing and speaking these three languages, each of which possesses innumerable beauties, a copiousness of expression, and various advantages, which render the study and knowledge of them highly interesting.

"As occupations of this nature are rather foreign to the holy functions of his ministry, and opposed to what national etiquette and decency might require, he does not stipulate for any personal recompense, but only hopes for a small free and voluntary gratuity, according to the good pleasure and ability of each individual, who may subscribe in the register whatever he may please to contribute; and all names will be enrolled among the donors and founders of the congregation. The satisfaction which the able must derive from procuring to his pupils, not only the advantages of instruction, but the gratification of performing immortal acts of reflection, of benevolence, preserved and recorded for the gratitude and flattering recollection of future ages, will be to him an acceptable and glorious reward for the little trouble which he must willingly will assume.

"Accordingly, upon the 25th of April, and every day thereafter, except Sunday, from 8 until 11 in the morning, he will attend at his lodgings all who will wish to acquire a knowledge of the aforesaid languages; or, in short, who wish for instruction in any branch of good education. He will also devote one hour in the afternoon to those who may not be able to attend in the morning. This practice will become useful to him at the same time in habituating him by daily use to the best pronunciation of the English language.

"Monsieur L'Abbe will, at no time, divulge any religious questions or dogmas, unless expressly requested by those who request him, intending in his civil, political and individual instruction, to be in the holy church and to be in the chair of truth, never to enjoin any creed which may affect liberty of conscience, and the spirit of Christian intercession, which is the most dear and favorite principle of his heart. If his success should eventually be equal to his good intentions, he will, in time, institute an academic boarding school, for the benefit of those whose parents wish them to be instructed in the Roman Catholic religion; and will assist and assist in every branch, capable of forming the mind for the sciences and the heart for virtue.

"Finally, Monsieur L'Abbe proposes to furnish and to dispose of all books of piety and learning, necessary for these two objects."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, OCT 1, 1908.

LECTURES IN LIBRARY.

Program is Announced for Addresses on Various Topics Which Will be Free to the Public.

A series of free public lectures to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library at 8 o'clock on the Thursday evenings which are named below. No tickets are required. The lectures arranged for are: Oct 1, Miss Caroline H. Johnson will tell of a trip to Brazil; Oct 2, Morris Burke Parkinson will lecture on "Art in Photography," with reference to "Natural Color"; Oct 3, Arthur Stoddard Cooley will lecture on "Modern City Planning and its Influence on the Crooked Streets of Boston"; Oct 4, Stephen Child will lecture on "Civic Centers and the Grouping of Public Buildings"; Oct 5, Dr. B. Dexter will lecture on the "History of Italy"; Oct 6, Henry C. Long will lecture on the building up of Boston; Oct 7, Arthur Stoddard Cooley will lecture on "Constantinople"; Oct 8, "A Journey Through Greece"; Oct 9, at 4:30 p.m., Arthur Stoddard Cooley will lecture at the same place on "The Study of Art." It will be a lecture to the museum. Oct 10, at 8 p.m., Edwin Will lecture on John Milton's 250th anniversary of Milton's death.

tion or the emotions may be of a sense educational, and many books written with distinct educational purpose are of little real value. Besides, this fiction is now more widely read than any other sort of literature, and, therefore, it is through this medium that those who would move men today make their appeal.

In the large output there is, nevertheless, much trash. As Cervantes once said: "There are men that will make you books, and turn them loose into the world with as much dispatch as they would a dish of fritters," and much of the fiction of the day falls to rise above what somebody has called "promiscuous mediocrity."

A private circulating library may disregard every consideration in its purchases except the popular demand. Those who wish to read the latest "thriller" may be supplied because they pay for the satisfaction of their individual taste, and the book, however trivial, may be thrown away when the demand ceases, if not by that time worn out. A public library, however, administering a public trust, must proceed differently. It must regard all classes of readers, those who read with studious purpose as well as merely for recreation, the artisan who seeks in books the things that will promote his industrial efficiency, the demand of the public schools, those whose taste inclines them toward history, science or art, as well as the large number who only want stories.

This requires public libraries, if they observe due proportion in their selections from the different classes of literature, to restrict their purchases of fiction within conservative limits.

The public library ought also to select such books, whether fiction or not, as have some permanent value, not merely ephemeral books for which the demand, insistent at the moment under the stimulus of shiftless advertising, is confined to a few months only, but which, without narrow censorship, should also, to a certain standard of taste, maintain a certain standard of ship, in its selections. Everybody agrees that stories that are immoral, or quasi-immoral, ought not to be provided, but beyond this it would seem that such a library ought not to exhaust its resources and encumber its shelves with books that are obviously mediocre.

Standards of taste differ, and librarians are not infallible. Nevertheless there is a fairly distinct line separating the wheat from the chaff. It should be remembered that the selection must be uninfluenced by personal bias, and that merit in a novel is not confined to its literary style, but includes other values—notably truth to life, high ideals, broad human interest and the power to furnish sane and healthy entertainment to the average reader.

These principles, if applied in practice, will necessarily exclude many books of the day, which in six months or so will be forgotten. But under this standard no book of abiding merit will be disregarded; there are too few of them.

No two public libraries have the same local conditions, but unless books are to be bought without discrimination the problem of selection must be faced. This, of course, is where the question of fiction becomes troublesome. It cannot be ignored, however, since no public library can buy all, and in most cases only a few of the novels of the day, and every public library is morally bound to make the best possible use of its funds.

Horace S. Wadsworth.

UNATTAINABLE IDEAL—

Sam Walter Foss.

THE ideal attitude of the public library toward fiction should be one of severity, tempered by toleration. A public library should buy all the good novels it can buy, and should not buy at all. All a public library; then, has to do in the matter, in reference to any novel, is to discover whether it is good or bad.

This is a very simple thing to state, but a well-nigh impossible thing to do. There are easy-going readers who think there is some good in all novels, and there are implacable haters of modern fiction who stiffly maintain that, at present, no good novels are written at all. From a committee made up of the implacables, the easy-goers and intermediate types of critics the public librarian should get varied estimates of all the novels published, and from these varied estimates draw his own conclusions.

These conclusions will frequently be wrong, but he will have lived up to the best light he has. He will probably find some good novels. To deny that good novels are written today is to make a too sweeping impeachment of our literary output. Let the librarian do his best to find these good novels and then many times.

It is undoubtedly a misuse of one's time and a perversion of his intellectual faculties to read fiction, even of the best quality, exclusively. No one knows better than the librarian that there are a large number of readers who never do read anything but fiction. They have lost the power to wrestle with books

intelligence in its readers. If a novel with the eternal verities of human nature it must make its readers interested in many and varied domains of thought. A good novel by a real thinker should stimulate its reader to broad investigations, and, sometimes, to long-continued research. So if a library purchases good fiction only—fiction that is founded on the basic realities of existence—it will probably do more good than harm. It is hard for a librarian, even with the cooperation of many helpers, to select the small percentage of good fiction from the large percentage of the bad. His action, whatever it may be in the matter, will not be without vigorous protest on the part of the public. But let him do his best and abide in complacent good nature.

Sam Walter Foss.

SEPARATE FICTION LIBRARY—

Louis N. Wilson, Litt D.

FICTION has too long been the Cinderella of our libraries. Is it not time that we gave her her proper position? There is no need for alarm so far as I can see in debating this question. The circulation of fiction in libraries ranging, as it does, to anywhere from 50 to 75 percent of the total circulation, clearly shows that it has a hold upon the public worthy of our consideration.

For young people fiction is absolutely necessary; it cultivates the imagination, and happy the man or woman who can carry the love of it into later life. We hear a great deal about boys going wrong through reading trashy novels, but I doubt if there is a single case on record where the evil can be traced solely to the reading of the so-called dime novel.

The tendency among librarians, as among other educational institutions to specialize, and I would give the fiction library full recognition. I would, even, where possible, give a separate building with special attendants specially trained for this work, make the building as attractive to fiction lovers as possible and secure the cooperation of the readers in the matter of buying new books. With properly trained attendants in this field it would be possible to classify fiction and even to paste it on other books dealing with similar subjects to be found in the library. Thus, historical novels would contain a list of the best histories of the countries referred to or biographies of the characters mentioned in the novel, or histories of battles and so on.

When it comes to buying books the problem is a more difficult one, but with a well-trained staff by no means beyond solution. I favor the establishment of a pay collection for all books issued within a year. I do not approve of the generally accepted plan of limiting readers to one volume of fiction. A correspondent, a college student in professional life, wrote me recently: "It is wrong to try to read philosophy or mathematics. Those who read for pleasure and rest must be given what they want, otherwise it will be work and not rest. In short, if people want novels let them have them—good ones—and do not worry about it. Is there any earthly objection to the reading of standard novels? As to the wholesomeness of novels is as demoralizing as many of our library friends would have us believe, let us abolish them altogether and leave the circulation of fiction to the private circulating libraries. If, on the other hand, we think the reading of fiction is healthy we must not undertake the office of censor beyond what is made necessary by the limits of our funds.

No public library can expect to meet the demand for the latest "thriller" from its appropriations and I do not see why it should try. Let it alone and concentrate attention and money upon the novels that have proved themselves to be worth buying.

Louis N. Wilson.

PURPOSE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES—

H. H. Ballard.

THE attitude of public libraries toward fiction must be determined by the purpose for which they have been established and maintained. This purpose, as recorded in their deeds or gift, in the charters under whose authority they act, and in the published reports of their trustees, is public education. The charter of a typical Massachusetts library gives as the purpose of its incorporation, "the diffusion of knowledge and promotion of intellectual improvement." Trustees uniformly base appeals for public support upon the educational value of their libraries.

The promotion of education was uppermost in the mind of the man who inaugurated the movement for the general establishment of public libraries in Massachusetts, and formed the basis of his appeal for state encouragement. In 1823 Horace Mann devoted to this question the board of education to this question. He showed that there were only 15 free town libraries in Massachusetts, and that few books in them were of educational value. He deprecated the evils of excessive novel reading, and in-

stead to any commonwealth, the selection of every town shall see that children are taught perfectly to read the English tongue."

Before 1820 the views of Massachusetts had so expanded that the following article was inserted in the state constitution: "Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, . . . it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and of public institutions . . . for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, trades, manufactures and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, charity, industry and frugality; honesty and punctuality, sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people."

So long, therefore, as this conception of the scope of public education prevails, and so long as the promotion of such education is recognized as their legitimate purpose, the ideal attitude of our public libraries toward all fiction which tends to accomplish this great design must be one of friendliness and welcome.

Harlan Ballard.

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Boston Traveler
October 6, 1908

TO REPORT ON LIBRARY SOON

Members of the finance commission sub-committees are busy gathering data to present to Chairman Matthews at the next meeting of the commission the latter part of this week.

One of the most important matters to be brought up will be the investigation of the Dorchester paving yard. The commission will report on several city departments, the latter part of the week or the first part of next.

Secretary Hull and his corps of investigators are making night visits to the library gathering data for a sensational report, to be issued to the mayor and common council. Charges of favoritism and excessive salaries being paid to non-residents are made by certain people acquainted with the doings in the library.

Boston Traveler
October 6, 1908

CANVAS AS LIBRARY WALL

A sheet of canvas is all that separates the reading room of the Central Public Library on Arcadia street, Dorchester, from the chill winds of the outside world and as a result the frequenters of the library are seeking some plan to alleviate the suffering of the readers.

The west wall of the building has been torn away in order to carry on the work of an addition to the main structure. This addition will be used as a juvenile court room and judges' private office and has been under construction for a few weeks. The outlook is that there will be five or six weeks more of labor.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1908

The Librarian

THE fifty-sixth annual report of the Boston Public Library has been issued, covering the year ending Jan. 31, 1908. The library system includes the central building in Copley square, eleven branches and seventeen stations. The total use of books from the central library, including those issued through branches, stations and other agencies was 380,752 volumes. The branch and station circulation of their own books was 1,139,359 volumes. The total is 1,520,111 volumes, as compared with 1,461,466 in 1906-07.

Two interesting parts of the librarian's report are the paragraphs concerning open shelves and English prose fiction. On the former subject he says that the total number of books reported missing at the end of the year was 1742, a decrease from the previous year, when the figures were 1819. About thirty per cent of these may be expected to be recovered, but the others, largely cheap books from the open shelves of the children's departments in the branches and stations, are probably lost. The experiments in restricted open access, applying only to the younger readers, have been tested for a number of months. They have been encouraging, since there has been a considerable decrease in losses, but they have not been in operation long enough for final judgment. The restrictions are not very irksome, merely requiring children under sixteen to show a library card or ticket of identification for admission to the open shelves. Order and discipline have been improved, the home use of books has been encouraged, and the reading-rooms made more agreeable for adults by the resulting exclusion of children who came not to get books but to play or loiter.

The library spent \$1572.98 for 1923 volumes of new English fiction and \$4875 for 8123 volumes of replacements. Altogether the total cost of fiction, current and non-current, only amounted to 17.3 per cent of the total sum spent for books. In the current fiction 759 titles were sent to the library for examination. These were read usually by two and often by three persons, who sent reports to the librarian indicating the character of the books. Of the whole number 147 titles were purchased. "The conservative policy of selection, pursued for some years, has, it will be seen, been maintained."

The departments and activities of the library are too many to allow of adequate discussion here. Of accessions the report says:

The number of books bought in 1907-08—30,727—exceeds by 4350 the number purchased in the preceding year, due to the larger number (4518) added to the branches, stations and reading-rooms.

In addition to the list of noteworthy books given here by title, there have been purchased a collection of books in modern Greek, selected in part by a native Greek—Professor Ion of Boston University; one of works in the Lettish language, bought in response to a request made by a committee representing the Letts in this city, and a collection of books for the blind, chiefly pianoforte music, together with a few works on the literature of music, in New York point and Braille.

Other special purchases not elsewhere noted are a collection of genealogies obtained from Walford Brothers, Eng.; a number of the publications of the Roxbury Club; books illustrating the printing art, i. e. works printed by Bodoni and those issued by the Essex House Press, including the Guild and School of Handicraft publications; books relating to the textile industries; forty-one volumes of modern music selected by Mr. Allen A. Brown; seventy-five volumes of standard German fiction, and about one hundred volumes, additional copies of English literature and history, to meet the special needs of students in the Harvard-Lowell Institute Col- legiate Courses.

The examining committee of the library commends the administration and its recommendations are practically confined to suggestions for improvements in the equipment. The sub-committee on catalogues writes: "In view of the cost of card catalogues, it is to be hoped that further steps will be taken by librarians looking toward the ultimate standardization of the entire cataloguing system. American publishers could then, letting through a committee of expert cataloguers, prepare the proper cards for each book issued, and sell them to the libraries of the country." As them is to be presumed that the committee were not unaware of the extensive work of the Library of Congress in this field, the wish would seem to indicate that the cards from the National Library do not meet their requirements.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1873.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 13, 1877.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1908.

Miss Louise Prouty, custodian of the Brighton branch of the Boston public library, has prepared and the library has printed a "Finding list of the fairy tales and folk stories in books at the branches of the public library." Any one who wishes may with its aid learn easily all the historical facts and personal descriptions of such fascinating personages as Brer Rabbit, Prince Hedgehog, Pea Blossom, King O'Toole, Dwarf Long Nose, Bruin Goodfellow, Little Mister Cricket, Old Granny Wolf, the Three Billy-goats, Hookedy-Crookedy and Grumble-giz-zard.

Boston Journal
October 9, 1908

Free Lectures At The Public Library

Will Begin on Oct. 15 With
"A Trip to Brazil" by
Miss Kingman.

Beginning with "A Trip to Brazil," by Miss Caroline H. Kingman, Oct. 15, a series of free public lectures, with lantern illustrations, is to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. The first lecture, "Along the Dalmatian Coast," by Arthur A. Shurtleff, Oct. 22, "Civic Centers and the Grouping of Public Buildings," with a suggestion for Boston, by Stephen Child, Nov. 5, and "The Building Up of Boston—the Commercial Side," by Henry C. Long, Nov. 12.

This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock Arthur Fairbanks delivers the introductory lecture to the Museum of Fine Arts col- legiate courses "On the Study of Art."

Boston Globe
Oct. 13, 1908.

Free Lecture by M. Augustine Rey.
M. Augustine Rey, delegate from the French government to the Washington anti-tuberculosis congress and architect of the Rothschild model tenement houses of Paris, will deliver a lecture on "The Sanitary Planning of Cities" in the free course Saturday evening at the Boston Public Library, Copley sq.

Boston Sunday Globe.

First issued Oct 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

Established March 4, 1872.

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SUNDAY, OCT. 18, 1908.

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Then starting with the room as the unit, he showed the model forms, so far as invention has taken them, of providing air and sunshine. The suite, the building and the city. In their best possible plans, he delineated and showed also the method by which he arrived at the ideal city conditions. This consisted in getting the orientation of streets at a given width for each of 10 cities, five in Europe and five in this country, for the shortest day in the year.

This showed some rather startling results. New York, from the point of view of health, is almost the worst view of health in the world. Its designed modern streets are few and wide, its east-and-west streets are many and narrow, where precisely the opposite arrangement is desirable. Children's arrangement is much the best of any map he showed, and while he said with regret, and while recognizing the value and effectiveness of a park system extending into the congested district and connected by broad boulevards-Boston is also not well designed for the giving of health to its inhabitants.

In a talk with the newspaper men, the lecturer said that the tremendous valuation of land in modern cities will militate strongly against the remodeling which is so important to public health, the cutting of great wide streets through congested districts, the limiting of building heights and the remodeling of tenement or apartment houses.

COPLEY SQUARE IMPROVEMENT

The large request to the city, for park purposes, under the Parkman will, has logically revived discussion of methods to improve the artistic equipment of Copley square. This square has possibilities which have long been recognized. It is equally recognized that the

Mead, "is to establish a decorative treatment which will introduce sufficient grass and trees to harmonize with the large buildings all about. If the curved front of building in front of the art museum is extended out toward the middle of the square, a line of trees can be placed parallel with the museum and directly on the center line of St. James' avenue.

"The great space in front of the library gives an opportunity by extending out toward the middle of Dartmouth street to place a grass plot there, of just about the same size as the one which already occupies a similar position in front of the museum.

"If the triangular grass plot along Huntington avenue is reduced to about one-half its present size, the result will be a composition of three grass plots approaching the middle of the square and all of similar size.

"To increase the beauty of the square, there may be two fountains as a relief to the library, as they may be centrally placed with that building.

Provides for Subway Stations.

"In case the problem of rapid transit should ever require placing the car tracks under ground, these fountains may be displaced with attractive subway stations which would serve the utilitarian purpose and at the same time might not harm the beauty of the square.

"Although there have been many designs submitted for Copley Square, none have been shown, which present a formal disposition of a fringe of trees all about the square, with large grass areas, to support them and give the nourishment required for their stability. Now that the Parkman fund is about to come into the possession of the city, this seems to be a peculiarly fitting time to renew the subject of a suitable arrangement for Copley Square.

Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, thinks the plan of Mr. Mead a great improvement upon the present grass plot.

"Mr. Mead's plan has great possibilities," he said, "and the idea of a fringe of trees is decidedly interesting. Dartmouth and the other side streets are so narrow that the proposed plot in front of the art museum would not hinder traffic from these streets into Copley square. Mr. Mead's plan seems to leave too great an open space in front of the public library and Trinity Church, but that could not be definitely determined unless one had made an inspection of the ground.

"The plan is especially interesting, however, in that it provides some artistic treatment for the natural artistic centre of the city. And in this connection it might be well to provide for artistic treatment of the new buildings. There are already two excellent buildings at two ends of the square, Trinity Church and the Public Library. Along Boylston street, however, the present structures and those in the process of erection are insignificant. The Art Museum has been sold and the purchasers are not decided what disposal to make of it.

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Boston Advertiser

October 21, 1908

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TUESDAY, OCT 20, 1908.

WIDELY REPRESENTATIVE.

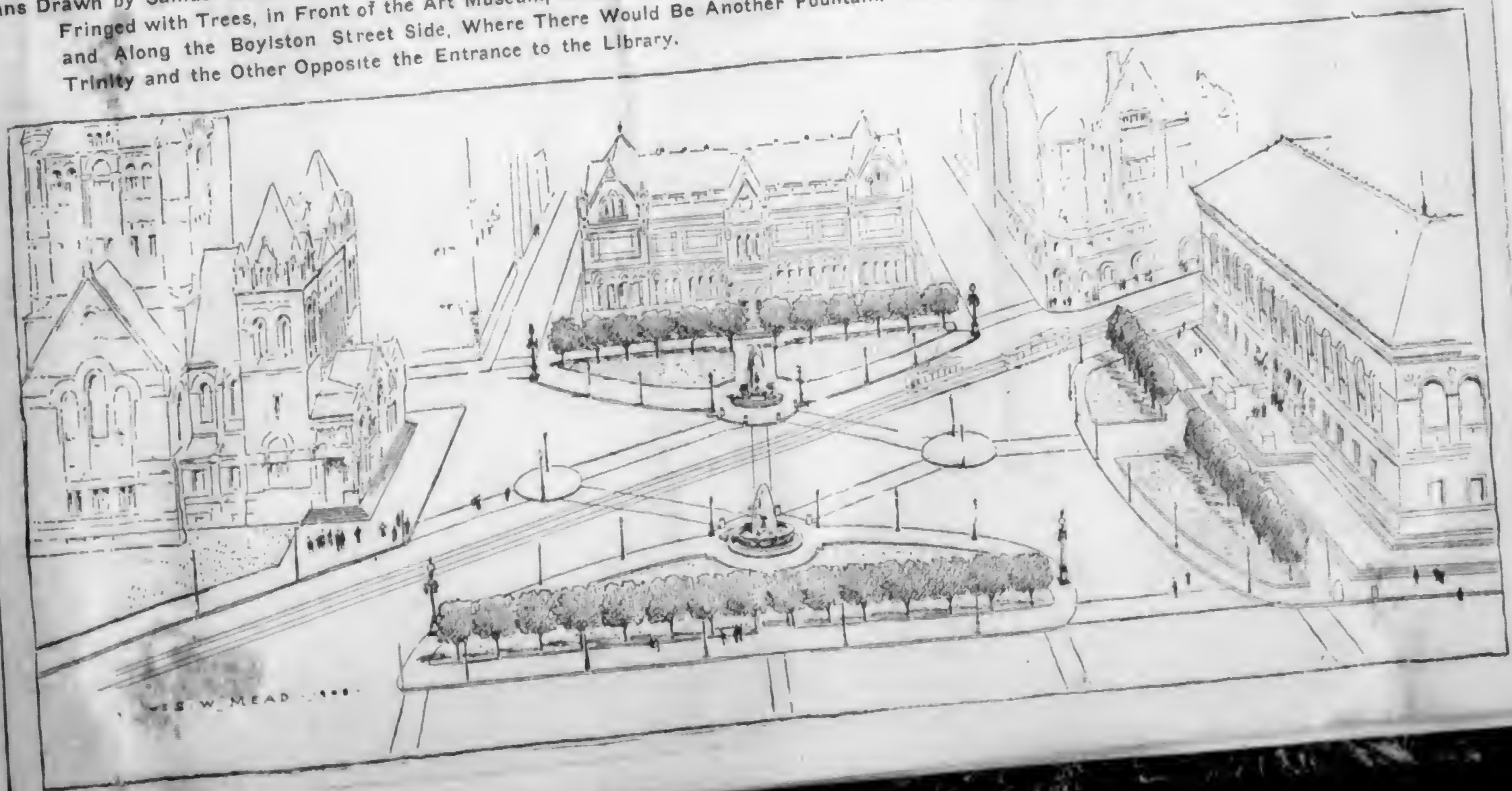
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This showed some rather startling results. New York, from the point of view of health, is almost the worst designed modern city in the world. Its north-and-south streets are few and wide; its east-and-west streets are many and narrow, where precisely the opposite arrangement is desirable. Chicago he had, Washington is much the best of any map he showed, and Boston he said it with regret, and while recognizing the value and effectiveness of a park system extending into the congested district and connected by broad boulevards—Boston is also not well designed for the giving of health to its inhabitants.

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Boston Herald
October 19, 1908

PLANS GRASS PLOT FOR COPLEY SQUARE

Samuel W. Mead Introduces a Scheme for Decorative Improvement.

Three semi-circular grass plots with a fringe of trees and two fountains are suggested by Samuel W. Mead for a decorative treatment of Copley square, as a substitute for the present triangular grass plot. The lawns and trees would be in front of the Public Library and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and along Boylston street the length of the present plot. The fountains would be on the apex of the curves in front of the museum and the Boylston street plot.

"The basis of the design," says Mr. Mead, "is to establish a decorative treatment which will introduce sufficient grass and trees to harmonize with the large buildings all about. If the curved front of turning in front of the art museum is extended out toward the middle of the square, a line of trees can be placed parallel with the museum and directly on the center line of St. James avenue. The great space in front of the library gives an opportunity by extending out toward the middle of Dartmouth street to place a grass plot there, of just about the same size as the one which already occupies a similar position in front of the museum.

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Boston Advertiser

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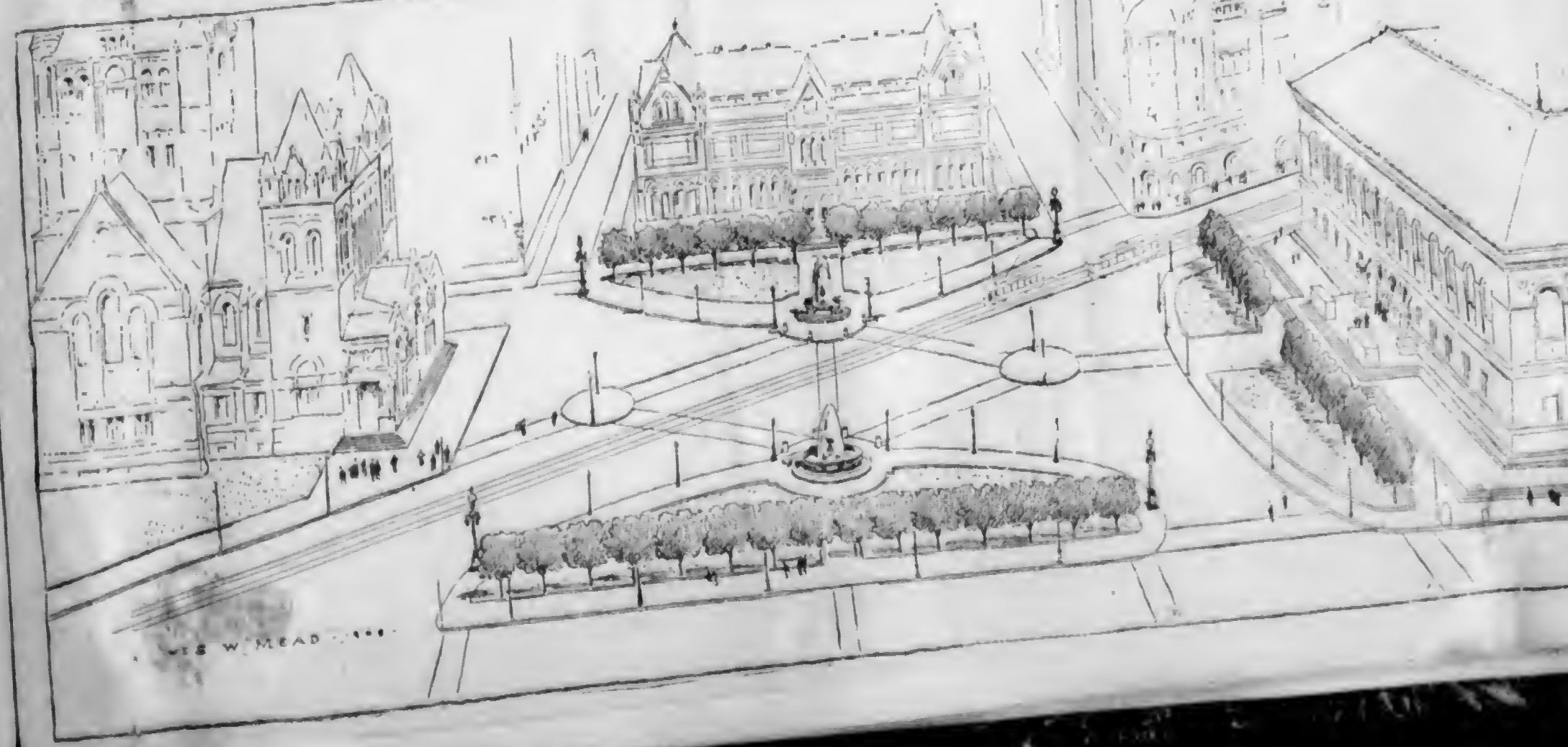
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Boston Advertiser

October 20, 1908.

COPLEY SQUARE IMPROVEMENT

The large bequest to the city, for park purposes, under the Parkman will, has logically revived discussion of methods to improve the artistic equipment of Copley square. This square has possibilities which have long been recognized. It is equally recognized that these possibilities have not been made the most of. The present arrangement is elementarily inadequate. Whether the large grass triangle is kept smooth and green, or broken by a bed of flowers, the result is unsatisfactory. Neither Trinity church, one of the most satisfactory architectural pieces in our country, nor the solid and dignified public library gains anything save openness of space from the present arrangement. If good fortune or wise enactment insure architectural beauty on the other two sides of the square the call for a better artistic utilization of the space will be even more apparent. Mr. Mead's plan for three semi-circular grass plots, each fringed with a row of trees along the straight sides, in front of the present art museum, the public library and the Boylston street side opposite the museum, with fountains at the apexes of the museum and Boylston street plots, is ingenious and sets a pace. Other plans should be suggested, and doubtless will be. Copley square can be made one of the most beautiful public squares imaginable, and without prohibitive cost. So rare an opportunity commands attention.

Boston Advertiser

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G COPLEY SQUARE

Substituting Three Semi-Circular Grass Plots, at the Apex in Front of the Public Library. Would Also Be Two Safety Islands, One Near



Boston Journal
October 20, 1908

Cries Tear Down The Tenements

It's a Clarion Call That May Well Be Heeded, Declares Peggy.

A French architect, member of the Superior Council of the Dwelling Houses of Paris, has been over here representing the French government at the Anti-Tuberculosis Congress and has expressed himself with freedom on the subject of New York architecture, which he finds "absolutely unreasonable and most stupid, especially the sky-scrapers."

One cannot push aside his reasons, for they are sound and to the point. They are very dangerous, he opines, and he believes that within twenty years "they will be chopped in half. Even the highest, in twenty years the income from these huge buildings will have paid for their construction, and then the public will arise and alter things. Congestion and danger from things. Panic are the great evils engendered. Land speculation is at the bottom of the sky-scraper and the tenement house evil."

Three hundred and sixty thousand dark rooms with one million people approximately living in them—rooms, Monsieur Rey takes care to emphasize, into which the light of day never enters—have yielded their secrets to his merciless camera during his visit in New York. And he exclaims:

"The modern city is planned only to manufacture misery. New York appears to me to have been planned by lunatics. In fact, most of the large cities in America, and many in Europe are ridiculously absurd."

This from a man who is forced to admire certain bold originalities in American architecture is interesting and enlightening, and it seems to me that it is practically the truth. I remember reading a few years ago a little poem whose clarion refrain at the close of each stanza was "Tear down the tenement, I say!" Knowing as I did very slightly the young woman who wrote it, knowing as I did that she lived in a Commonwealth avenue corner palace, with teakwood furniture and rare paintings and exotic flowers all as a matter of course, it set me to thinking. With her sensitive young face before my mind's eye it was borne in upon me that very likely in far more cases than we wot of the younger sons of these wealthy families whose fortunes were built on the tenement house abomination have an uneasy sense of the shocking inequality of it all.

It gives me hope that without any violent upheaval of the body politic such as our Socialistic friends prophesy, these mighty problems of better housing, better conditions of labor and a squarer deal shall come about through conversation of the thinking portion of the growing generation of the rich. M. Rey's expressed sentiments that "the public will rise and alter things" has a sound a bit too sinister and snappy of the French Commune. There is a saner and better way.

Perhaps it is a dream Utopian. I am minded that the rich young man went away sorrowful for he had great possessions. But come it must by violent means; a shake-up that shall annihilate this senseless procedure of building superb sanitariums and hospitals to care for the people crushed and maimed and crazed by our industrial starving and tenement housing.

PEGGY QUINCY.

Boston Record
October 20, 1908

MRS. HIBBARD TAKES UP TASK OF EXAMINING BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

The public library of the city of Boston examining committee for 1908-1909 are: Rev. Joseph G. Anderson, Miss Frances E. Cawley, J. Allen Crosby, Pio DeLuca, Nathan Haskell Dole, Mrs. Thomas F. Harrington, Miss Bertha Hazard, Mrs. George A. Hibbard, Rev. Reuben Kidner, Henry LeFavour, Mrs. Alice M. Macdonald, Francis P. Malgeri, Mrs. T. E. Masterson, Oliver W. Mink, Mrs. Stephen O'Meara, Augustine L. Rafter, Miss Julia G. Robbins, Rev. A. B. Shields, William G. Shillaber, Alexander Steinert, Raymond Titus, Charles H. Tyler, John P. Woodbury and Mr. Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees.



MRS. HIBBARD.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIV., NO. 112.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1908.

Mr. Mead's design for remodeling Coppley square is like a bone thrown to a starving dog. It will serve to keep our courage up, at any rate. But no provision is made in it for the Bishop Brooks statue and the car tracks in front of the Public Library building. While the city continues to allow the electric wires above ground it is impossible to perfect architectural appearances. The beauty of Boston's streets has been sacrificed to the present system of transit, and Coppley square is one of the chief sufferers because it started out to be ornamental and the centre of the new Back Bay territory. However, New York, like the continental cities, found it could not be beautiful in a spider web, and so may Boston some day.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1908

MAY SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS

Boston Public Library Examining Committee for 1908-9 Announced

Twenty-four men and women have been selected as the examining committee of the Boston Public Library, to look into all departments of the service and suggest possible improvements. The committee consists of Rev. Joseph G. Anderson, Miss Frances E. Cawley, J. Allen Crosby, Pio DeLuca, Nathan Haskell Dole, Mrs. Thomas F. Harrington, Miss Bertha Hazard, Mrs. George A. Hibbard, Rev. Reuben Kidner, Henry LeFavour, Mrs. Alice M. Macdonald, Francis P. Malgeri, Mrs. T. E. Masterson, Oliver W. Mink, Mrs. Stephen O'Meara, Augustine L. Rafter, Miss Julia G. Robbins, Rev. A. B. Shields, William G. Shillaber, Alexander Steinert, Raymond Titus, Charles H. Tyler, John P. Woodbury, and Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1908

The Boston Public Library has issued a "Finding List of Fairy Tales and Folk Stories in Books at the Branches of the Public Library of the City of Boston." It was prepared by Miss Louise Prouty, the custodian of the Brighton Branch. It is one of those publications likely to be useful to many libraries. Single stories are entered by titles, and reference is given to the book or collection in which they can be found. Thus, reference is made to the different books which contain Cinderella. Our old friend Peter Rabbit (here denoted as Brother Rabbit) occupies half a page and appears as hero of twenty-five stories in one place. He also appears in some of the numerous yarns beginning "How"—such as "How Mr. Rabbit Lost His Fine Bushy Tail."

The Nation

NEW YORK

OCT 22 1908

From the issue of

A Finding List of the fairy tales and folk stories in the children's rooms of the Boston Public Library has just been published. It consists of about two thousand main titles, as "Little Red Riding Hood," with a list of the books in which the story will be found. "In general, only the old and familiar fairy tales and traditional folk stories have been included, though exceptions have been made in the case of a few collections of modern stories."

LIBRARY CLOSURES EARLY TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Public Librarian Wadlin of Boston states that the library has been closed at 9 p. m. lately, instead of at 10 as usual, because of the necessity of reducing expenses in view of the \$15,000 reduction in the appropriation for the library. Inquiry had been made by many who desired the reading room kept open until the customary hour.

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIV., NO. 115.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1908.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF BRANCH LIBRARIES

The Public Library trustees today informed Mayor Hibbard that they have decided to suspend for the remainder of the year the rule which authorizes the Sunday opening of all branch libraries in the city. The central library will be open as usual Sunday afternoons, between 2 and 5 o'clock. Instead of between 2 and 10 o'clock. Otto Fleischner, the assistant librarian, stated today that the Sunday closing was due to lack of funds and he also said that the trustees were obliged to economize greatly upon the purchase of books for the same reason. The new order will go into effect Nov. 1.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1908

CLOSING OF BRANCH LIBRARIES

Trustees Decide Not to Open Them on Sundays Because of Lack of Funds

The mayor's office was notified by the Board of Trustees of the Public Library today that the department had decided to suspend for the balance of the year the rule which authorizes Sunday opening of all the branch libraries in the city. The central library will be open as usual Sunday afternoons and evenings, but the hours will be from two to nine o'clock instead of two to ten o'clock. The new order will go into effect a week from Sunday.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian, in discussing the Sunday closing of the branch libraries, said that the trustees were forced to do so through lack of funds and for that reason the trustees were obliged to economize greatly in the purchase of new books.

CUT IN FUND CLOSES PART OF LIBRARY

Toilers Lose Sunday Reading Opportunity by Forced Economy.

The Boston public library, the most noted institution in the Athens of America, has been forced to limit its scope for economical reasons. The appropriation for its maintenance has been cut to a figure where to keep within its limits the trustees have been compelled to reduce expenses to the minimum. Few new books are bought in comparison to the hundreds of volumes that were placed on its shelves last year. The summer hours at the main library and closed Sundays in the suburban branches, is still in force, and is likely to continue through the winter unless the trustees can secure more money to pay the wages of the extra attendants.

The closing of the suburban branches on Sunday will prove a hardship to the thousands in the various stations the reading rooms have always been crowded on Sundays by working people.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition). First Issued March 7, 1873.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, OCT 24, 1908.

TO KEEP OPEN SUNDAYS.

Librarian Wadlin Says System Will Continue on Summer Basis.

The statement published yesterday afternoon in some papers that the trustees of the public library had decided not to open the branch libraries on Sundays, as heretofore, because of lack of funds, is not true.

Librarian Horace G. Wadlin said last evening that the whole library system would continue on the summer basis a little longer than usual this year.

Heretofore it has been the custom to begin on Oct. 1 to keep the libraries open Sunday evening until 10 o'clock. This is one hour longer than the summer schedule. The reason for this is a shortage of funds, but it is probable that the regular winter schedule will go into effect in a few weeks.

BRANCH LIBRARIES WILL
BE CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

Because of lack of necessary funds, the branch free public libraries are not to be opened on Sundays for the present, while the central library will be open on Sundays from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. Instead of until 10 p. m., as has been the custom.

Assistant Librarian Otto Fleischner said yesterday that, because of shortage of money, the books had to be purchased sparingly this year, while Librarian Horace G. Wadlin expresses his hope that the funds will ere long be forthcoming to restore conditions on their usual basis.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908
WILL KEEP OPEN SUNDAYS

Librarian Wadlin Says, for Present, System Will Continue on Summer Basis

Librarian Horace G. Wadlin says that the statement that the trustees of the Public Library have decided to close the branch libraries on Sundays is incorrect. He says that the whole library system will continue on the summer basis a little longer than usual this year. Heretofore it has been the custom to begin on Oct. 1 to keep the libraries open Sunday evening until ten o'clock. This is one hour longer than the summer schedule. The reason for this is a shortage of funds, but it is probable that the regular winter schedule will go into effect in a few weeks.

Boston Post
October 24, 1908
MISTAKEN ECONOMY

The saving which it is proposed to make by closing all Public Library branches on Sunday and turning out the readers in the main library at 9 o'clock in the evening instead of 10 o'clock is no economy; it is a waste.

It may avoid the expenditure of a few dollars of the appropriation—the trustees make it known that this contraction of the service is due to an insufficiency of funds—but it involves the crippling of the public library service in its most important relation to the people. What will be lost by the denial of library privileges to the public cannot be measured by the amount that will be saved to the expense account of Mayor Hibbard's administration.

The hours in which it is proposed to close the branch libraries and the reading room of the central library during the winter months are the hours in which the great mass of our people can enjoy these privileges. Sundays are the only "days off" of the laborers who work with their hands, of the multitude of clerks, salespeople, employees in mercantile establishments, of the great majority of salaried employees. To seal up the branch libraries on Sunday is to rob all these citizens of their privileges.

The reading room of the central library is a resort, especially in the winter months, of many who otherwise would have no comfortable place in which to read and inform themselves of current affairs or to pursue their studies. It was established to meet this very necessity; to offset by so much the attractions of the saloon. Is it true economy to curtail this privilege?

If the demands of the municipal budget or the municipal balance sheet require a cheese-paring economy, let us have it somewhere else than in the crippling of the library service and the curtailment of library privileges.

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- AMERICAN Association of Medical Milk Commissioners. 1st conference. Atlantic City, 1907. Proceedings. \$1.00
- ANDERSEN, D. A. Fall reader, with notes and glossary. Part 2. Glossary. \$3.00
- BARRETT, E. R. Compiler. Fragmenta poetarum Romanorum. 1886. \$1.00
- BIRNIE, R. Jr. Gun making in the United States. \$3.00
- BOJINIO, A. A. and C. S. PETERSEN, editors. Anecdota cartographica septentrionalia. \$4.75
- BOCHARDT, L. Das Grabdenkmal des Königs Ne-user-re. \$3.00
- BOVEN, W. H. Memoir of George T. Day, minister and editor, 1846-1875. 1875. \$5.00
- BRADFORD, G. Jr. A pageant of life. \$2.00
- BRINTON, S. J. C. "The renaissance in Italian art." A series in nine parts. 2d edition. Part 2. 4-8. \$4.75
- BRUNO, Giovanni. Opere Italiane. Nuovamente ristampate con note da Giovanni Gentile. \$4.00
- BURGER, C. Supplement zu Hain und Panzer. Beiträge zur Inkunabelbibliographie, Nummern- und Concordanz von Panzer's lateinischen und deutschen Annalen und Ludwig Hain's Repertorium bibliographicum. \$2.00
- BURY, ST. EDMUND. Testaments, probates, pre-information wills, testaments, probates, administrations, registered at the Probate Office, Bury St. Edmunds. Edited by V. B. Rodstone. \$2.00
- CAMPERIO, F. Al campo russo in \$2.00
- CARSON, A. The memoirs of the celebrated and beautiful Mrs. Ann Carson. \$4.00
- CARTON, C. L. Album descriptif des fêtes et cérémonies religieuses à l'occasion du jubilé de 700 ans du Saint-Sang. A Bruges, 1850. \$4.00
- CROSBY, E. H. Edward Carpenter: poet and prophet, 1891. \$1.00
- DAMES, M. L. The Baloch race. A historical and ethnological sketch. \$2.00
- DAMAS, P. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Städte zur Zeit der fränkischen Kaiser. 1870. \$2.00
- DAVIS, H. editor. Among the world's peace-makers. An epitome of the interparliamentary union with sketches of eminent members. \$1.00
- DIAPER, W. F. Recollections of a varied career. \$2.00
- FENNY STRATFORD, Buckinghamshire. England. Register of St. Martin's Chapel, 1730-1812. Transcribed and edited by W. Stratford. \$2.00
- FOSS, T. A brief account of the early settlement along the shores of Skilling's River (Maine), including West Sullivan, West Gouldsboro, Trenton Point and North Hancock. Also, reminiscences \$4.00
- GILBERT, M. Diccionario de la lengua Inrascan o de Michoacan. 1801. \$2.00
- GILLISS, W. The story of a motto and a mark: being a brief sketch of a few printers' marks and containing the facts concerning the mark of the Gilliss Press. 1892. \$2.00
- GONZALEZ OBREGON, L. and A. CORTES. Coleccion de cuadros de historia de Mexico. \$2.00
- GUTENBERG-GESELLSCHAFT, Mainz, Germany. Veröffentlichungen. 3-7. \$1.00
- HEPETHORTH, G. H. Hiram Golf's religion: or, the "shoemaker by the grace of God." 1860. \$2.00
- HILL, A. D. Oration. The Revolution and a problem of the present. \$2.00
- HORTZCHANSKY, A. Die königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin ihre Geschichte und ihre Organisation. \$2.00
- HUNT, G. John C. Calhoun. Congress. Complete International Railway Congress. Compte rendu général. Session 1-6. 1885-1900. 22 v. \$2.00
- KAISERLICH-KÖNIGLICHES Österreichisches Museum für Kunst und Industrie. Vienna. Die kaiserliche Textilmuseum. Allgemeine Charakteristik und Katalog von Alois Hugel. 1880. \$2.00
- LAGARDE, P. A. de. Symmetria. 1871. \$2.00
- MITCHELL, J. Y. History and directory of Temple Presbyterian Church. \$2.00
- MOODY Manual Service. The Monthly Guide to railroads and corporation securities. \$2.00
- MOORE, C. B. Certain mounds of Arkansas and of Mississippi. \$2.00
- NEW YORK, State. Public Service Commission. First district. Report and appendices. Vol. 2. 1907. \$2.00
- NICEFORO, A. Italiani del nord e Italiani del sud. 1901. \$2.00
- NORCROSS, G. compiler. The centennial memorial of the pretery of Carlisle. A series of papers, historical and biographical. 1880. \$2.00
- PEARSE, J. B. A concise history of the iron manufacture of the American Colonies up to the Revolution, and of Pennsylvania until the present time. 1870. \$2.00
- PENNSYLVANIA. Smaller legislative handbook and manual of the State of Pennsylvania. 1908. \$2.00
- PEROT, F. Folk-tore bourbonnais. \$2.00
- PETERSEN, E. Die Burgtempel der Athener. 1907. \$2.00
- POULTON, E. B. Essays on evolution. 1880. \$2.00
- RAUTENSTRAUCH, J. Luther und die Pöze der kirchlichen. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Jahrbücher. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der katholischen Brüdergemeinden. \$2.00
- RIDLEY, H. N. Materials for a flora of the Malayan Peninsula. \$2.00
- ROCHESFORD, L. Die Sprache des Freigutens von Arezzo (Lautenbach). \$2.00
- ROPER, W. The mirror of virtue in worldly greatness, or the life of Sir Thomas More. \$2.00
- SCHMIDT, P. H. J. Zur Wiedergeburt des Krieh. \$2.00
- SHERMAN, E. J. Some recollections of a long life. \$2.00
- TAYLOR, Zachary. Letters from the battlefield of the Mexican War. With introduction by William H. Sherman. \$2.00
- TEATU, LILIAN. De praescriptions inrecreorum. Texte Latin, traduction française, introduction et index. \$2.00
- THOMAS, G. C. Catalogue of the more important books, autographs and manuscripts in the library. (Compiled by A. H. R.) \$2.00
- Autograph letters and autographs in the possession of George C. Thomas. (Compiled by A. H. R.) \$2.00

- TOWER, W. S. Regional and economic geography of Pennsylvania. Part 1. Physiography. 1906. \$2.00
- UNITED STATES. Civil Service Commission. Report, 24th. 1906-07. \$2.00
- Engineer Department. Engineer field manual. Parts 1-6. Professional papers. No. 29. \$2.00
- WETTSTEIN, R. Ritter von Westersheim, and V. SCHIFFNER, editors. Ergebnisse der botanischen Expedition der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften nach Südbrasilien. 1901. Band 1. Pteridophyta und Anthrophyta. \$2.00
- WOLF, G. J. Kunst und Künstler in München. Studien und Essays. \$2.00
- BOOKS IN THE ALLEN A. BROWN COLLECTION
- BAZIN, F. E. J. Madeion. Opéra-comique en 2 actes. (Partition d'orchestre. 1852.)
- BITTNER, J. Die rote Grel. (Oper.) Klavierauszug mit Text.
- DALAYRAC, N. La famille américaine. comédie en un acte. (Partition. 178-7)
- GOSSECK, F. J. Tolien et Tolette. Comédie en deux actes. (Partition. 178-7)
- PAINE, J. K. Azara. Oper in 3 Akten. (Partition.) — Oedipus Tyrannus. Orchestral score. — Symphonie No. 1. Op. 23. (Partition.)
- TANIEV, A. S. Symphonie, 5me. Op. 35. Partition.
- ZUMPE, H. Sawitrl. Dichtung in 3 Aufzügen. Klavierauszug mit Text.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COURSE.

Arthur A. Shurtleff Will Discuss Boston's Crooked Streets Next Thursday Evening.

The free public lectures, illustrated, that were inaugurated last winter at the Boston public library for Thursday evenings, are attracting much interest. The speaker next Thursday evening will be the speaker next Thursday evening, his subject being "Modern City Planning, and Its Bearing Upon the Crooked Streets of Boston."

On Nov 5 Stephen Child will have as a topic "Civic Centers and the Grouping of Public Buildings." The subjects and speakers for the remainder of the lectures will be: Nov 12, "The Hill Towns of Italy," by George B. Dexter; Nov 19, "The Building of Boston," by Henry C. Long; Dec 3, "Constantinople," by Arthur Stoddard; Dec 10, "A Tour Through Greece," by Arthur Stoddard; Dec 17, "Along the Dalmatian Coast," by Arthur S. Cooley.

On Wednesday evening, Dec 9, Edwin D. Mead will deliver an address on "John Milton," in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the birth of the poet.

ESPERANTO LECTURE OFF.

The free lecture in Esperanto, which was to have been delivered by Edward K. Harvey at the Public Library tomorrow night, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the serious illness of the lecturer. Mr. Harvey has been obliged to cancel all dates on account of sickness.

SHURTLEFF LECTURES.

Discusses Boston's Streets Compared with Those of Other Cities.

"Modern City Planning, with Its Bearing Upon the Crooked Streets of Boston" was the subject taken by Arthur A. Shurtleff in his free illustrated lecture at the Public Library last evening. The lecture was one of the series that is being given at the library Thursday evenings and will be continued until Dec 17.

Mr. Shurtleff discussed the plans on which most of the principal cities of the country are laid out, with special reference to New York, Washington and San Francisco. Of the great foreign centres he dealt particularly with Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp and London.

"There is not a type of street in any of the cities that we have discussed," said Mr. Shurtleff, "that is not to be found in some part of Boston. The great need for improvement in this city is in the business section, where the streets are too narrow for business purposes."

"But the fact that they are crooked does not mean that they should necessarily be straightened at the expense of the characteristics and landmarks of the city."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1908

SALE OF RARE BOOKS

Valuable Private Library of the Late Gen. John Marshall Brown of Portland Dispersed by Auction

Libraries, historical societies, collectors and dealers attended the auction sale today at Libbie's of the valuable historical library of the late General John Marshall Brown of Portland, Me. Among the librarians present were George T. Little of Brooklyn College, F. P. Hill of the Brooklyn Public Library, Clarence H. Brigham of the Worcester Antiquarian Society, and Otto Fleischner of the Boston Public Library.

The principal feature of the first session was the sale of a long line of the publications of the Bibliophile Society. The prices held up well, in spite of the fact that several sets have been sold in the last year. The most important item was the "Andre's Journal," Boston, 1903, of which 487 copies only were printed for members of the society. This was bought by H. H. Harper for \$60. The other items of the Bibliophile Society collection sold as follows:

Dibdin's Bibliomania, Boston, 1903 (Harper)	\$28.00
Henry the Leper, paraphrased by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Boston, 1905 (Harper)	20.00
Odes and Epodes of Horace, Boston, 1901-4 (order)	81.00
A Thousand Horatian Quotations, 1904 (Geo. P. Humphrey)	8.00
Idylls and Epigrams of Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, 1905	15.00
Letters of Charles Lamb, 1905 (order)	50.00
Marat's Polish Letters, 1905 (order)	25.00
Thoreau's Sir Walter Raleigh, 1905 (order)	19.50
First and Last Journeys of Thoreau, 1905 (Boston Public Library)	32.00
Letters of John Paul Jones, vellum copy, 1905 (Boston Public Library)	11.00
Unpublished Poems by Bryant and Thoreau, 1907 (Boston Public Library)	14.00
Romance of Shelley, Payne and Irving, 1907 (Humphrey)	11.50
First Year Book, 1902 (order)	21.00
Second Year Book, 1903 (Harper)	4.50
Third Year Book, 1904 (Harper)	6.00
Fourth Year Book, 1905 (Harper)	5.50
Fifth Year Book, 1906 (Harper)	5.00

A choice item was Ackerman's "The Microcosm of London; or, London in Miniature," with woodcut titles, engraved dedication and 104 colored plates, by Rowlandson and Pugin, representing the interiors and exteriors of the principal buildings, and illustrating the manners, etc., of London, R. Ackerman: London (1811). This went to "Order" for \$75. Eight volumes of Addison's Spectator, London, 1790, were bought upon an order for \$10. Seven odd volumes of the American Antiquarian Society Transactions and Collections, Worcester, 1820-85, went to Charles E. Goodspeed for \$12.50. George E. Littlefield bought for \$11.50 the "American Atlas, or Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of American and Chiefly the British Colonies," with fifty-nine copper-plate engravings, London, 1800. Mr. Stockert bought a set of the American Journal of Archaeology, Norwood, 1885-1900, for \$4410. The Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, Io., purchased for \$21 the "American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, from 1789," Washington, 1833-34. Simmons College bought a set of the Annual Register, London, 1758-1836, for \$12.50. The "History of Augusta, Me.," by James W. North, Augusta, 1870, was bought upon an order for \$10.50, and the "Chronicles of Baltimore," by J. T. Scharf, 1874, went to N. J. Bartlett & Co., for \$21. George P. Humphrey bought for \$20 a set of the Bangor Historical Magazine, 1855-65. Moxon's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher brought \$38.50, and the Century "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" went for \$13.

Boston American
October 28, 1908.

PROTEST MAY FORCE LIBRARY TO KEEP OPEN

Trustees Now Announce That Institution May Resume Old Closing Hours.

WHAT LIBRARIAN SAYS

Forced by public protest, voiced in the AMERICAN, the trustees of the Public Library now announce that they may be able to keep the library open until 10 p. m., the old time.

Librarian Horace G. Wadlin says that the reason the institution is closed an hour earlier in the evening than it used to be is because employees are paid by the hour and it has been found necessary to curtail expenses in order to keep within the appropriation, which was cut down this year by Mayor Hibbard, which is less this year than for a long time.

The time of closing the library in the evening has been 10 o'clock during the winter. Now it is closed at 9. Many students who use Public Library books for reference and the general purposes of study have complained.

The closing of the library an hour earlier is said to work a great hardship upon many scholars who are striving to better their condition and are too poor to buy the books they use at the library, but which they cannot take home. Frank P. Spear, educational director of the Evening Institute of the Young Men's Christian Association, says:

"There is an army of young men students who would like to use the Public Library at the close of the several evening schools of the city. Closing early will be a great deprivation to these men."

Boston Herald
November 1, 1908

BRANCH LIBRARIES SHUT.

Trustees Obligated to Keep Them Closed Sunday for Lack of Funds.

The branch libraries in the city did not open yesterday afternoon as they usually do beginning the first Sunday in November. The Public Library trustees were obliged to keep them closed through lack of funds, and will continue to do so until they can tell more definitely how the funds are going to last. Librarian Horace G. Wadlin said yesterday that the branches would be closed for some time, and that the trustees are also obliged to economize greatly in the purchase of books. The central library opened yesterday afternoon from 2 to 9 o'clock, instead of from 2 to 10 o'clock.

Boston Transcript
October 30, 1908

Municipal Improvements Illustrated

In the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library there is an exhibition of illustrations of municipal improvements and civic centers. The Burnham-McKim plans for a New Washington are shown, with the development of the mall running west from the Capitol to the Washington monument, bordered by Government buildings; and a number of the plates from the Boston Society of Architects' 1907 report of the committee on municipal improvements are included, showing the location of proposed inner and outer boulevards, the plan for an entrance to the town of Brookline, the proposed artificial island in the Charles River Basin, the design for the improvement of Copley square, and the plan for the proposed new docks, etc. There is also an interesting exhibit of photographs of the various Boston public playgrounds, as they are; with some of the similar playgrounds in other American cities. The group-plans of public buildings, known as civic centers, in St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc., are illustrated. Some of these plans have been carried into effect in more or less modified form; Cleveland, for example, has really made a serious effort to put the idea into execution, and the results are expected to demonstrate the practical and artistic advantages of the plan. In St. Louis the execution of the plan as originally conceived and draughted was found to be rather too costly, and important modifications have been made; but certain features of the plan have been retained and made a part of the city's policy.

The Germanic Museum

An article of general interest in the November issue of the International Studio is in reference to Emperor William's gifts to the Germanic Museum of Harvard University. It is written by Professor Kuno Francke, LL.D., curator of the museum. He gives an interesting review of the sculptures exhibited, including the pulpit and the Crucifixion group of the church of the Weissenburg in Saxony, the Golden Gate of the Cathedral of Freiburg, the portraits of founders and patrons of Naumburg Cathedral, the Naumburg road screen, and finally the "Death of Mary" and the "Eccelesia" and "Synagoga" from the Romanesque portal of Strassburg Cathedral. The illustrations show most of these works together with the drawing of the elevation of the proposed building for the Germanic Museum by Warren & Smith, architects. "We are still waiting," says Professor Francke, "for the realization of the building plans of which our illustration gives a tentative sketch. Here is the opportunity for our fellow-citizens of German origin to prove to the world that they do not leave their ideals at home when they leave the Fatherland, and here is a chance for all Americans to show their appreciation of what German culture has given to this country."

International Studio for November

The leading article in the American section of the International Studio for November is an illustrated monograph on "Paul Dougherty, Painter of Marines. An Appreciation," by Edwin A. Rockwell. There are nine illustrations of Mr. Dougherty's vigorous works. The other American contributions include an illustrated paper on Mr. Morgan's examples of Gothic art at the Metropolitan Museum, written by Elisabeth Luther Cary, etc. Henri Fantin-Latour discusses the works of the painter Francis de Sola. Vallance describes some examples of tapestry designed by Burne-Jones and J. H. Dearle. "Morocco as a Winter Sketching Ground" is an article by Robert E. Groves. A second paper on architectural gardening, by C. E. Mallows, is well illustrated. In the Deubner exhibition, color plates of admirable quality are "Les Patineurs," by Jongkind; "Flora," by Sir Edward Burne-Jones; "The Governor of Mogli," by Robert E. Dor going to Mosque," by Robert E. Groves; "Girl in a Snowstorm," by Kuniyoshi; and "April Love," by Arthur Hughes. Especially fine is the reproduction of Kuniyoshi's color print, which is printed from woodblocks in the same manner as the original print.

Boston Advertiser
October 30, 1908.

STREETS NEED WIDENING AND NOT STRAIGHTENING

SHURTLEFF ADVOCATES GERMAN IDEA HERE

Says Their Plan Saves Expense and Still Retains Originality.

"The disadvantage of Boston's crooked streets lies not in their crookedness, but in their narrowness."

Thus did A. A. Shurtleff, landscape architect, in his lecture at the Public Library last evening, define the objectionable feature of Boston's thoroughfares, and at the same time defend that which has long been considered detrimental to modern city building, its crooked streets.

Stereoscopic views enabled the lecturer to show various cities of the old world more or less noted for their irregularity and architectural beauty, and these he likened to Boston.

The German idea of modern city building strongly appealed to Shurtleff, and he explained how, by adopting their methods, we might widen our streets and still retain their lines of originality.

"The Germans," said he, "in widening their thoroughfares, invariably follow the old lines."

"Should it be necessary for them to put a street through an entirely new line, they buy a large area of property on either side of the proposed street. The new street completed, they adjust the lots affected to meet the new condition, and find little difficulty in selling them again."

"The result is that the city has a new street, free from mutilated house lots, the cost of which has been fully covered by the sale of the lots. In fact, money in treasury often results from such sales. This is somewhat different from the long list of lawsuits which incur debt for many years, to say nothing of undesirable property encroached by creating a highway regardless of old lines."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1908

BRANCH LIBRARIES CLOSED

Lack of Funds Causes Trustees to Keep Them Shut on Sundays

The branch libraries in the city did not open Sunday afternoon as they usually do beginning the first Sunday in November. The Public Library Trustees were obliged to keep them closed, through lack of funds, and will continue to do so until they can tell more definitely how the funds are going to last. Librarian Horace G. Wadlin said yesterday that the branches would be closed for some time, and that the trustees were also obliged to economize greatly in the purchase of books. The central library opened Sunday afternoon from two to nine o'clock, instead of from two to ten o'clock.

The Progress of Esperanto

Boston officially recognizes the universal language in the Public Library lecture course.

The giving of public lectures at the Public Library in Esperanto and English is a recognition of the new language by the city of Boston which, as far as known, has not been accorded by any other American city, and makes of interest a recent report made to the state department, on the fourth international congress of Esperantists held in Dresden, Germany, by Consul Thomas H. Norton of Chemnitz.

At this Congress 1200 delegates from all parts of the world assembled to discuss the practicability and advancement of the language. Emperor William sent a special greeting to the congress, and through the courtesy of the King of Saxony the services of the Royal Opera House were given for the production of Goethe's classic drama, *Iphigenie*, in Esperanto. A million or more people are now using the language for business or pleasure, France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany, the United States, Switzerland, Austria and Sweden numbering adherents to Esperanto in the order named.

On July 1, 1908, there were fifty-five periodicals published in Esperanto. The postmaster-general of the United Kingdom has admitted Esperanto on the same footing as modern European languages for use in telegraphing. The committee of the Jubilee Exhibition at Prague issues its circulars in Esperanto, as in other languages, and Count Hayashi, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, recently accepted the presidency of the Japanese Esperanto Association and has advised his countrymen in a public letter to master the language.

In Germany, general attention is being called to the value in connection with international trade, various firms issuing price lists and catalogues in Esperanto.

The advocates and converts to the new language claim that the importance of Esperanto as a factor in simplifying and facilitating international commerce, rendering the employment of clerks understanding the languages unnecessary, cannot be over-estimated. The fact that the language can be mastered readily is one of the principal features making for its success.

REGRETTABLE ECONOMY.

Closing the branch libraries on Sunday and curtailing hours at the central library is a natural consequence of retrenchment in the available appropriation for that department. The trustees must cut their garment according to their cloth. But wise municipal economy does not consist of parsimonious restriction upon the educational agencies of the city. The people of Boston ask that waste of municipal funds be stopped, not that useful and profitable expenditures be curtailed.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, NOV 5, 1908.

Tonight's free public lecture in the course given in the Boston public library every Thursday evening is upon "Civic Centers and the Grouping of Public Buildings," with a suggestion for Boston. His plan, in a sentence, is to group county and municipal buildings and playgrounds around the Charles river, erect a new North station in Charlestown and convert Temple and Staniford sts into a magnificent boulevard from this civic center to the state house grounds. The lecture promises great interest to all who desire to make of Boston a "City Beautiful."

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1908

SALE OF TWO LIBRARIES

Books of Albert S. Wait and Eben N. Hewins Disposed Of by Auction

Few items of particular importance were sold today at the opening of the auction sale at Libbie's of the private libraries of the late Albert S. Wait of Newport, N. H., and Eben N. Hewins of Boston. Both libraries were composed of miscellaneous books, which sold very well, with the exception of some subscription sets of the "middle class" of literature. Several dealers and librarians were present, and interest centered in the sale of books relating to bookplates, of which twenty-five lots were offered. Charles E. Goodspeed of this city bought a large paper copy of the Grolier Club's edition of Charles Dexter Allen's "Classified List of Early American Book-Plates." With brief description of the principal styles and a note as to the prominent engravers to accompany an exhibition at the Grolier Club, October, 1894, bound in half morocco, uncut, gilt top, Grolier Club, New York, 1894, for \$7.25. He also secured Allen's "American Book-Plates and a Guide to Their Study, with Examples, with a bibliography by Eben Newell Hewins," with extra plates from the original coppers, in three-quarters orange morocco, full gilt back, uncut, gilt top, New York, 1894, for \$8. This was the edition de luxe, on Japanese vellum, and a presentation copy from the author, with forty-one full-page plates printed from the original coppers. The *Ex Libris Journal*, vols. xiv. to xxvii., Part 7, London, 1904-8, in wrappers, went to "Order" for \$8.75. The privately printed memorial to Edwin Davis French, by Ira H. Brainard, New York, 1908, with proof plates on India paper from the original coppers, brought \$4.50. The Troutsdale Press Descriptive Check List of the Etched and Engraved Bookplates, by J. Wilfred Spenceley, brought \$2.25.

Two rare Civil War items were sold this morning. One was the "Soldiering in North Carolina," by one of the "Seventeenth," in half blue morocco, uncut (with original covers bound in), Boston, 1864. This is one of the rare Civil War histories, and was bought by Mr. Merritt for \$11.50. The other, secured by the Boston Public Library for \$5.50, was "Songs of the Forty-Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers"; a collection of national, patriotic and social songs, dedicated to Colonel Francis L. Lee, in paper stitched, Boston, 1862. This is an extremely rare Massachusetts regimental song book.

George E. Littlefield purchased a copy of the Hurd Atlas of New Hampshire, Boston, 1892, for \$5.50, and a rare Dublin edition, without date, of William Bartram's "Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, Cherokee Country, etc.," with the folding map and copper-plate engravings.

Of the sets sold this morning the "World's Great Classics," Colonial Press, New York, 1890, in cloth, sixty-one volumes, brought the highest price, \$90.50. Mr. Woodbury bought the "Consolidated Encyclopedia Library," for \$8. "The World's Best Poetry," edited by Bliss Carman, Philadelphia, 1904, went for \$13.75, to "Order." George E. Littlefield bought Burke's "Landed Gentry," London, 1877, for \$5.00. Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors," Boston, 1874, brought \$18. Bancroft's "History of the United States," Boston, 1867, went for \$7.70, and a set of Allibone's "Dictionary of Literature," with the supplement, Philadelphia, 1867, brought \$12.50.

WORKS ON BOOK PLATES SOLD.

Two Rare Civil War Items Also Disposed of at Library Auction.

There were 25 lots of works relating to book plates offered yesterday at Libbie's, when the auction of the private libraries of Albert S. Wait of Newport, N. H., and Eben N. Hewins of Boston opened.

Interest centered in Charles E. Goodspeed of this city, who bought a large paper copy of Charles Dexter Allen's "Classified List of Early American Book-Plates, with brief description of the principal styles and a note as to the prominent engravers to accompany an exhibition at the Grolier Club, October, 1894," bound in half morocco, uncut, gilt top, Grolier Club, New York, 1894, for \$7.25. He also secured Allen's "American Book-Plates and a Guide to Their Study, with Examples, with a bibliography by Eben Newell Hewins," with extra plates from the original coppers, in three-quarters orange morocco, full gilt back, uncut, gilt top, New York, 1894, for \$8.

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(Evening Edition). First issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, NOV 5, 1908.

Books on Bookplates.

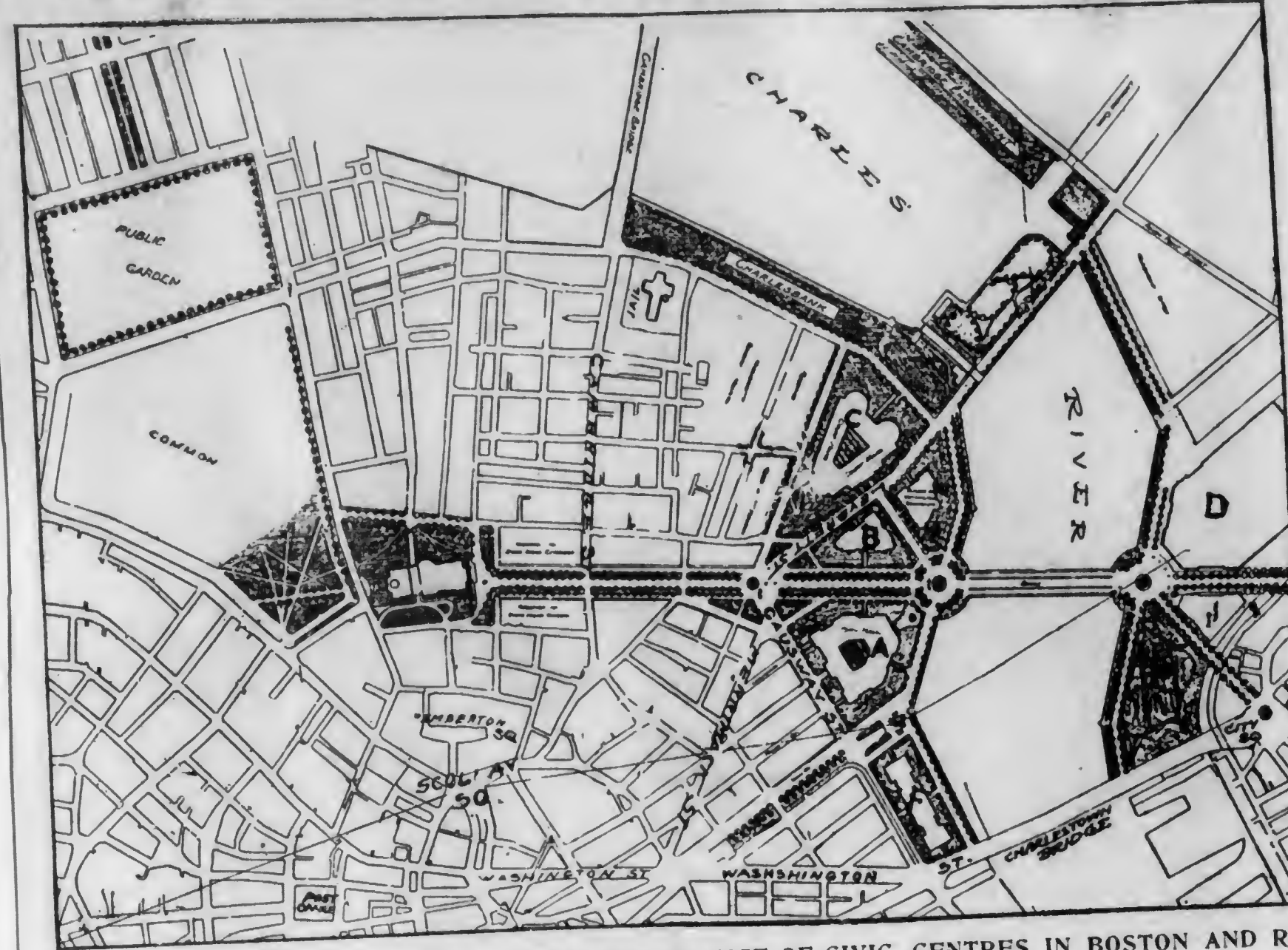
The opening of the auction of the private libraries of Albert S. Wait of Newport, N. H., and Eben N. Hewins of Boston at Libbie's rooms yesterday was attended by a number of dealers and librarians and the interest centered in books relating to bookplates, of which 25 lots were offered. A rare civil war volume, "Soldiering in North Carolina," brought \$11.50, and the Boston public library bought "Songs of the 44th Massachusetts Volunteers" for \$5.

Boston Advertiser
November 5, 1908
NECESSARY EXPENSES

The indications that lack of funds may oblige the trustees of the Boston public library to close branch libraries on Sunday afternoons warrant the question as to what the funds of the city are to be used for. It is laudable and praiseworthy in the municipal administration to desire to keep taxes down to as low a point as will provide the funds necessary for the proper maintenance of the different city departments. But when such institutions as the public library, the L street bath, the parks, patronized often by thousands of citizens in a single day, have either to be discontinued to public use, or so badly hampered as to be uninviting to the public, it is fair to ask if the taxpayers themselves have not the right to criticize such a policy. The tax rate was made for the people; not the people for the tax rate. When the city forces the public to severe inconvenience to save perhaps \$5 or \$10 a week, the public has a just and undoubted right to protest that the city interests are being sacrificed for merely political reasons.

Boston Post
November 6, 1908

Mr. Child Wants Beacon Hill Parkway and North Station Moved Over Charles



MR. STEPHEN CHILD'S PROPOSED PLAN FOR CHANGE OF CIVIC CENTRES IN BOSTON AND RE-GROUPING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

A—New City Hall. B—Police commissioners and courts. C—New courthouses. D—New North station. E—Public playgrounds. F—Custom House and appraisers.

Suggesting a broad and comprehensive scheme for a change of civic centres and the regrouping of public buildings in Boston, Stephen Child addressed a large audience at the lecture hall of the Public Library in the free lecture course last evening.

Mr. Child's plans embrace a new City Hall, police commissioners and courts building, courthouse, North station, custom house and appraisers' offices and other important municipal changes.

The new North station, according to Mr. Child, should be located in Charlestown. He also embodies a suggestion for a monumental tree-shaded avenue, to start from Boston Common and the State House and proceed northerly down the slope of Beacon Hill, in a direction parallel with existing lines of streets, and so arranged that the dome of the State House and the beautiful north facade of the building can both be recognized and

appreciated at their true artistic value by those approaching from the north.

Mr. Child said in part:

"Much of the trend of civic improvement of late has been outward, in ever-increasing circles, due largely to the wonderful development during the past 20 years in improved methods of rapid transit. Fearing that in this rapid growth we should be deprived of all our beauty spots, we have (and with reason here in Boston) been making great efforts and been spending great sums of money to secure and develop large rural parks and scenic reservations, and to provide suitable parkway and boulevard approaches and connecting links for this great system.

"Possibly, however, we have gone far enough in this direction, for a time at least, and it may well be that a bit of introspection will do us good. May it not be that we need to study and reorganize the plan of the older and more thickly settled portions of our city with a view to securing more open spaces and wider and more direct means of communication in the crowded portions of the city? Certainly, in this study the grouping of needed public and semi-public buildings into so-called civic centres should be carefully considered.

"The demand for a finer expression of civic art, especially in connection with our public buildings, is immediately confronted by the loss in dignity due to their widely separated locations, and it is becoming more and more evident that if each building can be grouped about a plaza or along a wide mall-like avenue in such a way that each building takes its proper place in harmonious architectural relation with other members of the group, each is enhanced in dignity and value.

"The scheme herewith presented comprehends, as you will see, in a general way, the development of the north slope of Beacon Hill, and of what might be termed 'the lower Charles River basin,' and, therefore, supplements and completes the magnificent development above the new dam at Craigie bridge. It recognizes Beacon Hill and the State House as the crowning features of our city, and provides not only a more dignified and adequate setting for this noble structure, but opportunity for its enlargement, as well as sites for a number of other much needed buildings to be built from time to time, and for a new North Station.

"Furthermore, it secures to our citizens what has long been wanting, namely, a means of reaching in an agreeable manner the Middlesex Fells and the Revere Beach reservations of our metropolitan park system.

"What is actually proposed is the wiping out of all of the existing structures between the easterly street line of Temple street and the westerly street line of Hancock street, from Derne

street, at the rear of the State House, down to Cambridge street.

"A strip of land approximating 200 feet wide is thus secured, which could be subdivided, as shown, for an avenue or parkway, and its extension in a direct line northerly will almost exactly coincide with the existing easterly line of Lynde street. It is to be noted that within this area there are almost no buildings of any great value.

"This avenue would continue in a direct line by a monumental bridge over the lower Charles river basin by another broad plaza similar to that at the southern end of the bridge, and upon this plaza would face the proposed new North Station.

"Continuing with the general features of the plan, we see that the avenue, somewhat narrowed now, passes by a raised viaduct over the tracks of the branch railroad to the Hooseac Tunnel docks and the navy yard and over other important freight facilities (which would by this means be entirely undisturbed) to a circle and vista point from which avenues separate; that to the west an agreeable means of driving to Bunker Hill Monument, and that to the north, by a widening and parking of Rutherford avenue, furnishing a parkway leading through Sullivan square, redesigned and improved, and thence proceeding either by Broadway or Myrtle avenue (widened and parked) to Broadway Park, Somerville, whence there is a beautiful parkway approach to Middlesex Fells.

"From Sullivan square an avenue should be studied leading to the east, past the Charlestown bridge, via Broad crossing the Everett bridge, meeting the way, widened and parked, meeting the new Revere Beach parkway at Everett, thus furnishing an agreeable means of reaching this popular reservation from the heart of the city—a most desirable improvement."

"North station was criticised as follows: 'Practically considered, the present station is already overcrowded, leaky and poorly ventilated. The delays due to the congestion of traffic at the drawbridges are expensive and annoying. The station is, to say the least, not an ornament to our city, nor a fitting terminal for one of the great railroad systems of America. The move proposed is in a direction that will involve as slight an expenditure of money as any that could be suggested, perhaps, for it would place the station where it could conveniently receive all the various divisions of the system without necessitating a narrowing up of the trackage facilities for the purpose of crossing a bridge or any similar obstacle.

"It is, in fact, here located (see plan) just south of the point where all the tracks now meet; but, we are told, it removes the patron just so much farther from the heart of the city. Modern

Boston Advertiser
November 6, 1908

WOULD GROUP PUBLIC BUILDINGS NEAR RIVER

STEPHEN CHILD'S PLAN TO
BEAUTIFY BOSTON

Would Develop North Slope of
Beacon Hill, He Says in Public
Library Lecture.

An improvement to the northerly slope of Beacon Hill entailing the removal of the North station to Charlestown and the development of the water front in this section into a suitable site for the proper grouping of our much needed public buildings, was the plan outlined by Stephen Child in his lecture at the Public Library last evening, on "Civic Centre and Grouping of Public Buildings."

Child, who is a landscape architect, has made a study of this subject in Europe and America, and these investigations have convinced him that in Boston rare opportunities for improvement are being treated indifferently.

The method of grouping city buildings in European cities, particularly those of ancient Greece and Rome, were held forth as examples of true architecture.

Referring to Boston as "The Athens of America," Child urged that the "Acropolis" on Beacon hill be treated in a manner worthy of such a title.

"If all buildings," said the speaker, "could only be grouped about a square or suitably proportioned open space how much more could they be appreciated and admired."

"I believe when once public spirit is aroused as a result of publicity on the subject, there will be less of the corruption and graft so plainly evident in our secluded and ill-placed cities."

Claiming that the beauty of a magnificent structure like the state house should be enhanced by appropriate surroundings, Child outlined a plan which was practically the same as that devised by Charles Eliot some 14 years ago.

This plan proposed the acquisition of property at the rear of the state house, within the area of Temple, Hancock and Cambridge sts., to be used for parks and additions to public buildings.

A wide boulevard would then be attempted to the waterfront.

This plan, also contemplates the development of the waterfront now devoted to railroad terminals and tenement houses.

"The northern end of the basin between East Cambridge, Charlestown and Boston, now occupied by a rent-free sweltering yard and terminal," said Child, "should be given over to a site for our much talked-of new public buildings."

"By refusing the railroad further permission to obliterate the river with its mass of plankton it would be obliged to locate its terminal elsewhere, and this could be done on the northern bank of the river."

"Judging from the liberality of railroad presidents in matters of improvement, such a structure would be a magnificent one, and would warrant a wide avenue of approach, including a handsome stone bridge as a means of access."

"The river again restored to its original beauty and the entire area along the bank to the Back Bay being freed from its present unsightly encumbrances, would make a splendid site for our new municipal and governmental buildings. By means of the proposed boulevards and parks, this location would be directly related and connected with the state house as a civic centre."

"The cry now is for a new city hall, and commissioners are now investigating the crowded condition of the state house and the court house. There is also an urgent need of an appraisers' store house and a custom house."

"Why not wipe out this low slum district and group these buildings on the waterfront, and thus give our acropolis the surroundings to which it is entitled?"

BOSTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year.
VOL. CXXIV, NO. 129.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1908.

Librarian Putnam Suggested
as New President of Harvard

HERALD BUREAU.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, is being spoken of in Washington as the probable successor of President Eliot of Harvard University. It is rumored that the appointment will be made by the Harvard corporation before March 4, 1909, so that President Roosevelt may be enabled to appoint Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, minister to Denmark, to the position at the head of the Congressional Library. It has been understood for some time that Dr. Egan would be made librarian in the event of a vacancy there.

"In connection with such a position there are always baseless rumors," said Mr. Putnam today when asked about the report that he would succeed President Eliot, "and this appears to be one of them." He would not discuss the matter further.

Mr. Putnam's friends say that he would accept the presidency of Harvard if it were offered him, and that while he is not seeking the position, nothing would please him more. That his name will be presented to the Harvard corporation and that he will be urged for the place, is admitted by his friends.

Mr. Putnam is a graduate of Harvard, '83, and for four years, from 1902, was an overseer of the university. He was born in New York Sept. 23, 1861. After graduating from Harvard he studied law in the Columbia law school and was admitted to the Minnesota bar. Later he practiced law in Massachusetts, principally in Boston. He was librarian of the Minneapolis Athenaeum from 1884 to 1887, of the Minneapolis Public Library from 1887 to 1895, and of the Boston Public Library from 1895 to 1899. He was president of the American Library Association in 1898 and 1899. He has published many articles on educational and bibliographical subjects.

A member of the Harvard faculty who is in a position to know the situation relative to the selection of a new president said yesterday that no name had yet been given consideration by the corporation.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, NOV 6, 1908.
HERBERT PUTNAM'S NAME.

Librarian of Congress Suggested as
Successor to Pres Eliot—Graduate of Class of '83.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A good many of the friends of Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, believe he will be the successor of Pres Eliot of Harvard university. Mr. Putnam was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1883, and in 1902 he was one of the overseers, serving in that capacity four years. From 1895 to 1899 he was librarian of the Boston public library, and from Boston he came to Washington to take charge of the great national library.

While Mr. Putnam says he has heard of the talk of his probable appointment as the successor to Dr. Eliot and pronounces it "baseless rumor," his friends believe there is a good deal of solid foundation for the report. It is known that Mr. Putnam would accept the position if offered to him, although he would not think that it behooved him with his dignity to engage in any campaign for it or do anything that would even suggest soliciting influence. To be president of Harvard is an honor that any man might covet, but it must come unsolicited.

If Mr. Putnam succeeds Dr. Eliot the vacancy thus created will be filled by the appointment of Dr. Francis Maurice Egan, at present minister to Denmark. Dr. Egan, who is well known in Boston, in fact he is known all over the country by his graceful verse and delightful prose, is a great friend of the President's and is in every way admirably fitted to be librarian of Congress. He is not only a ripe scholar, but a man of fine executive capacity. The President would be only too pleased to see his friend Herbert Putnam made president of Harvard and its other friend, Dr. Egan, librarian of Congress.

A. Maurice Low.

Boston Herald
November 8/08

TO OPEN LIBRARY SUNDAY

Alderman Anderson Will Welcome
Resolution Providing for This.

Alderman George P. Anderson will introduce an order in the board of aldermen tomorrow, calling upon the Public Library trustees to open up the Public Library building in Copley square Sunday mornings and reopen the branch libraries Sunday afternoons and evenings.

With a determination of keeping within the appropriation allowed by the mayor and city council the trustees of the library department some time ago closed the branch libraries on Sundays and the central library is open only from 2 to 3 o'clock Sundays. The library department appropriation was reduced from \$225,000 to \$210,000 this year.

Boston Record
November 10, 1908

WANT OLD LIBRARY HOURS

The board of aldermen yesterday passed resolutions, asking the trustees of the public library to continue the old practice of opening the public library on Sundays at 8 a.m. This has been the custom in other years, but this year, because of the decrease in the appropriation for the department, the trustees say, they cannot open the library until the regular summer hour of opening, 2 p.m.

The board also passed an order from Ald. Curley, asking the mayor to instruct the heads of the park, sanitary and cemetery departments to restore all their employees to a full-time basis.

The board voted to transfer \$2500 left over from the fund appropriated for the w. 9 playground to improvements in the way of a locker building for Franklin park. Four members voted against the measure, Anderson, Baldwin, Curley and Donnelly.

Boston American
November 10, 1908

ASKS TRUSTEES TO OPEN LIBRARY SUNDAYS AT 8 A.M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN
PASSES RESOLUTIONS

Also Requests That Park, Sanitary
and Cemetery Employees Be Put
on Full Time.

The board of aldermen yesterday passed resolutions, asking the trustees of the public library to continue the old practice of opening the public library on Sundays at 8 a.m. This has been the custom in other years, but this year, because of the decrease in the appropriation for the department, the trustees say, they cannot open the library until the regular summer hour of opening, 2 p.m.

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Public Library Book Purchases

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—I read in the Post about two weeks ago that the branch library reading rooms are to be closed on Sundays on account of lack of money. Would it not be better to leave off buying a lot of useless books and take the money thus saved to pay the expense of keeping these reading rooms open?
How many books of general interest are in these three bulletins I enclose? And these are fair samples. Yet the popular new novels that most people like to read are not to be had at the Public Library except after long waiting. We have to get them from the "Tabard Inn" or from the circulating libraries. The Public Library does not buy copies enough.
The Public Library ought not to be a museum of curiosities of literature. People who have no homes of their own, but have simply a room in a lodging house, enjoy going to the reading rooms Sunday afternoons. It gives them a chance to see the new magazines and to look up questions in the books of reference. It is for many a pleasant way of passing the afternoon. It seems a pity that this simple pleasure should be denied them when money is being spent for books that nobody wants.
LOVER OF READING AND LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1908

RARE BROADSIDES SOLD

Record Price for Columbian Tragedy

Other Items Sold Very Well by Auction

Second Boston Directory Brought \$26.00

Rare Items Relating to Napoleon Sold in New York

Remarkably good prices were obtained today at an auction sale of rare books and broadsides at Libbie's book auction rooms. No better indication of the revival of prosperity could be found than the prices obtained for common books, while the rare items in many cases made new records. The gem of the sale this morning was a copy of a broadside of 1792, folio, mounted on linen, with curious woodcut portrait of on Major General Richard Butler and a view of the battle fought at Miami village. A copy of this broadside at private sale brought \$42. The copy sold today was purchased by George E. Littlefield of this city for \$80, the under-bidder being Charles E. Goodspeed. The long title of the broadside is:

THE COLUMBIAN TRAGEDY: containing a particular and official ACCOUNT of the brave and unfortunate OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who were slain and wounded in the ever memorable and BLOODY INDIAN BATTLE, perhaps the most shocking which ever occurred since the first discovery, which continued six hours with the most unrelenting fury and unparalleled bravery on both sides, having begun at daybreak until near ten o'clock on Friday morning, Nov. 3, 1791, between two thousand AMERICANS belonging to the UNITED STATES ARMY and near five thousand and Indian Savages, at Miami Village, in which terrible and desperate battle a most shocking slaughter was made of thirty-nine gallant AMERICAN OFFICERS and upward of nine hundred brave youthful SOLDIERS who fell glorious in the cause of their COUNTRY. The particulars and elegy are now published in this sheet by the earnest request of the friends of their COUNTRY. Not only as a token of gratitude to the DEPARTED, but as a PERPETUAL MEMORIAL of the important event, on which, perhaps may very essentially depend the future FREEDOM and GRANDEUR of fifteen or twenty States that may at some period be annexed to the AMERICAN UNION. AMERICA: Boston. Printed for E. RUSSELL by THOMAS BARNETT of DUNBARTON (NEW HAMPSHIRE).

Several other broadsides sold well. "Extracts from an Address to the People of the State of New York on the Subject of the Federal Constitution," n. p. n. d., went to Federal Constitution, for \$4. Mr. Littlefield bought Goodspeed for \$4. Mr. Littlefield bought for \$2.75 a broadside printed by Nathaniel Cokerly, Boston, without date, with a poem entitled "Hard Times." A broadside printed at Newburyport in 1793 entitled "The Tragedy of Louis Capet," went to Goodspeed at \$3. The Boston Public Library was the purchaser of some of these items, including "The President's Message," 1827, by John Quincy Adams.

Of the books sold, the most important was the "Royal American Magazine, or Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement," vol. 1, and the three numbers of vol. 2, all published, lacks the titlepage and pages 88, 89, and all after 112 of March, 1775, last number of vol. 2, and two pages mutilated, with five copper plates, two engraved by Paul Revere (one torn, but neatly mended), and one by Calender and two unsigned, Boston, 1774-1775. The bidding on this started at \$1, and by quarter bids went up to \$2. Then somebody nonplussed the auctioneer, Allen Bent, by bidding \$40, and at \$42 it was knocked down to Charles E. Goodspeed. George E. Littlefield bought for \$9 the Archaeologia Americana, Worcester and Boston, 1822-40, and for \$5 the "American Military Pocket Atlas, being an approved

Boston Transcript
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908

RARE BOOKS BY AUCTION

Imperfect Copy of Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World" Brings \$100—Other Items Interesting Collectors Sold

Had the copy of Cotton Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World," Boston, 1683, been perfect, there would have been another story to tell today of the sale of rare books at Libbie's auction rooms. It was supposed to be so until examined by experts, when it was found that the title-page, first leaf of preface and one leaf of text were in fac-simile. This, of course, depreciated its value, and it sold at the low price of \$100 to "Order." The prices generally ruled well, however. A set of the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, 1806-1900, was bought upon an order for \$85, and Charles E. Goodspeed bought for \$88 Vol. 1 to 47, lacking vols. 16, 17 and 18 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. George E. Littlefield bought for \$10 a copy of the "New England Memorial; or a brief relation of the most memorable and remarkable passages of the Providence of God manifested to the Planters of New England with special reference to the first colony thereof called New Plymouth. Reprinted for Nicholas Boone: Boston, 1721." This book is one of those commonly referred to as "the cornerstone" of the early history of New England. Another of the same sort was "New England Judged by the Spirit of the Lord. By George Bishop, London, 1703; Appendix to the book entitled 'New England Judged,' being certain writings of those persons which were there executed. Written by them in the time of their imprisonment in the Bloody Town of Boston, London, 1702; Truth and Innocency defended against falsehood and Envy. By John Whitting. London, 1702," extra-illustrated with twenty-six portraits and one plate. Bound in full polished panel calf, gilt back, yellow edges. This was bought upon an order for \$17.

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Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition). First Issued March 7, 1873.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, NOV 12, 1908.

RARE BOOKS SELL WELL.

Broadsides of 1892 with Curious Wood Cut of Maj Gen Richard Butler Brings \$80.

Good prices were obtained yesterday at an auction sale of rare books and broadsides at the rooms of C. F. Libbie & Son. A copy of a broadside of 1892, folio, mounted on linen with a curious wood-cut portrait of Maj Gen Richard Butler and a view of the battle fought at Miami village, brought \$80. The Boston public library purchased "The President's Message, 1827," by John Quincy Adams, the first folio Bible printed in America by Isaiah Thomas, Worcester, 1791, and the "Catalogus Bibliothecae Loganianae," being a choice collection of books, in oriental, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French and English languages, given by the late James Logan of Philadelphia for the public use, Philadelphia, 1790. A copy of the "Boston Directory for 1790," the second directory published, went for \$25.

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Object to \$4 Khaki Uniforms for Street Cleaners

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The council concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the passage of resolutions providing that the library trustees open the central branch at 9 a. m. on Sunday mornings and that branch libraries be kept open on Sunday afternoons.

The council also concurred with the Aldermen in calling upon the Mayor to put employees of the street and water departments on full time for the winter months.

Lecture to Be Repeated

To accommodate the large number of people who were unable to hear the lecture on the "Hill Towns of Italy" by George E. Dexter at the Public Library Thursday, Mr. Dexter has consented to repeat the lecture showing the beautiful colored pictures at eight o'clock Friday evening of this week.

it seems a pity that this simple pleasure should be denied them when money is being spent for books that nobody wants.

LOVER OF READING AND LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1908

RARE BROADSIDES SOLD

Record Price for Columbian Tragedy

Other Items Sold Very Well by Auction

Second Boston Directory Brought \$26.00

Rare Items Relating to Napoleon Sold in New York

Remarkably good prices were obtained today at an auction sale of rare books and broadsides at Libbie's book auction rooms. No better indication of the revival of prosperity could be found than the prices obtained for common books, while the rare items in many cases made new records. The gem of the sale this morning was a copy of a broadside of 1792, folio, mounted on linen, with curious woodcut portrait of Major General Richard Butler and a view of the battle fought at Miami village. A copy of this broadside at private sale brought \$42. The copy sold today was purchased by George E. Littlefield of this city for \$80, the under-bidder being Charles E. Goodspeed. The long title of the broadside is:

THE COLUMBIAN TRAGEDY; containing a particular and official account of the brave and unfortunate OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who were slain and wounded in the ever memorable and BLOODY INDIAN BATTLE, perhaps the most shocking that has happened in AMERICA since its first discovery, which continued six hours with the most unrelenting fury and unparalleled bravery on both sides, on Friday morning, Nov. 3, 1791, between two thousand AMERICANS belonging to the UNITED ARMY and near five thousand wild Indian savages, at Miami Village near Port Washington in the Ohio Country, in which terrible and desperate battle a most shocking slaughter was made of thirty-nine gallant AMERICAN OFFICERS and upwards of nine hundred brave SOLDIERS of their COUNTRY. The fighting for their COUNTRY. The particulars and elegy are now published in this sheet by the earnest request of the friends to the DECEASED who died in defence of their COUNTRY. Not only as a token of gratitude to the DECEASED BRAVE, but as a PERPETUAL MEMORIAL of the important event, on which perhaps very essentially depend the future FREEDOM and GLANDREUR of fifteen or twenty States and the UNION AMERICA; Boston. AMERICAN UNION. AMERICA; Boston. Printed for J. RUSSELL, 107 THOMAS STREET, DUNSTON (NEW HAMPSHIRE).

Several other broadsides sold well. "Extracts from an Address to the People of the State of New York on the Subject of the Federal Constitution," n. p. n. d. went to Goodspeed for \$4. Mr. Littlefield bought for \$2.75 a broadside printed by Nathaniel Coverly, Boston, without date, with a poem entitled "Hard Times." A broadside printed at Newburyport in 1793 entitled "The Tragedy of Louis Capet," went to Goodspeed for \$3. The Boston Public Library was the purchaser of some of these items, including "The President's Message," 1827, by John Quincy Adams.

Of the books sold, the most important was the "Royal American Magazine, or Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement," vol. 1, and the three numbers of vol. 2, (all published, lacks the titlepage and pages 88, 89, and all after 112 of March, 1775, last number of vol. 2, and two pages mutilated), with five copper plates, two engraved by Paul Revere (one torn, but neatly mended), and one by Calender and two unsigned, Boston, 1774-1775. The bidding on this started at \$1, and by quarter bids went up to \$2. Then somebody nonplussed the auctioneer, Allen Bent, by bidding \$10, and at \$42 it was knocked down to Charles E. Goodspeed. George E. Littlefield bought for \$9 the Archaeologia Americana, Worcester and Boston, 1822-60, and for \$5 the "American Military Pocket Atlas, being an approved collection of correct maps, both general and particular, of the British Colonies, especially those which are now, or probably may be, the Theatre of War, etc." London, n. d. (1776). The Boston Public Library bought for only \$3 the first folio Bible printed in America (Isiah Thomas, Worcester, 1790), and for \$8 the "Catalogus Bibliothecae Loganianae," being a chosen collection of books, as well in the Oriental, Greek and Latin, as in the English, Italian, Spanish, French and other languages; given by the late James Logan, Esq., of Philadelphia for the use of the public. Philadelphia, 1790. This library was the second free town library, in order of date, which was founded within the United States, and was the work of James Logan, the friend and adviser of William Penn. and for some years president of the council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

The sale included a very poor copy of the third edition of Mrs. Anne Bradstreet's "Poems," Boston, 1758. It had the title page and pages 211 to 216 in manuscript and lacked pages 1 to 13 and 216 to 223. Nevertheless the item brought \$8, being purchased for \$24 a copy of the second "Boston Directory," for 1796, a little 12 mo of Boston by Osgood Carleton. "The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night," Payne, London, 1691, brought \$16.50. Several Boston Massacre orations were sold, that of 1771 went to the Public Library for \$4, and the others brought respectively \$3 (1773), \$5.25 (1774), \$5 (1775) and \$2.37 (1785).

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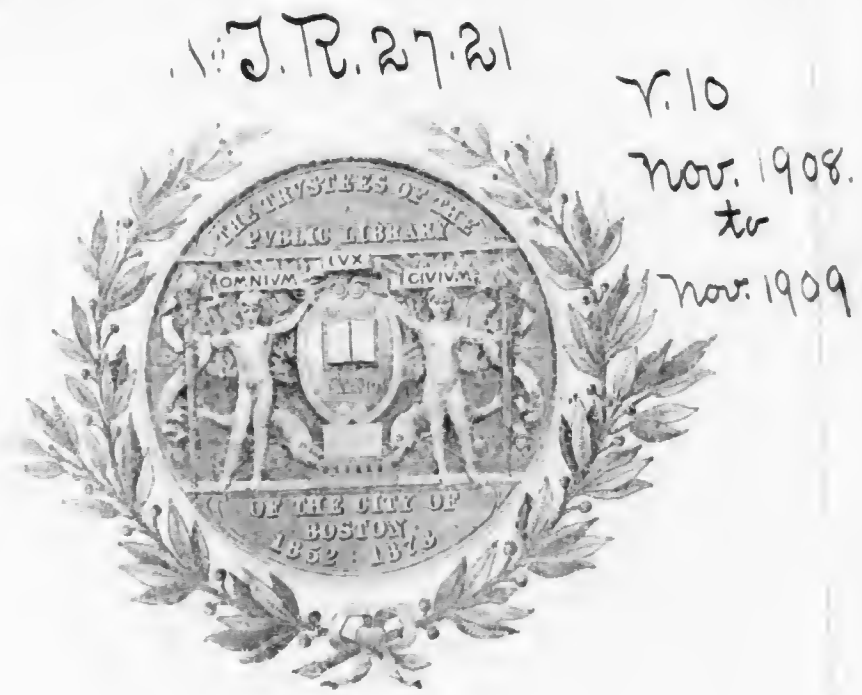
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Boston Transcript
November 10, 1908.

Lecture to Be Repetited

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NOV 22 1908 TO
NOV 27 1909



J. R. 27.21

Nov. 1908.
to
Nov. 1909.

REAL ESTATE AND WANT SECTION

BB ON ABERLAIN

of His Adven-
Against Ban-
ttle.

RMATORY
M REALIZED

Supported
is" in His De-
ers' Shaft.

COBB.

Gen. Samuel B. Chamberlain was like a brother to us in his sympathy and pleasure with our success. It may not be improper to say here, as Cyrus has gone from us, that the highest critics in New England judged his model of Gen. Banks to be the standard of all that was produced. I say no more. The first generals of the army and highest civil authorities in Washington also ranked his head and equestrian model of Gen. Sheridan as by far the most powerful copy of him in sculpture or painting. When the general became warden of the Charlestown state prison new life entered into it. A stern disciplinarian, he encouraged the men in their efforts in art, music and mechanical work, and gave them what time he could to read and improve their minds. Long before the Concord reformatory was built he told Cyrus and me of his plans. "Give the poor fellows pure air and place them amid the beauties of nature," he said to us. "I want to get them out of that dirty place in Charlestown and put them under the broad heavens." He labored with zeal to have his plans carried out, and the Concord reformatory was the result. The writer lectured there several years ago and spent the night with the authorities, had an opportunity of observing the beneficial results of Gen. Chamberlain's sympathetic heart and comprehensive mind.

He described vividly in the studio to Cyrus and myself his dramatic experience with a numerous Portuguese in the shoemaker's shop. One day he heard a great commotion in the shop, and entering, saw the Portuguese prisoner, a medium-sized and active man, clutching a big fellow, to stab him with a long shoemaker's knife. The big fellow was yelling with fear and leaping over benches and stools, with the savage assassin and the intended victim, with eyes bulging and mouth agape, rushed between them, the general faced the Portuguese, who, in his disappointed fury, prepared to leap upon him.

He told us that he held a heavy cane in the left hand and his revolver in his right. He was about to fire his revolver, when he reflected that the noise and the smell of powder would rouse the blood of the other prisoners, especially the Portuguese. In a twinkling the pistol was in the left and the cane in the right hand, and with a cavalry movement of his wrist the cane descended on the head of the prisoner so quickly that no man could see the motion. He felt insensible to the floor, and the rabble dispersed.

In describing the scene Chamberlain who sat in a chair, picked up a cane nearly an inch thick and made the cavalry movement with his wrist that settled the Portuguese. The cane, though striking only the air of the studio, was snapping, one part left in his hand, the other flying toward the door. No wonder he could cut a swath with his sword. We have Kings Richard and Henry IV. enacted over again.

Before the Concord reformatory was built the general engaged me to give an illustrated lecture on "Facts and Phases" before the prisoners, 70 or more in number. The day previous to the lecture three desperate prisoners made an attempt on the life of the assistant warden. Chamberlain came to the rescue, and, with the assistant, overcame them; but he received a severe gash in the forehead. While I delivered the lecture he sat grim and bandaged, his tall form erect and his eye fixed sternly on the would-be murderers, who were sitting in front, almost within my reach. I felt as safe as if a battery of cannon had been levelled on these men.

In closing, I wish you to listen to my experience with that 700. My lecture consisted of serious heads, representing the higher type of man, and humorous heads for the lower type, I exemplifying with dissertations on the exhibit of character through the face and form. I drew two heads on the blackboard, using both hands at once. All these drawings were made with great rapidity, as one learns to play the piano with two hands. I can hardly describe the applause and laughter that greeted these performances.

PRANK PERRY'S HOME IN SAND DUNES



The House Built of Driftwood on Sandy Neck, Barnstable, Where Perry and His Four Children Live. The Working Bull, Which is a Part of Perry's Livestock and Which is Also Ridden Bareback.

FRANK PERRY AND HIS SANDY RETREAT

Queer Character Who Dwells
in a Little Shack on Cape
Cod with Four Children.

(Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.)

WEST BARNSTABLE, Nov. 21.—Down on Sandy Neck, five miles from are nearest house, under the lee of a huge sand hill that rises 50 feet high on the north side of his little shack and keeps the cold northeaster that sweeps down across Cape Cod bay from reaching them, live Frank Perry and his four children.

Nobody around the Neck knows where Perry came from; all they know is that two years ago he arrived at the Neck with his children and a few household goods in a two-wheel farm cart drawn by an old bull.

When he first came he lived in a little gunning shanty, but when the owner found it out he drove him and the family with their bull and two-wheel cart out into the sand hills. They dug a hole in a large sand pile, banked the inside up with thatch and small trees and lived there for three months. During this time they visited the beach every day and picked up all the driftwood that washed ashore, cut and hewed out trees and built a little shack 12 feet square, where they now live.

Location Wild, and Children Also.

The location Mr. Perry picked out for his home is one of the wildest on the Neck. It is surrounded by sand hills, with only a narrow path between an outlet, which is the only way that a stranger can reach the place.

When a Herald man made the trip down to see Perry he started to walk up the narrow path through the hills. On rounding a turn he met a girl of about 15, who, on seeing a stranger, gave a loud cry and started down the hill like a deer. She went into a bunch of small oaks that grow along the edge of some of the sand hills.

The reporter, thinking that he would like to see what kind of a hiding place she had in there, started to make his way into the thicket, and was surprised to find the girl lying face down on the hillside with her face buried in the sand. No coaxing of any kind would induce her to show her face or even talk.

Met by Man on Big Bull.

After trying for a few minutes he started again in the direction of the house, but on getting back to the path found that it was blocked by a large bull with a tall man on his back, who wanted to know what the visitor's business was, and also told him that if he did not have any the best thing to do was to return by the same path that he had come in on.

After telling him who he was and that he would like to see his home, the reporter gave him a dollar to act as guide. Perry told him to follow him.

On rounding the last turn in the path the house came in sight, but no sooner had the other children discovered that there was a stranger coming than they all went to cover like the first, some one way and some another.

ALL PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN UNION

For First Time in American
History, Various Denomina-
tions Get Together.

FEDERAL COUNCIL IS
OFFICIALLY ORGANIZED

Leading Churchmen to Gather
in Convention on De-
cember 2-8.

(Copyright, 1908, by Herman Hapgood.)

All unguessed by the general public, there has been quietly under way in the United States, during the past four years a welding together of more than 30 denominations, comprising 15,000,000 church members, which has resulted in the official federation of practically the entire Protestantism of America. The culmination of this epochal movement—which is regarded by many leaders in religious circles as the most important event in our modern religious history—will be the convention of the federation, to be held in Philadelphia, Dec. 2-8, where a brilliant gathering of distinguished churchmen will assemble as delegates.

This news will be received by the average person with incredulity. It seems unbelievable that, after all these generations of bitter denominational rivalry and sectarian competition, the churches are actually burying their differences, and emphasizing their points of agreement, to the extent of becoming organized into one big body, which is to be the voice of a united Protestantism. Many men still living can recall the time when the staple topic of the pulpit was denunciation of other churches; now, behold! Episcopalians and Quakers, Presbyterians and Methodists, Baptists and Lutherans, are, by the deliberate, studied, official action of their highest church courts, coming into unity.

How the Churches Lined Up.

The official character of this federation of churches—or "Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America," to give the organization its technical title—is the point of greatest significance. Any number of unofficial and voluntary "interdenominational" religious bodies already exist, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, Christian Endeavor, etc., but this is the first time that the supreme judicatories of the respective denominations have voted to enter into an organization with other denominations, deputing to that body the authority to represent them to the world.

It was three years ago, in Carnegie Hall, New York city, when the no-admission Interchurch Conference on Federation met, that this stupendous proposal was definitely put into shape for presentation to the denominations. It was then agreed that when two-thirds of the evangelical Protestant bodies addressed should adopt the "Plan of Federation," it should be counted as in effect. Not only have that number entered into the Federal Council, but not a single denomination has repudiated the plan. A few have not yet taken any action what-sover upon the proposition, but they will undoubtedly join at the first opportunity, the more than 15 church members already officially represented. Thus the long-dreamed-of and oft-prophesied union of the Christian forces of the land has become a reality.

Deeds Instead of Creeds.

There is a curiously American significance attached to the fact that this co-operation of the churches comes along practical, and not doctrinal, lines. It is not organic church union, although it may lead to that, for union must be achieved upon a basis of creed. It is, instead, a dropping of all barriers, for the sake of rendering practical service to mankind. The federation is a sort of beneficent ecclesiastical "trust," in order to promote economy and effectiveness of administration.

Church competition has been enormously expensive and wasteful. There are hundreds of towns in this country with a population scarcely sufficient to support one church where three, four, five or six congregations are being kept alive by denominational home mission boards. For this sort of thing the federation substitutes comity and co-operation.

THEATRE HISTORY RECALLS FAVORITES

Eugene Tompkins Issues Volume Covering Life at the Boston from 1854 to 1901.

WORLD'S LEADERS IN ACT
AND SONG TROD BOARDS

Some Early Players Are Still
Active and Famous, While
Many Have Passed on.

The History of the Boston Theatre (1854-1901) has been written by Eugene Tompkins, its manager from 1878 to 1901, with the assistance of Quincy Kilby, its treasurer from 1886 to 1901.

The volume is published in handsome form by Houghton, Mifflin Company. It is illustrated with a great quantity of portraits of actors, actresses, opera singers, negro minstrels, dancers, pantomimists—in short, all sorts of stage-folk; of prominent persons who lectured in the theatre, as several clergymen, George William Curtis, Robert J. Ingersoll and others; of President Arthur, because he attended a performance of "Youth" in the theatre in 1882; of Eugene Tompkins, his father, and Mr. Tompkins' associates in business, whose faces have long been familiar to the public. There are carefully prepared indexes of the illustrations, plays, operas, miscellaneous entertainments and men and women named in the text.

Mr. Tompkins well says in his preface that a true history of the Boston Theatre would furnish material enough for an encyclopaedia. In order to bring the work into a volume of reasonable size, criticism and biography were necessarily omitted, but there are occasionally biographical notes and the book is much more than a mere catalogue of pieces played, with dates of performance.

Mr. Tompkins says that he has tried to be accurate. It would seem after a practical use of the volume that his endeavor was successful beyond expectation, for in books of this nature inaccuracies must creep in. Any student of theatrical history knows too well that no even the programs of a house, not even the programs published in newspapers the morning after a performance are always trustworthy. No matter how careful an author may be a certain amount of inaccuracy is almost inevitable. The most diligent proofreaders and printers and proofreaders are often experienced theatricalgoers, with long and keen memories will allow some statements to go by uncorrected, unperceived. Then there is the matter of names. As Mr. Tompkins says: "Actors in the course of years sometimes change the spelling of their names, or drop a superfluous name or initial, and actresses often marry." Hence confusion. Mr. Tompkins has followed the wording of the programs at the time of performance.

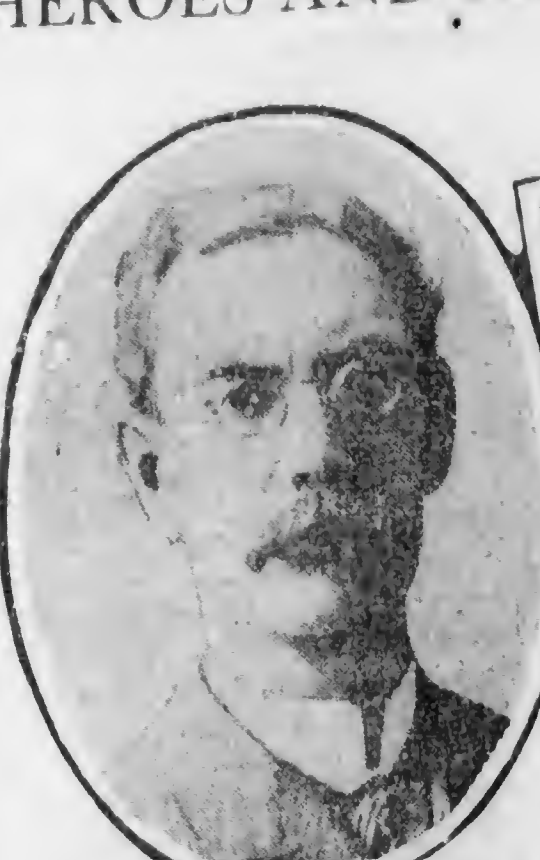
Theatre Opened Sept. 11, 1854.

Col. Plapp's "Record of the Boston Stage" is incomplete and not always accurate, yet containing much valuable material. In the final chapter he is quoted from a letter written to him by Thomas Barry: "You will have known or later, a first-class theatre in Boston and if people had and property connected it with a boon to the public and a fortune to the manager."

Mr. Tompkins begins his record with these words: "The Boston Theatre was opened Sept. 11, 1854. The two plays that night were 'The Rivals' and 'Lionel Lincoln'." August Stock, who played the 'cello at the first performance, was also connected with the anniversary 50 years later. The prize address was by Thomas W. Parsons. Mr. Tompkins describes the construction and the appearance of the theatre with a pride which the city itself may share, for "in beauty of line, in acoustic properties, and in other respects the Boston Theatre has long been a model for other large theatres built in this country."

There are many interesting pages in this book to the general reader, even though his own reminiscences of the playhouse do not run back many years. Among these pages are those that tell of Purcell's savage trial of John, best of early contracts and rules and regulations, of habits and customs in the appearance of Ellen Zeigler, whose name was Omar Khayyam, and his doubt suggested to F. B. Aldrich the motive of one of his most amusing stories; of historic events connected with the theatre, open the book at random, and there is almost always something of interest. Mr. Tompkins says he has been obliged to avoid details, for he has and there he did not refrain from a word of praise. When it is stated (page 461) that the performance of "Aida" by the Col. J. H. Madison, Nov. 21, 1867, was the best ever seen in Boston, few men would dispute that. "Lionel Lincoln" followed was not also "exceedingly well done." Neither the Lucia, Josephine Hugues, nor the Jean, "exceedingly well done," was at all satisfactory.

HEROES AND HEROINES OF THE STAGE WHO HAVE BEEN SEEN AT THE BOSTON THEATRE



QUINCY KILBY



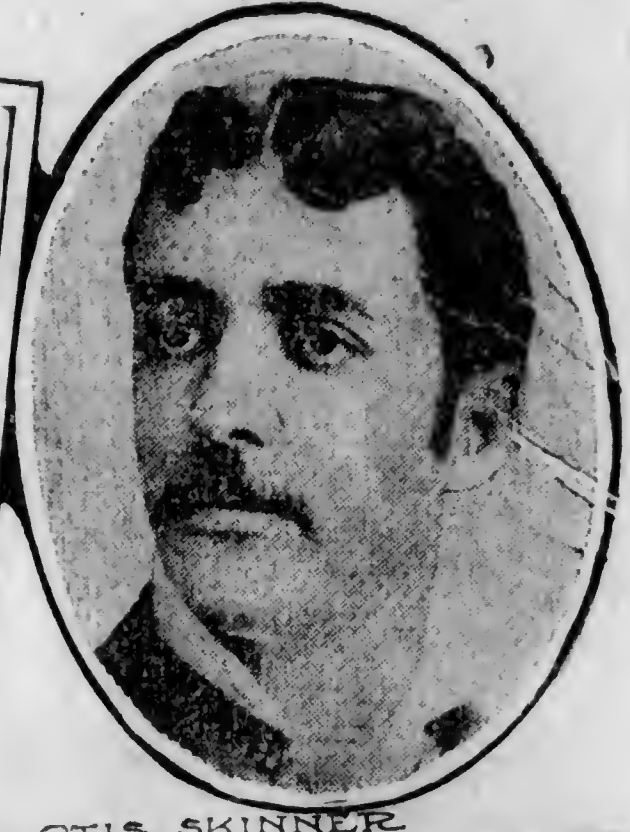
PAULINE LUCCA



KATE SANTLEY



ADELAIDE NEILSON



HARRY WOODRUFF



CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN



D. J. MAGINNIS



EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET



FANNY JANASCHKE
EDWIN BOOTH
Tuesday Evening, November 3, 1908.
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF
MACBETH!
LADY MACBETH
FANNY JANASCHKE



J. B. BOOTH



T. S. CHANFRAU



GEORGE E. (YANKIE) LOCKE



CHARLES TECHTER



LOTTA



HARRIGAN AND HART



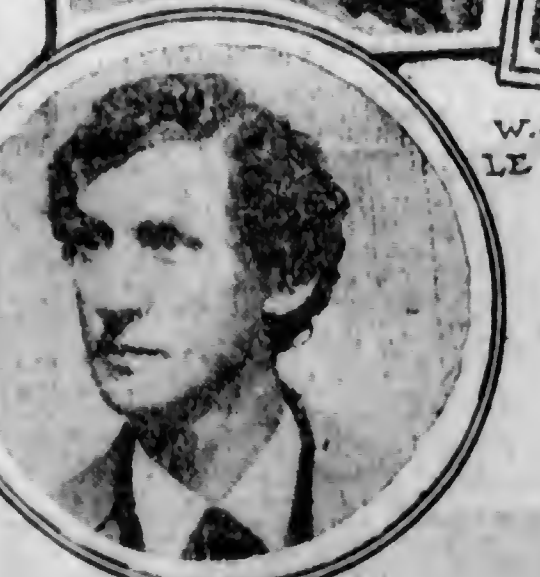
W. J. LE MOINE



LAWRENCE BARRETT AS THE MAN O' AIR



CHARLES MATHEWS



JAMES S. MAFFITT

MORE PASTELS BY WALTER GRIFFIN

Artist Also Shows Paintings at
St. Botolph Club. Several
of Them Remarkable.

By PHILIP L. HALE.

Walter Griffin had an exhibition last year at Boston's in which many of his pastels were shown.



EUGENE TOMPKINS

D. A. R. PLANNING A SPECIAL FUNCTION

Date Is Set for Nov. 30—Re-

CARR OFFERED A
HIGH PLACE IN
DIPLOMACY
BY TAFT

AMES ESTATE TRUSTEE,
PROMINENT IN BUSINESS

Samuel Carr of 403 Commonwealth avenue, trustee of the Ames estate and director of many corporations, is slated for a high position in the diplomatic corps under President-elect Taft, according to a well founded report being circulated in the inner political circle of Boston.

Whether or not Mr. Carr, who is an exceptionally busy man, would accept a berth under Mr. Taft is not known, but that one has been offered him is said by prominent members of the Republican party here to be authentic.

Mr. Carr is on extremely intimate terms with Mr. Taft, who is a relative of Mrs. Carr. When the President-elect came to Boston just before his campaign this fall he was entertained at the Carr

Haas Had Threatened to Kill Himself and Others

[illegible]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1908

FORD COMING TO BOSTON

He Will Leave Library of Congress

Massachusetts Historical Society Secures Services

He Will Begin His Work Here on Jan. 1

Succeeded in Present Position by Gaillard Hunt

Special to the Transcript:

Special to the Transcript:
Washington, Nov. 17.—Worthington C. Ford, chief of the division of manuscripts in the library of Congress, has just been elected to the most important salaried office in the Massachusetts Historical Society. It is nominally that of editor, but with authority here to do almost anything. The salary is not a doubtful thing which he has received here. Mr. Ford will leave for the new post in Boston on Jan. 1. He began his service with the library in 1882. As an authority on the history of American literature he has not merely administered the collections, but has been greatly influential in increasing them. He edited (through the first dozen volumes) the journals of the Continental Congress, of which the originals are in the library, and which only portions heretofore had been published.

Mr. Root's successor will be Gaillard Hunt, chief of the Bureau of Citizenship of the State Department. His resignation was accepted to take effect on Jan. 1. Mr. Hunt is a native of Louisiana, and was appointed to the Government service in 1880. He was transferred to the State Department in 1887. In 1905 he was appointed a member of the commission to examine into naturalization, citizenship and expatriation. He has been chief of the Bureau of Citizenship since May 31, 1907. In accepting his resignation, Secretary of State Root expressed regret that he was to leave the department. Mr. Root's letter is as follows:

It is with great regret that I accept your resignation as chief of the Bureau of Citizenship of the State Department, to take effect on Jan. 1 next. Were it not that the position in the Library of Congress, to which you are going, affords a better opportunity for the kind of work to which you wish to devote yourself I should urge you to reconsider your determination.

You to reconsider your determination. Your work in the State Department has been of a very high quality. You have dealt satisfactorily with some of the most important subjects involved in our foreign relations, and you have been absolutely unrepaid, and your labors have been unappreciated, and you should be able to attract little public attention and you cannot expect much public appreciation of them, but they have been appreciated by every single member of both the Congress and by all who have had occasion to become familiar with the workings of the Bureau of Consular Affairs. They should be for your credit of enduring character. We are all sorry to lose you, and I think I am the most sorry of all.

Mr. Hunt is widely known as the author of various contributions to American history, including *Journal of Madison and Calhoun* and as editor of the latest full edition of the *Writings of Madison* and sundry other works, including the letters of Margaret Bayard Smith, published in 1906, under the title, "The First Forty Years of Washington Society." He was historian also of the Department of State of the great seal of the United States, and has been a frequent contributor to magazines. W. E. B.

FORD TO EDIT PUBLICATIONS

He Will Succeed Charles S. Smith,
Who Retires Because of Advanced
Age

Age

It was announced at the Massachusetts Historical Society's annual meeting this afternoon that Mr. Ford had been selected by the Council to be the new editor of publications because of his unusual gifts. Mr. Ford will take up the work carried on by Charles S. Smith, who had been relieved from active duty because of his advanced age, sixty-one years. Mr. Smith had been the editor for eighteen years. The regular publications are the series of Collections and Proceedings. There are also numerous special publications. Those named in the list will have charge of these the new time and will not be until after his arrival about Jan. 1, 1900. His first task will be the work, however, will be to look after the final edition of the "Winthrop's History of Plymouth Plantation" and "Winthrop's History of New England."

of New England, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on 25 Feb. 1868, a son of Gordon Lester and Emily Ellsworth (Fowler) Ford. He studied at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and was graduated from the University of Columbia University in 1907, where he took the degree of A. M. by Harvard in 1907. Mr. Ford was chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Survey Department from 1886 to 1891, and chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, 1893 to 1898; connected with the Boston Public Library, 1897 to 1892, and the Harvard Library of Congress, 1892 to 1902. In 1901 he lectured on statistics at the University of Chicago. He is the author of the *American Statistical Manual*, published in 1884, and "George Washington," 1880. Recently Mr. Ford has gained additional prominence through his contribution to the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, the most valuable historical work he lives at Chevy Chase, Maryland.

EARLIER OPENING ON SUNDAY

Aldermen and Councilmen Request Trustees to Unlock Public Library Doors at 9 A. M. Instead of 1 P. M.—Would Keep Employees from Church

Both branches of the City Government have just concurred in the passage of resolutions requesting that the Public Library be opened early on Sunday mornings. It is the custom now to open the reading rooms at one o'clock Sunday afternoons, and the request, if followed, will change the hour to 9 A. M., or earlier.

In view of the recent decisions on Sunday labor at City Hall and the resultant work that the clerks there will have to perform under it, it will be interesting to await the decision of the board of trustees of the Public Library as to whether they will order their force to take more of their time on the Lord's Day for the service of the public. Setting the opening time ahead four hours would keep all of the library employees away from church services.

The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, the Revised Ordinances of the City of Boston, chapter 24, section 1, provide that as a part of the duties of the trustees of the Boston Public Library they "shall adopt such measures as shall extend the benefits of the Institution as widely as possible," and

Whereas, the Public Library is now closed Sunday mornings at a time when, were it accessible, men and women who are obliged to labor through the week, they would enjoy its benefits now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council of Boston expresses the opinion that the trustees would be conferring a benefit which would be widely appreciated if the main Public Library were opened as early as nine o'clock Sunday mornings, and they are respectfully requested to take steps as early as possible to make such a change; and be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be directed to send a copy of these resolutions, together with the vote upon their adoption in each branch of the City Council, to each of the trustees of the Public Library.

NEW HISTORICAL EDITOR.

W. C. Ford of Library of Congress to
Be with Massachusetts Society.

Worthington C. Ford, chief of the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress, has accepted the position of editor of publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and will take up his new duties Jan. 1, 1909. Mr. Ford succeeds Charles S. Smith, who has tendered his resignation because of his advanced years.

Mr. Ford is well remembered in Boston because of his connection with the Boston Public Library during the years 1887 and 1902. He was chief of the bureau of statistics of the state department from 1885 to 1889, and chief of the corresponding bureau in the treasury department from 1893 to 1897.

In addition to his charge of the regular and special publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the new editor will upon assuming his duties here, look after the final editions of "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation" and "Winthrop's History of New England." The announcement of Mr. Ford's acceptance was made by the council of the Historical Society yesterday.

Boston Herald
November 20, 1908

BOSTON BEGS FOR FAVORS FROM MORGAN

Henry C. Long Declares a Railroad
from Buffalo Would Bene-
fit Hub.

In his lecture on "The Building Up of Boston" at the Public Library last evening, Henry C. Long declared that Boston is in the grip of one man, J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Boston is a mendicant with her hands out for whatever Mr. Morgan sees fit to hand out. A city without a railroad," he continued.

"What Boston should have is a railroad from Buffalo. If we had one we could control the entire West and goods that now are shifted to New York, Philadelphia, Savannah and Montreal. We had one road at one time, the Boston & Albany, but through the influence of Mr. Morgan and his interest in one city—New York—Mr. Roosevelt, then Governor of that state, created a commission that practically stole our only railroad line.

"Another railroad line that should be built is a little stub of a line from the Canadian Pacific to the Hub."

FRIDAY, NOV 20, 1908.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Series Opens in Public
Library Dec 3.

Arrangements Also Made for
Addresses in Afternoons.

Preparations for the second series of free public lectures, with lantern illustrations, to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library, have been completed. The lectures will be given on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock, the first to take place on the night of Dec 3 and the series to extend through the winter to March 25.

These lectures will be given by people thoroughly knowing the subjects on which they speak, and most of the lecturers are well known to Boston audiences. The series will include travel, art, architecture and other interesting subjects.

One great feature of the series is that three afternoon lectures have been arranged, the first of these to be held on the afternoon of Dec 4. Longfellow's "Hiawatha" will be the subject of the first, which will be illustrated by slides made with living Indians as the actors, and Miss Marion Longfellow will give the reading.

On the afternoon of Dec 9 the subject will be "John Milton," in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of the great poet. The lecture will be given by Edwin D. Mead, without lantern illustrations.

In connection with the Lincoln centenary, Feb 12 next, an exhibition of portraits, manuscripts, broadsides, books, etc., of or relating to Lincoln, is to be made. Hon John D. Long is to deliver an address on "Lincoln," but the date for this lecture has not yet been decided upon.

Whitcomb Riley, who has in 1907 appended either a sentiment or a verse. The Marston books are generally presentation copies or first editions of noted authors with whom the owner was associated. Of this class a book that the library has long desired but which it felt it could not afford to buy is Algernon Charles Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," the London edition of 1893. The copy in the Moulton collection has the autograph of Philip Bourke Marston on the half-title. The "English Poems" of Richard Le Gallienne is inscribed "To Mrs. Chandler Moulton, with sincere admiration and regard, from her friends Mildred and Richard Le Gallienne." An interesting copy of James Whitcomb Riley's "Riley Child Rhymes," Indianapolis and New York, 1890, of which edition the Public Library previously had no copy, has written on the fly leaf:

For Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, With grateful esteem of the writer, An' Uncle Sidney says: The goodest muses they is, ain't good As biddest little child!

On the fly leaf of one of a limited edition of "The Old Swimmin' Hole" the author has written:

For Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Boston. Indianapolis, Xmas Day, 1893. With all hale greetings of your old Hoosier friend, James Whitcomb Riley.

I say, dad burn their "Hollycon" And "them" of classic fame, I'm Hoosier—and there's nary one More prouder of the name! So, tell the neighbors, one and all From oldest, clean on down To any littlest barefoot boy That shins around the town, I lift my voice, in love and praise And dedicate my song's Most sweetest prayer of music where It hatcherly belongs!

Ever thine, Benj. F. Johnson, Boone County, Indiana.

Those familiar with Riley's verse will appreciate this unpublished defence of his local pride even though he credits it to "Benj. F. Johnson." Edgar "Pawcett's" "Voices and Visions," London, 1903, given to Mrs. Moulton with the author's autograph; "Broadlands as It Was," printed for private circulation in London in 1890, by Edward Clifford, is with his presentation inscription to Mrs. Moulton; T. Adolphus Frohlope's "La Bonté," London, 1891, is inscribed "Kate Field from the author," and has also a presentation inscription from Lillian Whiting to Mrs. Moulton. Belinda Warner, by the Earl of Iddesleigh, is presented to Mrs. Moulton. Iddesleigh, in his large handwriting.

An interesting book is Professor Alfred Mommersley's sermons on "Agnosticism," London, 1889, many pages of which are marked and annotated by Mrs. Moulton, answering arguments in the text. "The Bugle Call and Other Poems," by Augusta Clinton Winthrop, has the author's photograph pasted in, and is not only dedicated to Mrs. Moulton and O. W. Holmes, but is inscribed "To my very dear L. L. —, from her loving S. —." Lawrence Alma Tadema presented Mrs. Moulton with an inscribed copy of his privately printed drama, "One Way of Love," "Alles d'Alouette," by P. W. Bourdillon, is present in the Dandel Press edition, No. 44 of one hundred copies, Oxford, 1890, the volume containing the famous poem beginning "The night hath a thousand eyes."

There is a copy of the privately printed memorial to Winifred Howells, written by W. D. Howells a year after the death of his eldest daughter at the age of twenty-five, on the title page of a promising literary career. There is a copy of Lippincott's in silk covers, the number for February, 1891, on the first page of the novel of which is written: "To my lady-poet, with the love of the writer of the story—Clyde Elch."

"Zury," Joseph Kirkland's novel of Western life, is inscribed "With kindest regards from her unknown admirer, The author, Chicago, 1888." "Gleanings from Beranger," privately printed, by Robert Otley Ashburton (Lord Houghton), is inscribed "from Houghton, Oct. 28, 1881." "The Book Bills of Narcissus," by Richard Le Gallienne, has a presentation inscription, an inserted portrait and many marked passages. Richard Garnett gave his ex libris, "Sonnets," "With sincere regards," and "The Queen and Other Poems," "John Ingertield," by Jerome K. Jerome, is given "with the author's love." "The Island City," by Edmund Clarence Steadman, is "with love and constant remembrance from her silent kinsman, E. C. S."

Copies of "As You Like It" and "The School for Scandal," as arranged for production, with introductions by William Winter, were privately printed by Mr. Daly from the prompter's copies in 1890 and 1891, respectively. Here are presentation copies from Mr. Daly and Mrs. Moulton. There is also a copy of "The Inconstant," by George Farquhar, privately printed for Mr. Daly, at whose theatre it was acted on Jan. 8, 1889. Oscar Wilde signs the copy of "The Picture of Dorian Gray," 1891, which is one of 250 copies on large paper. On the fly leaf of the 1896 edition of "Dawn" is written:

To Mrs. Chandler Moulton, with the kind regards of H. Rider Haggard.

P. S. Her appreciation of this old "three decker" which he remembers working very hard over, has pleased his antiquated author very much indeed, as he imagined that nowadays it only possessed a prehistoric interest.

Ditchingham, 10 Sept., 1906.

A specially bound copy of "Vivette" by Gelett Burgess contains a photograph of the author engaged in drawing a "goat," and beside his autograph those of Herbert Copeland, Oliver Herford and Mary E. Wilkins. The Dunlap Society's "The Actor" was presented to Mrs. Moulton "with the kindest remembrance of her old friend, William Winter." An interesting presentation copy of "Monsieur Henri" has the note in the autograph of the author: "Special cheap edition, fifty copies printed, of which this is No. 7, bound in Henri's plaid, brought from Châlet, and bearing a design by Edmund H. Garrett. Louise Imogen Guiney." Judge Tourgee sent all his books, including a copy of "A Fool's Brand" on the flyleaf of which he has written: "W. H.

A. C. Benson presents "With the Author's compliments," his privately printed poems, "Mormon," Elton, 1896, and "The Professor," Elton, 1896, and Lewis Morris the "Ode on the Marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of York and H. S. H. Princess Victoria Mary of Tech, July 6th, 1893." Thomas Nelson Page autographed a copy of the London edition of "In Ole Virginia." In John T. Trowbridge's "My Own Story"—an autographed copy—is inserted a letter from Mrs. Moulton, saying that he was pleased for one reason to hear her say that she had not read his reminiscences, because it gave him an opportunity to present her with a copy. Mathilda Blind autographs "The Ascent of Man," "with kind regards," W. J. Fitzpatrick, P. S. A. presented a copy of the "Life of Charles Lever," with an inscription "from an old student of the poetry of Miss Louise Chandler." Bliss Carman's "Low Tide on Grand Pré" is a first edition.

Of Louise Chandler Moulton's own works there are some editions which the Boston Public Library lacked, among them being "Swallow Flights," 1878, and the edition of 1900 with poems not in the 1877 edition; "Some Women's Hearts," 1874; "Poems," 1882; the children's books, "Four of Them," "Against Wind and Tide," "Her Baby Brother" and "Jessie's Neighbor."

Among the many other authors' copies presented to Mrs. Moulton are:

Arlo Bates's "A Lad's Love"; Harriet Prescott Spofford's "A Scarlet Poppy"; Hy Edwards's "A Mangled Yarn"; Nora Perry's "A Flock of Girls"; Ruth McEneaney Stuart's "Moriah's Mourning"; Charles G. D. Roberts's "New York Nocturnes"; Father Tabb, the rare privately printed edition of his poems, without place or date; L. H. Sigourney's "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands"; and there are also: "Songs of the Common Day," by Charles G. D. Roberts; "A Book of Gold," by John James Platts; "A Modern Magician," by Fitzgerald Molloy; "The Song Life of a Sculptor," by William Orday Partridge; "As a Watch in the Night," by Mrs. Campbell-Praed; "The Girl in the Poster," by Bliss Carman; "Romantic Ballads," by William Sharp; "Women's Voices," by William Sharp; "A Romance of Old New York," by Edgar Fawcett; "Lyrics and Legends," by Nora Percy; "Poems," by Edna Dean Proctor; "The Ascent of Man," by Mathilde Blind; "Sibyl Huntington," by Julia C. R. Dorr; "Impressions and Opinions," by George Moore; "Unhallowed Bread," by Robert Grant; "A Cathedral Courtship," by Kate Douglas Wiggin; "With Trumpet and Drum," by Eugene Field; "Songs and Satires," by James Jeffrey Roche; "Stephania," by Michael Fields; "Common Sense About Women," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "Collected Poems," by William Watson; "The Vale of Tempe," by Madison Cawein; "Selene," by Amélie (Rives) Traubitzky; "Proverbs in Porcelain," by Austin Dobson.

Tennyson's "Ereone," Whittier's "Tent on the Beach," and others; Bayard Taylor's; Stevenson's "Underwoods," large paper; Stowe's "Dred"; Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," an immaculate copy with the engraved titlepage; and Oscar Wilde's "Salome," with the Beardsley drawings.

Of the books presented by the authors to Philip Bourke Marston, one of the most valuable items is a copy of "The Queen Mother and Rosamund," 1890, on the flyleaf of which is written: "Philip Bourke Marston, from Algernon Charles Swinburne, April, 1887." "With best remembrances of Arthur Symonds" is a copy of the fac-simile reprint of Tibullus Andronicus of 1890. There is a valuable copy of "The Prince's Progress," 1865, because it not only was a presentation copy with the autograph of Christina G. Rossetti, the author, but has the characteristic signature of D. G. Rossetti on the flyleaf. Edmund Gosse's "Gray" in the English Men of Letters series is a presentation copy, autographed. "The Love That Passed By," by Iza Duffus Hardy, is inscribed, "To Philip, from Iza," and there is also a copy of "Serapion and Other Poems," by Justin H. McCarthy, Boston, 1883, presented to Philip Bourke Marston with inscription.

Boston Traveler
November 25, 1908

CLOSING OF LIBRARIES IS BAD ECONOMY

Boston Citizens Object to
Idea of Mayor in Cut-
ting Appropriation.

Expressions of discontent over the closing of the branch libraries on Sundays, and at the early closing hour of 9 instead of 10 as in previous years at the Central Library, continue to pour in upon the trustees, who have been forced to take this means of saving \$250. For their appropriation, which was cut by Mayor Hibbard, and the city council from the needed \$32,000 to \$30,000, made economy this year in the management of the library department necessary. And the library trustees had to save \$250 by limiting the branch service to six days in the week, thereby depriving thousands of lovers of the use of the magnificent collection of books and papers.

Many of the people who are deprived of service on Sundays are unable to make use of the library on any day but Sunday and in all the districts of the city protests are made against present conditions.

Reduction Bad Idea.

"Such an appropriation should never have been reduced," says the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson of the Warren Avenue Church, "for it is a great mistake to take away any of the privileges of that class, whose only recreation from hard toil is on Sundays. Many of these people are greatly interested in self-improvement and seek the libraries to find information and learning which they may have no other means of obtaining. To shut down the libraries on Sundays leaves them suffering at the expense of an economy, which could, I think, be much better made in some other department of the city government."

"Everything reasonable should be done to make the libraries of benefit to the people who need them," says David A. Ellis, a member of the school board. "There is a large number of people who can make use of the library only after working hours, and these people should have the same privileges of entrance to the wealth of information and knowledge as do those who can go every day. It is a discrimination against these people to close the libraries on Sundays, and I think they should be kept open."

Knowledge Seekers.

"The decision to close the libraries on Sundays is a hard one to those people who have been in the habit of using them on Sundays, and I think they should be opened as soon as possible," says George B. Gray, former president of the Roslindale Citizens' Association. "In the districts with the branch libraries are found just those people who need and make use of the privilege given through open libraries and I think the branch libraries should be kept open. I am very sorry that the trustees did not get their full appropriation and that this economy is necessary. Their statement that a library should grow even if the population didn't, is very forcible, for we should always be buying new books and manuscripts. And Boston, I think, prides herself on the library department and this price we should keep possible."

"Charlestown's branch library is a necessity on Sundays, as much as on other days," remarked Dr. John Duff of Charlestown. "In this district the people are engaged in work during the week that leaves them without opportunity to make much use of the library except on Sundays. And the people of this district do make use of this opportunity, as may be seen by the heavy attendance that has always been noticeable at the library on Sundays in previous years. Charlestown has a very good library, affording great opportunities to its residents and the privilege should not be restricted. There are many people here who wish to make use of the library to study for examinations, and the ambition and purpose of these hard-working people should be encouraged instead of being thwarted. Trust that the appropriation next year will ensure the use of the library on Sundays as well as on other days."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1875.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 25, 1908.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Does anybody believe that Boston is actually so poor that it is necessary to close the public library at 9 o'clock at night, instead of keeping it open until 10 o'clock as usual, and to close the branch libraries and reading rooms on Sundays? The public library trustees are not to blame, because they have to live within the appropriation that was allowed to them, but such reduction of educational facilities is economy in the wrong direction.

Boston Advertiser
November 24, 1908

PRESENTATION COPY OF POE CAUSES SPIRITED BIDDING

A first edition of Edgar Allan Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," 1840, was the object of a lively competition among the dealers and collectors of old volumes present at yesterday's continued sale of the library of the late Lafayette S. Richardson, which was held at Libbie's auction rooms.

This volume, which was finally knocked down to P. K. Foley, of this city, for the sum of \$250, was a presentation copy from Poe to his intimate friends, the Misses Pedder of Philadelphia, with the inscription on the glazed fly-leaf: "For Miss Anna and Miss Bessie Pedder from their most sincere friend, the Author."

A number of record prices for books were established during the sale.

The first edition of Noelin's Mexican Dictionary, 1855, but with the title page in manuscript and lacking some leaves, was bought by a cash customer for \$35.00. This is an exceedingly rare book, less than a dozen copies, all imperfect, being known.

George D. Smith, the New York dealer, paid \$35 for the rare first edition of William Prym's "Histoire-Marche," Old Bay-le, 1682. For the publication of this work Prym was sentenced by the Star Chamber to pay a fine of £5000, to be disbursed and to lose his ears in the pillory.

This copy contains the last respecting ladies of quality acting on the stage, which the privy council ordered to be cancelled before publication.

The Boston public library bought for \$15 a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost. A Poem in Twelve Books. The third Edition revised and augmented by the same author," with a fine portrait of Milton at the age of 23, engraved by W. Dolle. S. Simmons: London, 1678.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1908

LIBRARY OPEN AN HOUR LATER

Beginning Tomorrow, Its Facilities Will Be Available Until 10 P. M.

Librarian Horace G. Wadlin of the Public Library announces that beginning tomorrow the Public Library will be kept open each day until 10 P. M. instead of nine o'clock as now.

There has been much complaint because of the nine o'clock closing hour, and the trustees of the Library have arranged the Library's financial affairs so as to provide for keeping open the additional hour.

Boston Herald
November 24, 1908

Why not start a relief fund for the benefit of our very much distressed Public Library trustees?

Boston Post
November 27, 1908

CRIPPLING LIBRARY SERVICE

The curtailment of public library privileges which has now been instituted on the plea of imperative need of economy in administration is not cheerfully accepted by the people of Boston. They don't like it; they even resent it.

Our public library system was established through a large investment of capital, furnished by the people. It is maintained at a considerable expense to which every man, woman and child contributes through annual taxation, either directly, or indirectly in the cost of living. No complaint has ever been heard that the facilities for the use of the Public Library were costing too much, or that the expenditure was a burden. The library service holds a place on the same plane as that of the public school service. It is an instrument of education, of the higher intellectual convenience.

Every citizen of Boston has the right to complain if this privilege, for which he has paid so many years and for which he pays this year in a phenomenally high tax rate, is restricted. Indeed, he is justified in denouncing the administration which consents to it for the sake of saving a few dollars on an insufficient appropriation, or that accepts it under alleged compulsion.

The need should have been foreseen and should have been provided for. It is not conceivable that at this late date, the last quarter of the municipal fiscal year, it first became evident that the public library appropriation is insufficient to carry on that service upon the basis long established. The plea which is put forward to justify the closing of libraries upon the days and during the hours in which they are available for those of our people who work eight hours a day for six days in the week and have Sunday only as a whole day for the use of the libraries for which they pay is not only specious but contemptible.

What have the Public Library trustees been doing, to permit such a crisis? What has the Chief Executive of the municipality been thinking of, that he has allowed the Library Department to run through its allotted appropriation in nine months to the point where the service must be crippled in its most intimate public service for three months to come?

These three months, in which the Public Library trustees declare they must close all the branch libraries and reading rooms on Sunday and turn off the light in the great palatial central reading room at 9 o'clock instead of 10 o'clock as heretofore, are the months in which these privileges are most numerous sought and enjoyed by the very people for whose comfort and convenience they were established. They are the months in which the Public Library fulfills most effectively its great purpose of rivalry with the saloon as a point of social attraction.

Out they go! What the people of Boston have paid for—and paid for joyously—the people of Boston can't have. It is necessary to save \$2500, and this is the way it is to be saved.

The Public Library trustees put it all upon Mayor Hibbard. They say the Mayor cut down the amount of the appropriation which they declared to be necessary, and they are compelled to economize. The Mayor, it is officially represented, thinks the library would have been able to get along with his niggardly allowance if the City Council had not "gone him one better" and lopped off \$15,000 more.

This wrangle is silly and inconclusive. It does not touch the present situation, which is practical and imperative. Whether the Mayor acted through ignorance or misinformation, or the City Council undertook to "put him in a hole" by showing itself an advance leader in economy, or the Public Library trustees failed to institute proper economies to meet the conditions, the fact remains that the Public Library service has been crippled this year in its most important uses.

What is to be done about it? If the Mayor and the Public Library trustees cannot arrange some means to set the library service upon its usual and necessary basis for the rest of the year, the City Council will be called upon to take drastic action.

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Boston Traveler
November 1908

PROTEST LIBRARY CLOSING

Men and Women Who Toil Six Days in Week
Unable to Quench Thirst for Knowledge
Owing to Early Closing to Cut Expenses.

Boston's magnificent five million-dollar collection of books, as embraced in the Public Library system, has ceased to fulfil its mission of conferring the greatest possible degree of learning upon the greatest number of people, and all because of "economy."

The Public Library trustees are besieged by petitions of remonstrance against the curtailment of library privileges. In the face of this storm of disapproval they throw up their hands and say: "We are powerless to prevent it; blame somebody else."

The nine branch libraries and the eight reading rooms scattered throughout the city are now closed every Sunday, whereas in former years they were kept open on that day.

The central library now closes at 9 o'clock every night, instead of at 10 o'clock, as in former years. The hardship thus imposed falls upon the wage-earners of the city—as usual.

Dreams of Education Smashed to Carry Out Rule of Economy

Thousands of people in Boston are being thwarted in their desire to read and engage in research as in years past, and all because the trustees feel that they must save \$250 of their appropriation. The decision to close the branch libraries and reading rooms on Sunday falls particularly hard on working people, many of whom have practically no other opportunity to read and study. The trustees say that a request was made to Mayor Hibbard last January that their appropriation for this year be \$322,000. Mayor Hibbard, in a spirit

of economy, cut this appropriation, which the trustees say was very small for their purposes and needs, to \$325,000. It was then further cut to \$310,000 by the city council. It was this appropriation of \$310,000 which was given to the trustees.

Under their needs and the amount at hand, they had to economize. A deficit of \$25,000, all of which was badly needed had to be met in their outlay for the year and \$250 of this it was decided to save by keeping the branch libraries closed on Sundays and by closing the central library, where the night force is paid by the hour, at 9 P. M.

Boston Record
November 25, 1908

Poor management, it looks like, when the Boston public library trustees declare they must close all the branch libraries and reading rooms on Sunday and turn off the light in the great palatial central reading room at 9 instead of 10 p.m. The trustees lay it on the mayor for cutting down the appropriation, and the Post demands in stern tones:—

What has the chief executive of the municipal body been thinking of, that he has allowed the library department to run through its allotted appropriation in nine months?

We did not know that the mayor bossed the trustees in this fashion. The appropriations are made early in the year and the spending is put in the hands of the trustees. It is their business to deal with what the city allows them. The time to impress on the people the insufficiency of provision is when it is before the mayor and the council, not to let it go, hoping that a crisis will be forced when the people find their library privileges suddenly cut off. These ought to be restored now, and the mayor will do well if he looks after it himself. And when the next appropriation is made, after full debate, it should be made clear to the trustees that their first business is to keep to those limits.

Boston Post
Nov. 30, 1908

PRaises POST'S LIBRARY STAND

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—I wish to express my sincere praise to the Post for the aggressive position it has now taken with reference to the crippling of the public library service. When I first took this question up with you, early in October, the prospects did not look very bright for an immediate remedy; but now, I hope that through the Post's energy and interest in the welfare of the patrons of the library, we shall soon see conditions restored to their proper status.

Very truly yours,
Boston, Nov. 28. A. W. MURRAY.

Boston Traveler
November 27, 1908

Economy in the Wrong Direction

Municipal retrenchment
which shuts working people
from the benefits of the Public
Library.

As Mayor Hibbard pointed out, last week, in his southern speech, the city cannot afford to retrench in some things, and if any department comes in this class it is surely the Public Library, where the trustees, because of shortage of funds, propose to continue the summer schedule, which closes all the libraries at nine o'clock every evening and closes all the branch libraries and reading rooms on Sundays.

Closing the main library at nine o'clock at night is practically equivalent to shutting working people out of its benefits. After a wage-earner finishes his or her day's work, and gets home to the evening meal, it will be eight o'clock before the library can be reached, and a nine o'clock closing hour does not give time sufficient for study, investigation or pleasure reading.

Closing the branch libraries on Sundays will deprive many worthy citizens of their only opportunity to study, and without the reading room many persons who have no place else to go may find it difficult to keep away from the places of temptation which always give them welcome.

Wherever Mayor Hibbard gets the money, he should put the library trustees in a position where they will be able to keep the main library and its branches open on Sundays, and the main library until ten o'clock evenings.

Boston Traveler
November 24, 1908

LIBRARIES BEING CLOSED TOO EARLY

Men and Women Who Toil Six Days Every Week Are
Kept Out on Sundays.

Boston's magnificent \$5,000,000 collection of books, as embraced in the Public Library system, has ceased to fulfil its mission of conferring the greatest possible degree of learning upon the greatest number of people, and all because of "economy."

The Public Library trustees are besieged by petitions of remonstrance against the curtailment of library privileges. In the face of this storm of disapproval they throw up their hands and say: "We are powerless to prevent it; blame somebody else."

The nine branch libraries and the eight reading rooms scattered throughout the city are now closed every Sunday, whereas in former years they were kept open on that day.

The central library now closes at 9 o'clock every night, instead of at 10 o'clock, as in former years. The hardship thus imposed falls upon the wage-earners of the city—as usual.

Rule of Economy.

Thousands of people in Boston are being thwarted in their desire to read

and engage in research as in years past, and all because the trustees feel that they must save \$250 of their appropriation. The decision to close the branch libraries and reading rooms on Sunday falls particularly hard on working people, many of whom have practically no other opportunity to read and study. The trustees say that a request was made to Mayor Hibbard last January that their appropriation for this year be \$322,000. Mayor Hibbard, in a spirit of economy, cut this appropriation, which the trustees say was very small for their purposes and needs, to \$325,000. It was then further cut to \$310,000 by the city council. It was this appropriation of \$310,000 which was given to the trustees.

Under their needs and the amount at hand, they had to economize. A deficit of \$25,000, all of which was badly needed had to be met in their outlay for the year and \$250 of this it was decided to save by keeping the branch libraries closed on Sundays and by closing the central library, where the night force is paid by the hour, at 9 P. M.

Reductions were also made in salaries to meet the necessary economy, and in the binding department, in the purchase of new books, and of \$7500 in the supply department all of which the trustees state will have to be made up next year.

Not Their Fault.

The trustees acknowledge that "books and manuscripts and other library material are only valuable for use" and say that it is not their fault that this restriction of service has to be made.

That the opportunity of using the library on Sundays is appreciated is shown by the librarians' report in the statement made concerning the use of the reference department on Sundays: "The reference work fully occupies the staff employees, who are in charge of it" while the report shows that on a holiday, Feb. 22, 566 people took out books for home use.

Usually at City Hall, when one department runs short in its appropriation at the end of the fiscal year, the fiscal year at City Hall beginning Feb. 1, an appeal is made by the head of the department to the mayor for more money. This in the past has been furnished from other departments which have a surplus. Inquiry at the mayor's office netted the information that nearly every department is running short this year as a result of having had their estimates for appropriations cut by Mayor Hibbard and the city government.

To the trustees there is no way open by which they may secure the money needed to open a service which they recognize as very important, but they are scouring in other branches of the service to discover if they can gather enough money to open the Sunday service Dec. 1.

Residents Disgusted.

In the Brighton, Charlestown, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, South Boston, the South End and Uphams Corner districts, where branch libraries are located, the residents are disgusted with closing the libraries, lamenting the spirit of economy which cut down such a necessary appropriation.

At the Central library a Traveler reporter interviewed many of 25 people who fed out of the building at the closing hour of nine and found that without exception they needed the Sunday service and the extension of the central library service to 10 P. M.

Eugene W. Clark of Eugene Clark & Co., Jamaica Plain, said that if economy in the city service was necessary it should be applied in some other direction.

Dr. H. R. Cross of Seaverns avenue, Roxbury, characterized the move as a penny-wise-pound-foolish doctrine. "I cannot understand such a move," he said.

Lawrence Darrigan of Dorchester said that a working man, who wished to improve his time and prepare for examinations opening up a chance for a better position needed Sunday service and 10 o'clock night service. "If one from an outlying district wishes to make use of the central library after returning from work he cannot reach there much before eight o'clock, and he can't do much in an hour. The library should be kept open 'till 10 o'clock."

Anticipated Study.

John W. Keller of East Boston said that he together with many others, had anticipated a use of the library this winter on Sundays and was disappointed at the failure of the city to open for days. He said that it was a lesson to those responsible for the reduction in the appropriation and that he hoped the service would be opened as soon as possible, and that the next appropriation would be large enough to keep the library what it has always been considered, "a model library."

The trustees will open the Sunday service the first of the year if they are unable to do so on Dec. 1, since they will have a new appropriation on Feb. 1. They say that a library appropriation should increase every year even if the population did not, but that their appropriation has never met the increase in population.

Boston Traveler
November 30, 1908

LIBRARY FIGHT IS PUT UP TO MAYOR

**In Behalf of Students and Working Men The
Traveler Asks City Officials to Extend Time
for Closing City Reading-Rooms.**

In behalf of the hundreds of students and general readers in this city who are seriously handicapped by the early closing of the Boston Public Library every evening, and the complete closing of the nine branch libraries and eight reading rooms every Sunday. The Traveler has sent to Mayor George A. Hibbard a letter in which are set forth the salient facts in connection with the library closing, and in which it is respectfully suggested that the mayor find some financial means, possibly in the contingent fund, with which the library trustees can maintain full service at the central library, the branch libraries and reading rooms for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Subsequent to the receipt of the letter from the publishers of The Traveler by the mayor, it was announced from his office that the trustees of the Boston Public Library will hold a special meeting tomorrow for the consideration of the demand made by The Traveler that the library be kept open until 10 o'clock every evening, and that the branch libraries be opened on Sundays.

Early Library Closing Hinders Ambitions of Studious Men

The Traveler has already told both sides of the story in detail, that of the public and that of the trustees. The central library closes now every evening at 9 P. M., instead of 10 P. M., as formerly, in consequence of which hundreds of people weekly are deprived of several hours which they desire to use in study and which to them is of great value. Other branches of the library are likewise closed by the trustees for one whole day each week. Protests have been made by readers to the library trustees and to any one else ready to listen. Protests have come in large numbers to The Traveler since it took up the library question about a week ago.

The trustees, as the Traveler has said, claim the early closing is a necessary economy; that their appropriation for this fiscal year was cut far below what it should have been, and below what it is necessary for them to economize in order to get through the year successfully. They say that it is up to some one else to solve the problem; give them the money, the library will open.

Saving \$2500.

The trustees claim that they are saving the sum of \$250 by closing the branch libraries and the reading rooms on Sundays, and the central library at 9 P. M. every night. What is necessary,

THE TRAVELER'S LETTER TO MAYOR G. A. HIBBARD

"Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1908.

"Hon. George A. Hibbard,
"Mayor of Boston,
"Boston, Mass.

"Dear Sir:

"The Boston Traveler has been asked by citizens in all sections to aid them in their demand for Sunday service in the branch libraries and for night service till 10 o'clock at the central library of our public library system.

"The trustees state that their estimate for an appropriation for the present fiscal year suffered reduction in the mayor's office and in the city council from \$332,000 to \$310,000. To maintain the library department on this sum, the trustees state that they have had to economize in several branches of the department. In addition to a saving of \$7500 in the supply department, and a saving in the binding department by the simple expedient of leaving books unbound to await a new appropriation, the sum of \$2500 has been saved by closing the branch libraries on Sundays and the central library at 9 o'clock each night.

"In previous years, during the winter months, when attendance at the library is always very large, this Sunday and 10 o'clock service has been maintained for the benefit of people who are able to enjoy the advantages of our library system only after working hours.

"These people have made use of the library for the purpose of study, of research and of culture, and it is from these people, a large class, that the request comes to have such service restored.

"We respectfully present these facts to you, trusting that you will be able out of some fund at hand, as the contingent fund, to give the library trustees enough money to maintain full service the rest of the year.

"Respectfully yours,
"JOHN H. FAHEY, Publisher."

City Administration's Economy Methods Misplaced. Poor Students and Workingmen Lose Time in Studies by Early Closing.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

they should be able to restore to the public its full reading privileges, so far as it has had them in the past. Unfortunately other handicaps are being felt because of the decreased appropriation, which has affected the supply department alone to the extent of \$500, and the efficiency of the library with its \$200,000 worth of reading, is being impaired.

But one of the most serious present defects will be removed if the library is put on full time again. In a city the size of Boston, where the distances are traveled by readers, from work place to home, and then from home to library, are long, and trips are subject to delays for one cause or another, the closing of the library at 9 o'clock is no light matter. Hundreds of people are trying to get an education in the hours they are free of the labor that gives them a living, and they must depend to a considerable extent on the reading facilities offered by the public library. If a library cannot help rather than hinder the student, its value to a community is reduced almost to a minimum. So it is that the Traveler is working in behalf of the students and serious readers of Boston to whom a public library is a God-send.

Boston Traveler
November 28, 1908

LIBRARY CLOSED AS NECESSARY ECONOMY

**Library Trustees Say That They Adopted This as the
Least Difficult Method of Meeting Reductions.**

"We have ceased the Sunday service at the branch libraries as what seemed to us one of the least difficult methods of meeting the problem presented to us under a reduced appropriation."—Chairman Josiah H. Benton, Jr., of library trustees.

"Even if the population of the city did not increase, the appropriation for the library department should increase," said Mr. Benton to a Traveler reporter.

"To maintain a good library, such as Boston should place at the disposal of its citizens, it is necessary that a larger appropriation should be made for that department each year. New books are necessary, the cost of maintenance increases, as the library is placed more and more within the reach of every one, and this, with necessary improvements, calls for at least a slight increase each year.

"This year, with a reduced appropriation, we have been forced to economize. We did not wish to effect this necessary economy at the expense of any one section of the city. We endeavored to economize that there should be no discrimination against any section.

"In every department where it was possible we have lessened our outlay.

"This has been done at the expense of the future. A saving this year in the

binding department by leaving books unbound till we get a new appropriation, results in no saving to the city. We have ceased the Sunday service libraries as what seemed to us, one of the least difficult methods of meeting the problem presented to us under a reduced appropriation."

The need of such economy by the trustees has met with condemnation throughout the city. Protests and requests for aid in opening the libraries have come to The Traveler constantly, from people who are unable to enjoy the advantages of the library service at any other time than on Sunday.

Should Not Discriminate.

"Keep the libraries open as long as the seasons," is the statement made by Dr. William A. Paul, president of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester. "I think that the library service should be maintained as in other years, so that there shall be no discrimination against any class."

"Make the saving in some other city department, if such economy is needed," remarked the Rev. William F. Beiss of the Harvard Church, Dorchester, to a Traveler reporter.

"The reading rooms should be kept open so that everyone in the city institution. Otherwise it is not fulfilling its duty, and becomes worthless to many who need its services."

Men and Boys Hit by Early Library Closing



PART OF KNOWLEDGE SEEKERS WHO WERE TURNED OUT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY AT 9 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

(Photo by Boston Traveler Staff Photographer.)

Boston Traveler
December 1, 1908

Fighting the Battle for the People

Given a just cause, publicity
always wins against wrong-
doing or corruption.

In forcing the resignation of Superintendent of Supplies Burk, The Traveler adds another to its string of achievements for the welfare of the public, which has

come to know that this newspaper never takes up any cause but which it believes absolutely to be just, and once having taken hold of any matter never lets go until the end sought has been achieved.

It is not an agreeable duty to hold a man like Mr. Burk, who has hitherto borne a good reputation in the community, up to public condemnation, but the people's money was being wasted, or worse. After the matter had been called to the attention of the mayor and the purchasing agent without receiving any satisfaction whatever, there was nothing else to do but to invoke the aid of publicity, which given a good cause, always does the work.

We beg to remind the mayor that the finance commission recommendation that the department be abolished should be carried out, and in any case the appointment of another politician to replace Mr. Burk will not mend matters any.

Another question is now pending before the mayor, which requires his speedy attention. The trustees of the public library are forced for want of money to take away the advantages of this institution from the very ones who need it the most. The people look to Mayor Hibbard to give immediate relief in this public library matter and to find the money for this purpose. The amount of money wasted in the purchasing agent's office since the condition of affairs existing there was unsuccessfully called to the mayor's attention would have kept the library open until the next year's appropriation was made.

Boston Traveler
December 1, 1908

TRAVELER WINS FIGHT FOR LIBRARY OPENING

**Trustees Will Make Arrangements for Sunday Opening
of Branches on Dec. 15.**

TWO LETTERS THAT TELL THE STORY

THE TRAVELER'S LETTER TO MAYOR HIBBARD.

"Hon. George A. Hibbard,
"Mayor of Boston,
"Boston, Mass.

"Dear Sir:

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"The trustees state that their estimate for an appropriation for the present fiscal year suffered reduction in the mayor's office and in the city council from \$332,000 to \$310,000. To maintain the library department on this sum, the trustees state that they have had to economize in several branches of the department. In addition to a saving of \$7500 in the supply department, and a saving in the binding department by the simple expedient of leaving books unbound to await a new appropriation, the sum of \$2500 has been saved by closing the branch libraries on Sundays and the central library at 9 o'clock each night.

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"These people have made use of the library for the purpose of study, of research and of culture, and it is from these people, a large class, that the request comes to have such service restored.

"We respectfully present these facts to you, trusting that you will be able out of some fund at hand, as the contingent fund, to give the library trustees enough money to maintain full service the rest of the year.

"Respectfully yours,
"JOHN H. FAHEY, Publisher."

MAYOR HIBBARD'S LETTER TO THE TRAVELER

"John H. Fahey, Esq.,
"Publisher Boston Traveler,
"Dear Mr. Fahey:

"On receipt of your communication I conferred with the librarian and he informed me that the trustees of the public library have decided to open the central building and branches beginning tonight.

"Yours very truly,
"G. A. HIBBARD, Mayor."

The Traveler has won its movement, started Nov. 21, for the maintenance of complete service at the Central Public Library and at all branch libraries and reading rooms.

Mayor Hibbard today sent a reply to the letter of John H. Fahey, publisher of The Traveler, declaring that the trustees had decided to open the central and branch libraries on full time, beginning tonight. This constitutes a complete victory in the fight waged by the Traveler in behalf of thousands of students, working people and general readers, who had been forced to leave the library in empty square in noon earlier every evening and had been forced out of the branch libraries by the closing of those rooms on Sunday.

When the trustees declared that they would maintain to \$2500 could

be saved by early closing a protest went up from the entire city. The Traveler immediately began the fight.

The trustees at a meeting this afternoon found that it will be impossible to make arrangements for the opening of the branch libraries on Sunday till Dec. 15.

On Nov. 25 a letter of protest was sent from The Traveler to Mayor Hibbard.

Today the mayor replied to the effect that the libraries would be opened on their former time.

Boston Transcript
Dec 4, 1908

MEMORIALS OF MILTON

EXHIBITION OPENS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Arranged in Honor of the Coming Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Poet's Birth—An Autograph of the Great Writer a Special Feature—Books from the Library of Mrs. J. M. Sears and Rare First Editions from London on View

In connection with the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Milton, which comes next Wednesday, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of books, prints and manuscripts relating to the poet. The books are in cases in the main room of the Fine Arts department on the third floor, while the prints and other items are hung about on the walls. A considerable part of the collection was loaned by Mrs. J. M. Sears from her own private library, and others are from the great stock of the famous London dealer, Bernard Quaritch. There are some duplications, but these are in some instances of an interesting character. "Paradise Lost" naturally predominates, as Milton's greatest work. The library shows no less than sixteen different copies of this great epic, including three of the first edition, London, 1667, with three of the different titlepages, eight varieties being known. The library shows the second, fourth and fifth titlepages. Besides these there is the second edition of 1674, the third of 1678 and the fourth of 1688, which is the first illustrated edition. The exhibition also includes the ninth of the tenth of 1719, and later editions of 1732, 1739, 1749 and 1780. "Paradise Regained" is represented by four fine copies, the first edition of 1661 and the second of 1668. Mrs. Sears loans an interesting copy of this work of the date of 1736, with an inserted etching of John Milton, signed by N. Richardson and dated 1738. There is also an edition of 1753. Milton's "Poems" are shown in the first edition of 1641 and the second of 1646. There are also editions of 1673, 1731, and 1755. A fact which has hitherto escaped the attention of all Milton bibliographers is that there are two variations of the titlepage of the "Poems." One is "to be sold at the sign of the Princes Arms in Paul's Church-Yard, 1641," while the other is "to be sold at the sign of the Princes Arms in S. Paul's Church-Yard, 1641." Both of these copies belong to the Boston Public Library, and strangely enough the Harvard College library has two copies, one of each form. Of the "Paradise Lost" there are also editions in various foreign languages, including a beautiful old French copy with mezzotint illustrations handsomely colored. A copy is also shown in the raised type copy by the blind.

Of Milton's controversial tracts the library has a considerable number, including two which were procured at the recent sale of Henry W. Poor's library in New York. One of these is "Joannis Miltoni Angli Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio, London, 1651," and the other is a beautiful copy, bound by Riviere, of "Eikonoklastes, in answer to a book intitled Eikon Basilike, the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings. The Author, J. M., London, 1649." There are two library copies and two from the library of Mrs. Sears, of "Licence Pseudo-Seneca Anglicana, Cromwelli Religiojurumque Perditionum nonnullae jussu conscriptae a Joanne Milto. Impresse Anno, 1676." Mr. Quaritch has loaned for the exhibition a copy of the first edition of Milton's first pamphlet, entitled "Of Reformation Touching Church-Discipline in England and the causes that hitherto have hindered it. Two Books Written to a Friend. Printed for Thomas Underhill, 1641." Milton is known to be the author of this rare tract, although it does not bear his name or initials. A copy of the "History of Britain," 1670, contains a fine portrait of Milton, engraved for the work. "The Art of Logic" and other works make up an interesting and valuable collection of books.

The Milton portraits form a remarkable collection, these being mostly the property of Mrs. Sears who loaned about 170 of them. They represent all kinds of engravings, and are of all ages, from the portraits published during the poet's lifetime up to the present day. There are many fine mezzotints in the lot. Also exhibited are portraits of Charles I., Cromwell and the martyrs of the Revolution. The portraits of King Charles alone number about sixty. A large woodcut view shows London as it appeared in Milton's time and London as it was in 1850. There are many views showing places associated with the memory of Milton, including several of Whitehall, Westminster Abbey and other famous localities. An old map shows that portion of London which included Aldersgate, where Milton lived.

A collection of facsimiles of autographs and documents in Milton's handwriting received from the British Museum, which issued them on the occasion of the tercentenary, is on exhibition.

MILTON'S BIRTH HONORED

Portraits of Poet at Public Library.

Facsimile Documents Also Put on View.

Rare Collection to be Seen in Art Gallery.

In honor of the tercentenary of Milton's birth the Boston public library has placed on exhibition in the art gallery on the third floor a rare collection of portraits of the great poet and statesman, a number of interesting facsimiles of documents and manuscripts, a series of the early editions of Milton's poetical and prose works and a notable parchment document on which, among others, appears the signature of John Milton Jr. written when he was 15 years old.

Notable Collection.

It is a notable collection of material of one kind or another relating to Milton, the man to whom, perhaps, more than any other Englishman, New England and America owe so much; for he was one of the strongest factors in the shaping and molding of the spirit of the Puritan. He was the intellectual leader of the Puritan renaissance and it was largely due to his intellectual strength that the seeds of that movement sank so deeply into the social and intellectual fabric of the entire English-speaking world.

Others find it difficult to argue against the special privileges and divine rights of kings, but Milton gave vital expression to the vague and blind instincts for truth and justice and freedom that animated the people. He upheld the commonwealth in the face of all the sophistry of continental monarchists, and when the war for political freedom was at its height in 1641, he hurled his famous argument in behalf of intellectual freedom at the world—the "Areopagitica"—the first strong word spoken in behalf of the freedom of printing and the press, which, Freest said, was "the most splendid argument, perhaps, the world had then witnessed in behalf of intellectual liberty."

That was more pamphlet and it was followed by others on a great variety of vital topics for the times, all tending to strengthen and fortify the position of the Puritan. It was nearly 100 years before that the English monarchs had taken unto itself divine rights of a new kind; these rights and all other monarchial pretensions Milton scoured in language the force of which was unanswerable.

Growth of Milton.

Here, in this collection of 36 portraits, one can trace the growth of Milton—the intellectual growth—from that beautiful portrait made when he was 15 years old, up to the engraving from life by William Faithorne when the poet was blind at the age of 52. This portrait was first used as a frontispiece to Milton's history of Britain. It may be fancy, but one can almost see the grave written on it; somewhere in that thoughtful face drawn at the age of 50 under which are the famous lines:

"When I was yet a child no childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know and thence to do
What might be public good, myself I thought
Born to that end; born to promote all
All righteous things."

Here was a boy who felt he had a mission to the world—a serious mission—even when he was a child. The serene face in his father's old eyes, where there were probably many

tion. The original picture was painted by Cornelius Johnson.

Old Engravings.

The library collection includes a choice collection of old engravings and prints, which illustrate much of that London and England with Milton knew in his day—the London of the Plantagenets and the Tudors, including London bridge, St. Paul's, Christ's hospital, the Tower, the house of peers and the house of commons, St. James' palace and parts adjacent; Milton's house, the millery tree he planted at Cambridge, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and hundreds of others. There are also famous contemporary portraits of Charles I., Cromwell, Sir Thomas More and others, and many signatures and autographs, making in all probably the finest collection of Miltoniana in the United States.

Boston Post
December 6, 1908

BOSTON WILL HONOR MILTON

300th Anniversary of Poet's Birth on Wednesday

John Milton, the "blind poet," will be honored by his admirers in Boston this week in observance of the 300th anniversary of his birth. Appropriate exercises at Harvard University, Boston University and the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Society, as well as by minor organizations, will mark the anniversary day, Wednesday. Perhaps the most elaborate of the observances planned is that which has been arranged by the Winthrop society. Today that organization will hang in the historic Deane Winthrop house a picture showing the title page of the original edition of "Paradise Lost," the masterpiece of the famous poet. Also, the pictures of the room in which the work was written, Milton's home in Chalfont, St. Giles, and of the poet himself, will be added to the now large collection of historical illustrations now on the walls of the Deane Winthrop house. The east room of the Winthrop house, in which the pictures are to be hung, is said to be the exact duplicate of the room in which the poet dictated the lines of the famous poem.

At the Public Library, special note of the anniversary day will be taken and an exhibition of Milton's works will be the feature there. The display will be on the main floor of the fine arts department. The books, prints and manuscripts possessed by the institution will be shown.

Here, too, a large number of historical curios, the property of individual admirers of the poet, will be placed on exhibition, and notable among them will be parts of the collection of Mrs. J. M. Sears and the celebrated London dealer, Bernard Quaritch.

At Harvard University during this week an exhibition will be held in Gore Hall in observance of the anniversary. All of the books in the Harvard library by and about Milton will be displayed, and among them are several early editions of considerable value. The exhibition will open Wednesday and continue Thursday and Friday. The morning hours have been set apart for those of the students interested, and in the afternoon of the three days the general public will be admitted.

At Boston University special exercises on Wednesday will commemorate the poet's birthday. The programme is as follows:

Invocation—Dean Borden P. Bowne.
Milton's Italian Journey—Professor Thomas Bond Lindsay.

Milton and Public Affairs—Chandler M. Wood, A. M., J. M.

Milton as Theologian and Moralist—Dr. William F. Warren.

Milton as Man of Letters—Professor E. Charlton Black.

Chorus from the Nativity (college choir)—J. K. Paine.

President W. E. Huntington will preside. The music will be in charge of Professor John P. Marshall. The exercises will be held in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 633 Boylston street.

Boston Post
December 5, 1908

I am told that the Boston Public Library is completing elaborate plans for observing the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Milton, the great English poet, next Wednesday. All books, cuts and relics relating in any way to the blind bard have been gathered together, among them a genuine autograph, and a rich treat is awaiting the public.

Boston Post
December 5, 1908

DRAUGHTS IN THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—I would like to ask, through your paper, whether it would be possible to get circulation of all the books in our century Public Library reading rooms, without the necessity of having to open the windows in each opposite direction, in the winter time?

Many a time, I myself, and I have seen other people likewise, had to leave the reading rooms on account of that horrible draught we are forced to endure therein.

ELIJAH PACKARD.

47 Hemenway street, Boston, Dec. 5.

BOSTON HERALD

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The Public Letter Box

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Herald:

The demand which has recently been made by the board of aldermen for the opening of the Public Library on Sunday mornings raises the question as to how much money the taxpayers should really be required to furnish for library service. A vague idea is current that more books or more buildings or more open hours for the library might be produced by calling for them only the true cost, and were not so strangely unresponsive to the voices of petitioners. The truth is that the library cannot use more money than it has—that is, than the taxpayers furnish.

At present the library is open 70 hours a week, or a little more than 11 hours a day, seven days in the week. This is distributed unevenly. It is true, giving 12 hours on six days and seven hours on Sundays. If, later in the winter, extra hours from 9 to 10 P. M. are added, as it usually has been in the winter, the worker may count on 86 hours of library service each week. Does it not seem probable that out of this allowance every student may select hours enough for his work? If four or five hours should be added each week for the large force of the library, the expense would speedily reach hundreds and thousands of dollars. Is it certain that the book lovers and book users of the city would prefer that these large sums should go in wages to employees rather than to the enlarging the resources of the library? In other words, do we really prefer service to books—a temporary convenience to a permanent possession?

This aspect of the case makes no account of the moral or religious side of the matter. Whether that is still of importance to the public is an interesting question. How many people ought to work all day long every Sunday? Suppose some library employee refused to report for work on Sunday at 9 o'clock on the ground that her religious convictions required her to go to church. Would the trustees discharge her for insubordination? If they did, would public sentiment support them, or would it hold them guilty of persecution in the name of religion?

Speaking as one who uses, values, loves the Public Library, I hope the powers that be will not be moved by the clamor for more hours of service. I believe there is no library in the world where the reader is treated with more courteous consideration. Trustees, librarians, attendants, are eager to shorten labor and to sweeten toil for reader and student. Let them continue to spend such money as is necessary for service of high quality and of sufficient quantity, and meantime let them jealously guard their opportunities for enriching the library that it may meet the need of the future as it has met that of the past and the present.

HOWARD.

Boston Post
December 5, 1908

Winthrop to Observe Milton Anniversary



PICTURE TO BE HUNG BY WINTHROP SOCIETY, SHOWING TITLE PAGE OF "PARADISE LOST," MILTON'S ROOM WHERE HE READ PROOFS, AND ENGRAVING OF POET, IN OBSERVANCE OF TERCENTENARY.

The 300th anniversary of the birth of the great English poet, John Milton, which occurs next week, will be observed by the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association.

On Monday the organization will hang in the historic Deane Winthrop house, built in 1637, and said to be the oldest house in "old Boston," a picture showing the title page of the original edition of "Paradise Lost," the room in which it was written in Milton's home in Chalfont street, Giles, and a picture of the poet. The title page is reproduced through the courtesy of Mrs. Lucia A. Mead, author of "Milton's England."

The east room in the Winthrop house, in which the picture will be hung, is reported to be almost a duplicate of the room in Giles occupied by the blind poet during a part of the year 1655.

The picture will be accepted at the meeting of the society Monday evening, though the anniversary falls two days later. A point emphasized by the society is that the old Winthrop house antedates the penning of "Paradise Lost."

To Exhibit Milton's Works at the Public Library

The Milton anniversary will also be observed at the Boston Public Library. On the main floor of the Fine Arts department there will be placed on exhibition next Wednesday the books,

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

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From time to time there has been protest against the library's alleged preference for aseptic fiction. Remonstrants have arisen to pitch into its committees for their plain bias in favor of decency and cleanliness. True in one, I fancy, will betray wrath when the books which may or may not destroy the soul are prevented from destroying the body. As to the method of that prevention, decision pending. Perhaps little notices, akin to those in the subway, will warn the public against booming tuberculosis.

For this admirable reform, we are indebted to a young gentleman whom I should think it a joy to name were it not for the modesty with which he covets oblivion. Observing the flicking and fingerling and the all too evident marks thereof, he believed himself the discoverer of an abuse long since done away in counting rooms. He reflected that the label method sponges had replaced the label method of books? It seemed to him that he had gained light upon one of the numerous and hitherto undetected highways for germ transmission that make every great city a vast and noxious tuberculosis. But before acting, he sought expert testimony. He went to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, who forthwith beleaguered the library. There, as I learn, they found a ready response. In a position to enter upon a reform that can't escape being taken up by libraries the world over. Meanwhile, the publicity that will attend the campaign will have a tendency to encourage thousands to own books instead of borrowing them, and many an author will live to thank the young gentleman who started the germ fight.

Boston Herald
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MILTONIANA ON EXHIBITION.

In connection with the Milton tercentenary and the lecture on John Milton delivered by Edwin D. Mead on Dec. 2, a collection of Miltoniana has been put on exhibition in the fine arts department of the Public Library, to remain during December.

The first edition of 1638. Mrs. Sears loans an interesting copy of this work of the date of 1735, with an inserted sketch of John Milton, signed by N. Richardson and dated 1738. There is also an edition of 1753. Milton's "Poems" are shown in the first edition of 1641 and the second of 1645. There are also editions of 1673, 1731, and 1755. A fact which has attracted the attention of all Milton bibliographers is that there are two variations of the title-page of the "Poems." One is "to be sold at the sign of the Princes Arms in Paul's Church-Yard, 1641," while the other is "to be sold at the sign of the Princes Arms in S. Paul's Church-Yard, 1641." Both of these copies belong to the Boston Public Library, and strangely enough the Harvard College library has two copies, one of each form. Of the "Paradise Lost" there are also editions in various foreign languages, including a beautiful old French copy with mezzotint illustrations handsomely colored. A copy is also shown in the raised type used by the blind.

Of Milton's controversial tracts the library has a considerable number, including two which were procured at the recent sale of Henry W. Poor's library in New York. One of these is "Joannis Miltoni Angli Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio, London, 1641," and the other is a beautiful copy, bound by Riviere, of "Eikon Basilike, the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings. The Author, J. M., London, 1649." There are two library copies of "Literae Pseudo-Senatus Anglicani, Cromwelli Reliquorumque Perduellium nomine ac Jussu conscriptae a Joanne Miltono. Impressae Anno, 1670." Mr. Quaritch has loaned for the exhibition a copy of the first edition of Milton's first pamphlet, entitled "Of Reformacion Touching Church-Discipline in England and the causes that hitherto have hindered it. Two Books Written to a Friend. Printed for Thomas Underhill, 1641." Milton is known to be the author of this rare tract, although it does not bear his name or initials. A copy of the "History of Britain," 1670, contains a fine portrait of Milton, engraved for the work. "The Art of Logic" and other works make up an interesting and valuable collection of books.

The Milton portraits form a remarkable collection, these being mostly the property of Mrs. Sears who loaned about 170 of them. They represent all kinds of engravings, and are of all ages, from the portraits published during the poet's lifetime up to the present day. There are many fine mezzotints in the lot. Also exhibited are portraits of Charles I., Cromwell and the martyrs of the Revolution. The portraits of King Charles alone number about sixty. A large woodcut view shows London as it appeared in Milton's time and London as it was in 1890. There are many views showing places associated with the memory of Milton, including several of Whitehall, Westminster Abbey and other famous localities. An old map shows that portion of London which included Aldersgate, where Milton lived.

A collection of facsimiles of autographs and documents in Milton's handwriting received from the British Museum, which issued them on the occasion of the tercentenary, is an interesting feature of the exhibition. The gem of the exhibit, however, is a genuine autograph of John Milton, loaned by Bernard Quaritch. This is an old parchment, about two feet long and eighteen inches in height, and is dated 1623, when Milton was at the age of fifteen. The signature is clear and clerical, and while it differs from almost any other known signature of Milton, there can be no doubt of its genuineness, as it is on a post-nuptial settlement between Milton's sister, Anne, and Edward Phillips. Very few specimens of Milton's handwriting are known, and this signature is especially fine.

most interesting of the collection is a careful property customs of the poet in matters of dress and right as between husband and wife and something of the social and business standing of the Milton family at the time.

Notable Collection.

It is a notable collection of material of one kind or another relating to Milton, the man to whom, perhaps, more than any other Englishman, New England and America owe so much, for he laid the foundations of the thought and shaping and molding of the spirit of the Puritan. He was the intellectual apostle of the Puritan renaissance and the strength that the people of that movement took to carry out their social and intellectual fabric of the entire English-speaking world.

While others found it difficult to argue against the special privileges and divine rights of those times he always gave his expression to the vague and ill-defined instincts for truth and justice and freedom that agitated the people. He upheld the commonwealth in the face of all the sophistry of continental divines, and political economists, lawyers, and politicians.

When the war for political freedom was at its height in 1641, he hurled his famous argument in behalf of intellectual freedom at the world—the "Areopagitica"—denied the first strong word spoken in behalf of the freedom of printing and the press, which Prescott said was "the most splendid argument, perhaps, the world had then witnessed in behalf of intellectual liberty."

That was more than a pamphlet and it was followed by others on a great variety of other—great and vital topics for the time, and for the future. It was nearly a century before the English monarchy had before that their divine rights of a new kind, these rights and all other monarchies, Milton scorned in his "archical protestations" and in his "unanswerable" force of which was unanswerable.

Then came his poems, one after another—great and greater—until it was forced on the world that the statesman and pamphleteer was also the poet, the prophet, the singer in his land old age like Homer of ancient Greece, the poet of a nation and of a world.

Here, in this collection of 208 portraits, one can trace the growth of Milton—his intellectual growth—from that beautiful portrait made when he was 19 years old, up to the engraving from life by William Rathbone when the poet was blind at the age of 63. This portrait was first used as a frontispiece to Milton's history of Britain. It placed to Milton's history of Britain. It placed to Milton's history of Britain. It placed to Milton's history of Britain.

When I was yet a child no childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was
Serious to learn and know and thence
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What might be public good, myself I
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For this admirable reform, we are indebted to a young gentleman whom I should think it a joy to name were it not for the modesty with which he covets oblivion. Observing the licking and fingering and the all too evident marks thereof, he believed himself the discoverer of an abuse long since done away in counting rooms. He reflected that the use of moist sponges had replaced the labial method among handlers of money. Why should it not replace the labial method among handlers of books? It seemed to him that he had gained light upon one of the numerous and hitherto undetected highways for germ transmission that make every great city a vast and noxious tuberculosis. But before acting, he sought expert testimony. He went to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, who forthwith beleaguered the library. There, as I learn, they found a ready response, and the institution in Copley square is now in a position to enter upon a reform that can't escape being taken up by libraries the world over. Meanwhile, the publicity that will attend the campaign will have a tendency to encourage thousands to own books instead of borrowing them, and many an author will live to thank the young gentleman who started the germ-fight.

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Boston Will Pay Tribute to Milton's Memory

The 300th anniversary of the birth of John Milton, which occurs on next Wednesday, will be fittingly observed in Boston.

Chief of the events here will be the commemoration by the Massachusetts Historical Society, which will be held at the First Church of Boston, at the corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The address will be delivered by the Hon. William Everett, LL.D.

THE HARVARD OBSERVANCE

At 8 p. m. Mr. Edwin D. Mead will give an address at the Boston Public Library, Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, will preside, and the music will be under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fiske.

Three of Milton's great sonnets will be read by Mr. Bliss Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Mead will also deliver an address at the Emerson School of Oratory on Thursday morning at 9 a. m.

The event will be celebrated by Harvard University on Tuesday next with an estimate of the poet by the pastor of the Old South Church, Dr. George A. Gordon, and this address will be repeated and supplemented when given in his own church on next Sunday evening.

Milton's Biography

Milton was born in 1608, on the 9th of December, at 55 in the morning, at the Spread Eagle in Broad street, in London, where his father was a prosperous scrivener. That father had been disinherited by his father because he had become a Protestant and a Bible had been found in his chamber.

He entered at Christ College at Cambridge when he was 15 years old, and left before his course was finished, in some sort of mysterious disgrace. In a few years he went abroad upon that European journey which is almost a prominent event in English literary history. Before he went he had already written "Comus" and "Lycidas," the "Allegro" and "Penseroso."

Upon the continent he saw great men, and they made much of him. In Paris he saw Grotius; in Florence the imprisoned Galileo; in Rome, the Cardinal Barberini. But just as he was planning to go on to Sicily and Greece the news of the civil war at home came to him, and, Englishman that he was, he hurried home, and in 1641 appeared his first treatise, "Of Reform."

He married in 1645, but his wife soon



COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON
REY. DR. GEORGE A. GORDON

left him, and, for her desertion, was repudiated by Milton, who soon after published his treatise on divorce. On the establishment of the Protectorate, Milton became secretary to Cromwell, and remained so until the latter's death in 1658. Several years before he had become totally blind, deliberately pre-

An Appreciation of John Milton

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson

As the anniversary of John Milton's birth draws near, one feels more and more the truth of the instinct which chooses him only beside Shakespeare among English poets, either because they are the two who have the highest recognition, or because the cynical Byron predicted that both will have the same certainty of decline. Shakespeare, of course, is in the lead; no one speaks of "Milton and Shakespeare." But there are shelves filled with books which prove that Bacon, not Shakespeare, wrote the immortal works attributed to the latter; while Milton has as yet no rival for his throne.

Neither of the two can be said to have absolutely undisputed fame; Lord Shaftesbury complained of even Shakespeare's "trude, unpolished style and anti-poetical phrase and wit," while George quated phrase and wit. On the other hand, Walter could only say of Milton, "The old blind schoolmaster on the bath published a tedious poem on the fall of man." Dr. Johnson could only say of him that he was a genius that could cut a Colossus from a rock, but could not carve heads upon cherry stones.

Nevertheless men so grave and moderate as Addison, Hume and Hallam classed "Paradise Lost" with Homer's "Iliad"; and Dryden, going farther, said: "This man cuts us out and the angels, too." In visible personal attractions and power, Sir Philip Sidney was not considered more the type of the gentleman; he held his own in Italy as in England and was recognized as the Dante of his own country before blindness had overtaken him and sent him into solitude with his daughters.

Even then he reached all readers through his outdoor lays, if not by means of his grander creations. Especially did he enthrone himself within the memory of all youths and maidens by his "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." He was quite at home among Italians, but perhaps never quite reached the French minds, and Voltaire said that the ancients recommended us to seek to the Greeks, but that Milton sacrificed to the devil. Nevertheless, he remains his hold upon early youth until it grows old enough to turn to "Paradise Lost." After all, it is Wordsworth who in his own terse way wrote of Milton, "His soul was like a star and dwelt apart," and yet more when he termed him "the mighty orb of song."

Soul of England, dost thou sleep?
Lulled or lulled, thy mighty youth forgotten?
Of the world's wine had thou drunk too deep?
Hast thou soon more than thy hands can reap?
Turn again this ear
To that song severe,
In blue hour of storm and war begotten!

Here in towered London's throng,
In her streets, with Time's new murmur seething,
Milton peering mused his haughty song,
Here he slept out food and fret and wrong,
Nay, that infant august
Tramples death's low dust,
Still for us is kindled, burning, breathing,
Quitting mists of their solemn passion,
Wise through darkest space a trouble sees
(Like a face on scene's side's after)

That from this dim spot of earth began—
Rumor of the world's new marvel, man,
From whose heart's beat sped
Hope, despair and dread,
Past fancy's borders to hell's very gates—

He, who saw the Anarch's hate
Tower, without for woe; the serpent cherishing
Eve in her imperilled tower; the Gate
Hurl'd, and those two forms lost, desolate
Mid the radiant spheres,
First first human tears;
Earlier war in heaven, and angels arming.

He who, like his Samson bowed,
Telling, hardly tasked and night unfolded,
Steered his proud course to one purpose towed,
As an eagle beats through hailing cloud
Strong winged and alone,
Seeking skies unknown;
He whose verse, majestically moulded,
Moves like armed and bannered host,
Streaming irresistible, or abounding
River to a land's remoteness lost.

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Moves like armed and bannered host,
Streaming irresistible, or abounding
River to a land's remoteness lost.

He, who saw the Anarch's hate
Tower, without for woe; the serpent cherishing
Eve in her imperilled tower; the Gate
Hurl'd, and those two forms lost, desolate
Mid the radiant spheres,
First first human tears;
Earlier war in heaven, and angels arming.

He who, like his Samson bowed,
Telling, hardly tasked and night unfolded,
Steered his proud course to one purpose towed,
As an eagle beats through hailing cloud
Strong winged and alone,
Seeking skies unknown;
He whose verse, majestically moulded,
Moves like armed and bannered host,
Streaming irresistible, or abounding
River to a land's remoteness lost.

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Earlier war in heaven, and angels arming.

Boston Globe
Dec. 16, 1908

MILTON'S BIRTH HONORED

Portraits of Poet at Public Library.

Facsimile Documents Also Put on View.

Rare Collection to be Seen in Art Gallery.

In honor of the tercentenary of Milton's birth, the Boston public library has placed on exhibition in the art gallery on the third floor a rare collection of portraits of the great poet and statesman, a number of interesting facsimiles of documents and manuscripts, a series of the early editions of Milton's poetical and prose works and a notable parchment document on which, among others, appears the signature of John Milton Jr. written when he was 15 years old.

This valuable document was loaned the library for this occasion by the famous London collector and bookseller, Bernard Quaritch. It is the marriage covenant between Edward Phillips and Anne, daughter of John Milton, and sister of the poet, and is interesting not only because of the signature but also as a legal document which gives some insight into the careful property customs of the period in matters of dowry and right as between husband and wife and something of the social and business standing of the Milton family at the time.

Notable Collection.

It is a notable collection of material of one kind or another relating to Milton, the man to whom, perhaps, more than any other Englishman, New England and America owe so much. It was one of the strongest factors in the shaping and molding of the spirit of the Puritan. He was the intellectual apostle of the Puritan renaissance and it was largely due to his intellectual strength that the seeds of that movement sunk so deeply into the social and intellectual fabric of the entire English-speaking world.

While others found it difficult to argue against the special privileges and divine rights of those times his vigorous and blind instincts for truth and justice and freedom that agitated the people. He upheld the commonwealth in the face of all the sophistry of continental diplomatists and political economists. When the war for political freedom was at its height in 1644, he hurled his famous argument in behalf of intellectual freedom at the world—the "Areopagitica"—the first strong word spoken in behalf of the freedom of printing and the press, which Prescott said was "the most splendid argument, perhaps, the world had then witnessed in behalf of intellectual liberty."

That was mere pamphlet and it was followed by others on a great variety of vital topics for the times, all tending to strengthen and fortify the position of the Puritan. It was nearly 100 years before that the English monarchy had taken unto itself divine rights of a new kind; these rights and all other monarchical pretensions Milton scorned in language the force of which was unanswerable.

Then came his poems, one after another—great and greater—until it was forced on the world that the statesman and pamphleteer was one of the world's prophet-poets, singing in his blind old age like Homer of ancient Greece, the edge of a nation and a people. Truly a versatile genius—a schoolman, a statesman, a poet, lyric, epic and dramatic—a musician and a prophet. It was the spirit of this Milton which shaped itself over again in the American people and gave the British monarchy its second great shock in 1776.

Growth of Milton.

Here, in this collection of 298 portraits, one can trace the growth of Milton—the intellectual growth—from that beautiful portrait made when he was 10 years old, up to the engraving from life by William Faithorne when the poet was blind at the age of 62. This portrait was first used as a frontispiece to Milton's history of Britain. It may be fancy, but one can almost see the grave puritan of 62 somewhere in that thoughtful face drawn at the age of 10 under which are the famous lines:

"When I was yet a child no childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know and thence to do
What might be public good, myself I thought
Born to that end; born to promote all truth
All righteous things."

Here was a boy who felt he had a mission in the world—a serious mission—even when he learned to write the scrivener's text in his father's office, where there were probably many clerks trained in that kind of handwriting, and among whom it is not at all unlikely that he heard discussed the merits of some of Shakespeare's plays for the great dramatist died only two years before this portrait of Milton was born. In fact, Milton was the first of a new generation of Englishmen—Shakespeare's genius. He wrote that famous sonnet in 1609, 14 years after Shakespeare's death, which begins:

What woe me Shakespeare for his honored
The labor of an age in piled words?

Boston Post
December 8, 1908

JOIN IN HONOR TO POET MILTON

Addresses to Be Feature of Greater Boston's Part in Worldwide Birthday Celebration

This is the month and this the happy morn.
Where the sun of Heaven's Eternal King,
Of wedded maid, virgin Mother born,
Our great redemption from above did bring:
For as the holy Sages once did sing,
That He our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his Father work as a perpetual peace,
John Milton, whose own birthday was on
the 9th of December, 300 years ago, the anniversary being celebrated this week all over the world, thus writes of Christmas in his noble poem, "The Nativity."

Extensive plans have been laid for the observance of Milton's birthday in Boston and vicinity. At the Boston Public Library are on exhibition original prints, manuscripts and books of Milton and his time. This is in the main room of the fine arts department on the third floor.

Of the books, "Paradise Lost" naturally predominates as Milton's greatest work, and there are its different copies of the great epic, published in London in 1667. The prints, including hundreds of portraits of Milton, are hung about the walls. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears loaned a number of these and the others were loaned by Bernard Quaritch, the famous London dealer.

Will Speak at Library

Tomorrow evening, Edwin D. Mead will deliver a public address on the "Life and Works of Milton" at the library.

This evening the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of the New Old South Church will give an interesting lecture in Sanders Theatre, Harvard University, on "John Milton, His Life and Works." It is open to the public.

In Winthrop the anniversary of the poet's birth is being observed by the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association. Yesterday there were hung in the historic Deane Winthrop house, built in 1657 and said to be the oldest house in "Old Boston," a picture showing the title page of the original edition of "Paradise Lost," also the room in which it was written in Milton's home in Chalfont St. Giles, and a picture of the poet.

The east room of the Winthrop house is reported to be almost a duplicate of the room of Milton in Giles, occupied by him during a part of the year 1666. Professor W. A. Nelson of the department of English at Harvard yesterday left for the University of Wisconsin, where he will lecture tomorrow on "The Life of Milton." On Friday he will speak on the same subject at the University of Cincinnati and on Saturday at Oberlin College.

A collection of some of the original editions of Milton's works will be exhibited in the

Boston Journal
December 9, 1908

THE MILTON CELEBRATION

It is especially fitting that Boston should celebrate today the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Milton. The celebration here really began with several church services held last Sunday, but this afternoon, at the First Church, and tonight, at the Public Library, more formal and elaborate notice will be taken of the event—an event, in a literary sense, that showered glory upon the whole English-speaking world, and, politically, is memorable for its production of certain governmental ideals practically worked out in this essentially Puritan Commonwealth.

Milton was making a reputation for himself as a poet when the Puritans settled Boston, but it was not many years afterward that, plunging into the stream of public affairs, he became one of the foremost champions of civil and religious liberty. His views, as expressed in "The Free Commonwealth" and in "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates," seem as radical now to a certain extent as they were deemed then, and they suffered some modification during his service under Cromwell; but, considered as historical documents, they were full of inspiration and suggestion.

It is not, however, as the stanch Puritan, the flattering defender of Cromwell, that the world at large chooses to remember Milton, but as the writer of immortal poems. As Dr. Garnett has said of him:

"Milton is one of the poets respecting whose place in literature there has been the least question, whether as regards the literature of their own country or that of the world. He stands at the head of those epic poets whose themes have not, like Homer's or Virgil's, been national, or have not, like Dante's, condensed the essence of the belief of ages. He is indebted for this superiority partly to his felicitous choice of the finest subject which yet remained for epic treatment, partly to his exceptional qualifications for treating it, but most of all to the actual superiority of his genius. After Homer, there is no poet to whom the sublime is so much a native element, who rises into it with so little apparent effort, and remains in it for so long together."

We have no doubt that from all sides the genius of Milton will be adequately and eloquently considered today by William Everett in his address before the Massachusetts Historical Society. We know of no one in the country better fitted to present an appropriate eulogy of the great Puritan poet.

Boston Post
December 10, 1908

At the public library yesterday afternoon I saw an old, white-haired man deeply absorbed in one of Horatio Alger's most thrilling books, written for boys, in conversation with an attendant at the library later I happened to mention the fact and was informed that not only are Horatio Alger's books popular among boys, but are also quite widely read by middle-aged and elderly men. This is also true of Oliver Optic's books and with the books of other writers who are supposed to cater exclusively to youth. Men between the ages of 20 and 40 do not seem so attracted by these authors, but it is usually the men of 50 or over. Perhaps it is because they wish to recall the joys of their boyhood days.

[illegible]

publican government. The fate of Vane is a mystery; it was probably for the same reason that Tolstol escapes Siberia. The history is sublimer

Nothing in literary history is sublimer than Milton's life, in his blindness, after the Restoration. It was as if Emerson and Whittier and Lowell, after Lincoln's passing, had seen slavery sweep back into power for yet a generation. He returned to the old poetic life, and calmly wrote his greatest works, "Paradise Lost" is the greatest sustained poem in the language. "Samson Agonistes" is the sublimest piece of autobiography ever penned by the hand of man.

"Maurice, the great English divine," said Mr. Mead, "once said that early New England seemed to him a translation into plain prose of the dramatic which haunted John Milton's vision of life long. Milton's message and command today are not only for England, but for the still warring world. Tennyson, whose centenary is as close at hand, and who forebode the time when "the war drum's" of Milton as "the organ voice of England." The struggle of the age is not the drowning of "the war drum's" nor "the organ voice." "What drums are there but endless war still breed?" Milton's solemn question to the world was centuries and a half ago, and this republic, voice today admonishes the world to be drunk with spectacular armadas and barbarous clamor for more battleships and ever more that "peace hath her victories as often crowned with a wreath of war."

Wellesley College students took part in the observance of the Milton tercentenary last night by giving one of his plays, "Samson Agonistes," last evening. It was performed by the members of the literature class 4 in the college chapel. Yesterday afternoon there was an exhibit of books and pictures relating to Milton's life and work in the Browning room.

It seems, therefore, that the present provision is ample for the just needs of the community, and these needs can be met without the sacrifice of a day of rest once a week on the part of the employees of the library.

It is highly undesirable, from the point of view of public utility, in any calling to exact seven days' labor, and this will have to be done if the proposition is carried out relative to the opening of the public library Sunday morning.

My first protest, therefore, is one against the inhumanity of denying a day of rest to those in the service of the public library. My second is that the morning may be more profitably spent elsewhere.

Those who contemplate going to the library in the afternoon or in the evening, if they do not care for the churches, might well be encouraged to care for the outdoor world. Three or four hours in the country on Sunday, or less, when the weather permits, are essential to physical recuperation and will make the hours of study far more profitable.

Books are indeed precious when they are the life blood of master spirits. Even so, it will never do to allow them to quench the desire for exercise and joy in the world of nature.

George Gordon

JUSTICE DEMANDS OPENING—

Alderman G. P. Anderson.

A CLOSED public library is a monument to lost opportunities. It says to the workaholic man who would gladly enter its portals on a Sunday morning: "This is a storehouse of information, but it's not for use until a good portion of Sunday is gone. Come 'round in the afternoon when the best part of the afternoon is gone, or in the afternoon when the best part of the afternoon is gone, or in the afternoon when the best part of the afternoon is gone."

evening when you can read by artificial light." To the ambitious young man who toils through the week behind a counter or amid a buzz of machinery, and who would be glad to improve his mind by placing himself in an atmosphere where knowledge radiates, the public library coldly says, Wait!

Does the young man wait? Sometimes with resignation he kills time, perhaps in a cheerless side room in a lodging house, until the storehouse of information is opened. Not infrequently he goes off to the beach or to some place of diversion and thus unconsciously he becomes a mere pleasure seeker, when were he given an opportunity to study in a public library he would be making himself a more useful factor in the community. A closed public library says to the busy bee who would improve his shining hour, "Go back into the hive and be a drone. Forget the shining hours and try our incandescent lights."

The argument is sometimes advanced that when public libraries are open Sunday afternoons and evenings a sufficient opportunity is provided to the public. By the same method of argument it should logically follow that public libraries may be closed Tuesdays and Thursdays because the rest of the week affords sufficient opportunity to the public. "This argument is absurd" would be the ready reply. "Why, you are robbing the people of two whole days." True enough. By the same token the people are now robbed of Sunday mornings.

Why are the libraries closed Sunday mornings? Apparently because it is the custom. One may well wonder if we are in the land of the Medes and Persians, or in Boston, the home of much that is literary.

There seems also to be a belief that men and women can be compelled by force of circumstances to attend church because such an inviting place as a public library is denied them. It is not the public library that first of all competes with the church; it is the face of nature and the growing love for outdoor life that reduces church attendance. "Go ye to church," says the closed library. "But I don't want to go," or "I prefer to go this evening," is the reply.

The church does not profit, the seeker for knowledge and self-improvement suffers, and little benefit is conferred on anybody while the doors are closed. Suppose the individual did go to church, when services are over he cannot drop into the public library for an hour or two before dinner, because the institution is closed. Truly this is a lost opportunity.

The need of having libraries open is more obvious in cities and large towns, where the population is of mixed origin. In Boston, for instance, there are many thousands of Jews, whose religion makes Sunday a day of freedom to them. This class cannot be compelled to go to church by a closed library, and at present they are deprived of the benefits of the institution at a time when its opportunities would be most welcome were they available. The doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number answers any argument that the opening would prove a

be open because they can be more useful to more people.

George P. Anderson

HOW LABOR VIEWS IT—

Arthur M. Watson.

Why may answer the question, "Why should public libraries be open Sunday mornings?" by asking another: Why should they not be open Sunday mornings if a sufficient number of their patrons desire it?

We will assume that public libraries are what the name implies, and that the Boston library was really "erected by the munificence of citizens and dedicated to the advancement of learning." Such an important part of the equipment of Boston should be available to those of its citizens whose occupations keep them busily engaged during the week days, and if they are to share in the culture, knowledge and entertainment which are gained by access to the shelves of this public institution, it must be opened at a reasonably early hour on Sunday mornings.

The causes which have led up to the closing of this institution on Sunday mornings will bear analysis. From an executive who in another state will advocate a superannuation pension for city employees, while at home these same employees are being discharged by the wholesale, if within striking distance of superannuation, such petty economies might well be expected.

If the influence of any or all of the various religious denominations has been used to bring this about, in order indirectly to increase the attendance at church services, it should be sharply resented. The people will choose for themselves where they will spend their time, and church attendance should be voluntary, not forced.

If employees in the library department wish (and very properly) a legitimate and reasonable amount of time for their own purposes, they should not discourage the appointment of sufficient substitutes or assistants to permit of the public being served as is its right. Organized labor will sympathize with and back up these employees in any demand for proper hours and remuneration, but will not regard their positions as sacred, or their duties of such importance as to preclude the possibility of their places being filled by trained substitutes on Sunday mornings.

The public library is a great educational and leavening influence in the community, and no curtailment of its service should be permitted, which would work an injustice upon that part of the community whose intellectual and ethical necessities are largely bounded by the opportunities for study, research and entertainment there provided.

Arthur M. Watson

BOSTON NEEDS REST-

Rev Dr Arthur Little.

I AM glad the columns of the Boston Globe are open for a word pro or con touching the opening of the public library Sunday mornings. I hope the request presented in the board of aldermen for that purpose will be denied, first, because so far as can be seen there is no sufficient reason for it.

The library is now open about 80 hours a week. To maintain this generous service for the public, the citizens of Boston willingly consent to be taxed. Ought that burden to be increased?

In the second place, I object to the Sunday morning opening, because it will give an added impulse to an already irresistible tendency to secularize the Lord's day, a day originally ordained for rest and worship, in splendid harmony with the character of God and the dignity of man. Anything that can wisely be done to restrain this evil tendency will be an unspeakable blessing on purely physical grounds.

Boston is tired, very tired, too tired to read, almost tired to death. Almost everyone you chance to meet, having gone quite beyond the limit of that perfect self-poise and fine reserve which forbid any reference to one's troubles, pours into your ear an *IlIad* of woes begotten of overwork, overworry, over-effort to get well and nervous exhaustion.

Boston used to be intellect and heart. It is now principally nerves. Neurosphenia, hysteria, et id omnis genus, how those unfamiliar words, full of evil import, intrude themselves upon us now and drive us to our dictionaries for help. Even the school children are tired. Everybody is tired. Think of the "shut-ins" after the Christmas shopping is done and the presents all exchanged! The sanitariums are crowded. The nerve retreats are overflowing. The insane asylums have no room to spare. The winter resorts far and near are

Therefore, any accentuation of the secularizing spirit is to be deplored. O! if Boston could only stop a minute, what recuperative force that moment would supply! What rebound and resiliency to will and nerve in a good, quiet breathing spell of even one day! "Be still, and know that I am God!"

But, and know that I am going to open the library in the morning at the opening of the public library in the third place, because any money that might thus be spent is sorely needed for the purchase of books, especially for the branches of the library. The Codman-square branch has vastly more time for reading than it has books to read. In fact, that library is little short of a disgrace to the city. The books are old, dreadfully worn and uninviting to handle. It is a pity to see in the hands of the people books of such value, and really of little value. Reviews, magazines, quarterlies, first-class newspapers, home or foreign, are not worth mentioning. My plea here would be for fewer hours and more books.

In the fourth place, to open the library more hours on Sunday is unfair to the large number of men and women who work there. There is not a man or woman in Boston who is compelled to attend worship on Sunday morning. On the other hand, there is not a man or woman in Boston who may not claim the right and privilege of attending worship on Lord's day morning. Works of necessity and mercy are excepted. The Lord's day is the workman's best friend.

Arthur Bitter.

GIVE WAGE EARNERS A CHANCE—

Henry Abrahams.

IT is considered the duty of government to establish public schools, in order that our children may be educated, so that our institutions may be safeguarded and the majority of the population assured. But the great majority of our children never reach a high school and are just able to read and write. The school must be supplemented by an opportunity for the youth to acquire knowledge after he enters the workshop. The various states have seen the necessity of this, and in many of them are state commissions. New Hampshire makes the majority of its cities establish free libraries. Boston has made the library one of the city departments, governed by trustees appointed by the mayor.

But of what use is our public library to the man or woman who has to rise at 6 in the morning in order to go to work at 7, and remain in the shop or factory until 6 at night, getting home tired out, unfit for anything and looking forward to the one day's rest, when he may profit by the use of the library? How often have the men with whom I worked desired a book of reference or to improve their knowledge of scientific questions, and with a source of information they found in the library the only time it was at their disposal, namely, on Sunday.

If we could have the library open Sunday morning for the nonchurchgoer, the wage earner would appreciate it, and it would benefit not only him, but the entire community. Open the art gallery, too, Sunday mornings. Give the worker every chance for knowledge, culture and refinement, and you will get results.

Henry Abraham

Boston Post
December 15, 1908

CURTIS HALL IN FLAMES

Fierce Blaze Early This
Morning Arouses
W. Roxbury

BUILDING WILL BE
A TOTAL LOSS

Many Firemen Nar-
rowly Escape Injury
From Missiles

Curtis Hall, corner of Centre
and Sedgwick streets, West Rox-
bury, was seriously damaged by
fire about 3 o'clock this morning.

The blaze started in the base-
ment of the building which is three
stories in height and of brick.

The fire soon spread to the roof,
enveloping the entire structure.

FIREMEN IN PERIL

Several firemen had narrow escapes
from falling bricks, but as far as could
be ascertained none was seriously in-
jured.

Curtis Hall was presented to the city
of Boston in 1873 by the late P. L. Curtis,
when West Roxbury was annexed to the
city. The lower floors are occupied as a
branch of the public library and the
Associated Charities, while the upper is
a dance hall.

Other buildings are in danger, and the
fire threatens to become disastrous.
The car barns of the Boston Elevated,
situated near the burning building, were
threatened, but the progress of the
flames was stopped in time.

Last night the Oakdale Athletic Club
gave a dance at Curtis Hall, and the sup-
position regarding the start of the fire
was that someone of the participants had
left a burning cigarette stub about the
place.

During the progress of the fire the
old treenough house, the Gibbons house,
and other properties which have a note-
worthy history were in grave danger of being
destroyed, but the efforts of the depart-
ment saved them.

The loss is estimated at about \$25,000.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, DEC 15, 1908.

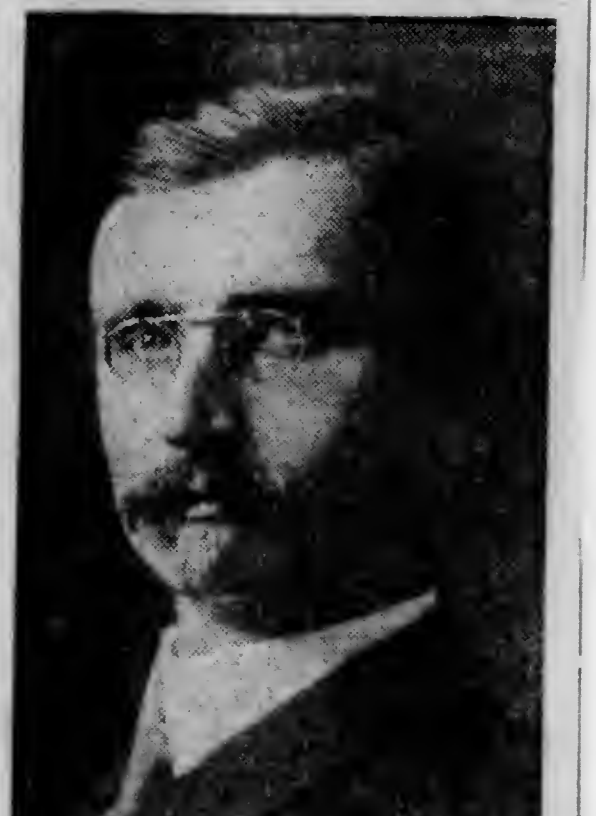
"FINE LIBRARY IN BOSTON"

Praise Bestowed by
Ferrero.

"Almost Equal to the One in
Washington."

Fears American Students
Lack Earnestness.

NEW YORK, Dec 15.—The Evening
Post prints the following from Wash-
ington, under date Dec 14: "America
and Europe are not so different as is
generally supposed." This is the opinion
of Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian his-
torian. "Europe is rapidly becoming
Americanized, so to speak, at least is
absorbing American ideas and practices
and in America tendencies are apparent
which are leading to an adoption, or
rather an absorption, of European cul-
ture. If for no other reason, the tre-



GUGLIELMO FERRERO.

mendous immigration of foreigners into
the United States must tend to this
result.

"No, I could hardly call this a strict
Anglo-Saxon country. Perhaps I am
not competent to judge, for I have only
seen New York, Boston and Washing-
ton. They say the west is more truly
representative of your country than
the great cities of the Atlantic states.
I shall go to Chicago later on, after
staying a month in New York, but my
impressions are that the so-called 'Anglo-
Saxon' has no very large part
in the make-up of the average American
citizen.

Mr Ferrero has visited Harvard and
Columbia, but is extremely modest in
judging his own ability to comment
upon them with understanding.

"Your American universities are so
different from ours in Europe and so
complicated," said he. "It is not easy
for a foreigner to understand your sys-
tems and methods. Still, those institu-
tions which I have seen are very fine.
The students here seem, perhaps, to
be less prone to self-seclusion, that is, at
least, in the direction of acquiring
knowledge, than they are with us.

"Here in the colleges there is so much
that distracts, so many sports, I fear
the American students are not so much
in earnest as are ours. In Italy, if one
enters a university, one is compelled to
work, but here it is not so.

"I have had the opportunity of be-
coming personally acquainted
with many of your students, but this is
my impression. I have, however, met
the members of the faculty at Har-
vard, and they have been very kind,
and have told me many interesting
things.

"Have you seen any of our libra-
ries?"

"Ah! The bibliothèque. The libraries!
They are truly wonderful. I had lunch-
ed today in the magnificent library of
congress. It is a wonderful building,
and the decorations are superb. Every-
thing is so systematized. That is
what we lack in Italy. Of course we have
collections of great antiquity, of far
more value from an historical stand-
point. Our manuscripts and ancient
documents are priceless compared with
your collections, but we have not the
system, the organization of the library,
as I see it here.

Praises Boston Library.

"That is a fine library they have in
Boston. It is almost equal to the
one here in Washington. And in New
York I saw a stupendous building in
the process of construction, to be dedi-
cated to the same purpose. It is im-
possible for me to express the praise
I would of these institutions. They
are the finest things I have seen in
America. We in Europe might do
well to copy your American enterprise
in this direction. When I think of the
wonders I saw today, I can compare
this library of congress only to the an-
cient library of Alexandria.

Boston Record
December 15, 1908

CURTIS HALL IS BURNED

Damage of \$25,000 to
Historic Building

A three-alarm fire which was discovered
about 3 a.m. partially destroyed Curtis hall
at Jamaica Plain with its contents, causing
a loss of \$25,000 to \$30,000.

The building, which was the old town
hall before West Roxbury was annexed
to the city, contained a branch of the
public library which was damaged some
by water. The books were covered by the
Protective department and saved.

The upper part of the building is used
as a dance hall, and the Hopedale As-
sociates held a dance there last night, but
had left before the flames broke out. The
fire started in the fourth story from some
unknown cause and worked down.

The interior of the building was a mass
of flames when the blaze was discovered.
As soon as the firemen arrived a second
and third alarm was turned in.

Only the fact that the building was
located in an open space kept the fire
from spreading, as the firemen could do
little to check it.

It is supposed that the fire started either
in the caterer's kitchen or from a cigar-
ette or cigar butt left on the floor.

About 20 minutes after the alarm was
sounded the roof fell in carrying with it
beams and flooring. So hot was the fire
that ladders could not be raised.

Boston Record
December 15, 1908

Dear Looker-On:—Having been absent
from Boston a number of years, I returned
and took up my residence in the vicinity
of the public library. I applied for a card.
The clerk asked if I ever had a card. I
said "No." He departed and returned in
perhaps three minutes and inquired if I
had ever lived on W. Canton st. I said
that I had and that I then had a card and
took books from the South End branch 20
years ago.

Said he: "There is a fine of 8 cents on
your card." I said, "with interest?" "Oh,
no," he said.

I paid it willingly, admiring the accu-
rate system of our public library. C. S.
Huntington ave.

Curtis Hall, at Jamaica Plain, which
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Last night the Oakdale Athletic Club gave a dance at Curtis Hall, and the supposition regarding the start of the fire was that someone of the participants had left a burning cigarette stub about the place.

During the progress of the fire the old two-story house, the Gibbons house, and other properties which have a notable history were in grave danger of being destroyed, but the efforts of the department saved them.

The loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

GUGLIELMO FERRERO.

measured immigration of foreigners into the United States must tend to this result.

"No, I could hardly call this a strict Anglo-Saxon country. Perhaps I am not competent to judge, for I have only seen New York, Boston and Washington. They say the west is more truly representative of your country than the great cities of the Atlantic states. I shall go to Chicago later on, after staying a month in New York, but my impressions are that the so-much-talked-of 'Anglo-Saxon' has no very large part in the make-up of the average American citizen."

Mr. Ferrero has visited Harvard and Columbia, but is extremely modest in judging his own ability to comment upon them with understanding.

"Your American universities are so different from ours in Europe and so complicated," said he, "it is not easy for a foreigner to understand your systems and methods. Still, those institutions which I have seen are very fine. The students here seem, perhaps, to be less prone to self-exertion, that is, at least, in the direction of acquiring knowledge, than they are with us."

"Here in the colleges there is so much that distracts, so many sports, I fear the American students are not so much in earnest as are ours. In Italy, if one enters a university, one is compelled to work, but here it is not so."

"I have had no opportunity to become personally acquainted with any of your students, but this is my impression. I have, however, met the members of the faculty at Harvard, and they have been very kind, and have told me many interesting things."

"Have you seen any of our libraries?"

"Ah! The bibliotheque! The libraries! They are truly wonderful. I had luncheon today in the magnificent library of congress. It is a wonderful building, and the decorations are superb. Everything is so systematized. That is what we lack in Italy. Of course, we have collections of great antiquity, of far more value from an historical standpoint. Our manuscripts and ancient documents are priceless compared with your collections, but we have not the system, the organization of the library, as I see it here."

Praises Boston Library.

"That is a fine library they have in Boston. It is almost equal to the one here in Washington. And in New York I saw a stupendous building in the process of construction, to be dedicated to the same purpose. It is impossible for me to express the praise I would of these institutions. They are the finest things I have seen in America. We in Europe might do well to copy your American enterprise in this direction. When I think of the wonders I saw today, I can compare this library of congress only to the ancient library of Alexandria."

Mr. Ferrero is 36 years old, although he appears to be somewhat older. Tall and slight and learned looking after a continental rather than an American type, he might be taken in this country for anything rather than what he is.

He was invited to this country by Baron Mayon Des Planches, Italian ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, who expressed himself as desirous of meeting this historian whose works he had read. Mr. Ferrero and his wife spent two days as guests at the White House.

According to Mr. Ferrero, he and two President enjoyed together many hours of discussion on historical topics. They are both great admirers of Julius Caesar. "Mr. Roosevelt," said the historian, "thinks Caesar the greatest character in history, a noble type of manhood, well worth imitating; but he derides Napoleon as the greatest hypocrite that ever trod the face of the earth."

Mr. Ferrero has expressed himself of the opinion that history should be written by live politicians, by men who have had practical experience in legislative or executive government and who can speak with authority on their subject. He says too much history is written by professors, isolated from the world in their libraries. That the President concurs with him in his views is needless to say.

Amazed at President's Activity.

Mr. Ferrero shook his head sadly when asked what he thought of the President in his daily life. "He is always on the go," was his only answer. "That is the 'strenuous life,' I suppose, but if he goes on all the time they way he did those two days, I don't see how he stands it. It would kill any ordinary man."

"I greatly desire to become familiar with the history of the United States," he said. "It is not generally studied in Europe, and I myself am decidedly ignorant of past events in this part of the world, but I think your history may be important, especially the part relating to the period between your war of independence and the civil war. My time in this country is so limited, however, that I fear I shall not be able to go into the subject as I should desire."

"I have visited congress while in session, and heard the message from the President read. There is nothing particularly striking to remark on what I saw. Perhaps I was one of the few who seemed to think it worth while to hear what the President had to say. The lack of interest manifested by the members as to what goes on in the chamber is no peculiarity of your legislative bodies. It is the same in Italy, although, of course, on such occasions with us the king is present in person, which, naturally, makes some difference."

When questioned about American newspapers Mr. Ferrero replied: "That is a subject which I shall not attempt to go into. It was not hard to guess, however, that he is not in sympathy with the methods in vogue in this country of presenting the world's news for popular consumption. He said as much, for he has 'never acquired the application necessary to glean the scattered news,' said he. 'They cannot be compared together. I imagine it would take a foreigner a long time to get accustomed to your papers.'"

The suggestion that perhaps the Italian papers are appropriate to the needs of Italy and ours to the needs of the United States elicited nothing more than another shrug.

Mr. Ferrero will spend a month in New York, lecturing at Columbia, and will then make a short trip to Chicago. He hopes to conclude his engagements so as to be able to sail for Italy by the end of January.

said "No." He departed and returned in perhaps three minutes and inquired if I had ever lived on W. Canton st. I said that I had and that I then had a card and took books from the South End branch 20 years ago.

Said he: "There is a fine of 8 cents on your card." I said, "with interest?" "Oh, no," he said.

I paid it willingly, admiring the accurate system of our public library. C. S. Huntington ave.

Curtis Hall, at Jamaica Plain, which was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, was a substantial structure given to the town of West Roxbury by Nelson Curtis before the annexation of W. Roxbury to Boston. For several years it was used as a town hall, and since the annexation, political rallies and other public gatherings have been held there. A branch of the Boston Public Library was quartered there, and many books were burned. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was a nephew of the donor of the building, and bears his name.

From 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. is long enough for the public library of Boston to be open on Sunday, when the interests of everybody in the city are considered. The public library trustees are quite right in resisting any action to force them to open it Sunday morning. Those who cannot get enough time for reading on Sunday between the eight hours indicated is so small in numbers as not to be worth considering in comparison with the additional labor which would be forced on the public library employees, now near enough to seven-day a week workers. Farther than that, there is no real need of breaking into Sunday to this extra extent. If the library was not open until late in the evening six days in the week, it would be different.

Boston American TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1908.

Ruin Wrought by Flames in Historic Curtis Hall in Jamaica Plain To-day



Third floor of Curtis Hall, where the fire is thought to have started.

CURTIS HALL IN JAMAICA PLAIN BURNS

After a hard, long battle with the flames, firemen saved the devastation of a large section of Jamaica Plain by a fire which destroyed Curtis Hall, a landmark almost half a century old, South and Sedgwick streets, early to-day. The loss will reach \$125,000.

The blaze made a magnificent spectacle, but struck terror to the hearts of the home owners who stood with the fireman on guard in their yards and on roofs putting out stray sparks and brands which from time to time showered on them.

The fire was kept within bounds by the thin sheet of ice which the early morning fall of sleet had invested the roof of every home, making them effectively fireproof. Had there been any kind of wind the fire could not have been confined to the one building.

Which owned Curtis Hall, will be \$125,000.

Walls Fall with Crash.
Half an hour after the fire was discovered, with all the apparatus which had answered Deputy Chief Mulligan's three alarms, working desperately around the building, the roof fell in with a mighty roar to be followed a few minutes later by the top floor going through with a crash and almost immediately after that the lower floor went into the basement leaving nothing of the old landmark save the walls which tottered and threatened to fall on the firemen round about.

The hall was in a lot of about three quarters of an acre at South and Sedgwick streets, Jamaica Plain. It was a three-story brick building. On the first floor was a branch of the Boston Public Library, the second a dance hall and on the top floor the reception rooms for the latter.

Last night the Oakdale Association held their annual ball in the building. The fire was discovered by John Bagley, the Boston Elevated starter, at 5:25 A. M. The flames were then around the eaves and through the roof. Bagley sent in the first call for the firemen and Deputy Chief Mulligan at once sent in a second and then a third alarm.

Cause of Fire Unknown.

The building was erected in 1868. Nelson Curtis donated it to West Roxbury for a town hall. For years this was its only use. The site was donated by David Greenough. When the city of Boston annexed the town the building became its property. While St. Thomas's Catholic Church was being erected the congregation held services in Curtis Hall.

In recent years the hall has been used for mass meetings, dances and other similar social affairs.

The fire is believed to have started on the top floor. Its cause is unknown. There was no janitor in the building, and the fire in the furnace was banked. Whether they had anything to do with the starting of the fire and if a janitor in the building might have discovered the fire earlier and saved the building may be shown by an investigation which will probably be ordered by the city officials.



Historic Curtis Hall, at Jamaica Plain, where fire did \$125,000 damage to-day.

Curtis Hall Library Quarters Will be Replaced Immediately



INTERIOR, SHOWING RUINS.

Jamaica Plain Service Interrupted Little by \$100,000 Loss.

The destruction of Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, in which was located a branch of the Boston Public Library, with about 15,000 books, most of which were destroyed, will not deprive the citizens of Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury of the customary library privileges for more than a few days, for the trustees of the library are already considering locations for the establishment of a new branch. The loss was about \$100,000.

Today being the date of the regular monthly meeting of the board, the question of providing new quarters will be the main subject of discussion, and when the meeting closes late this afternoon, some definite plan will have been adopted for the immediate establishment and equipment of new quarters.

William F. Kenney, a member of the board, said to a Traveler reporter to-day: "We shall attend to the provision of a new branch library for Jamaica Plain at once."

Of course we have not had sufficient time since last night's fire to perfect any plan or to consider any special locations but we are sure that at today's meeting several possible accommodations will be discussed and we can promise the citizens of Jamaica Plain that the library will be resumed without delay. Curtis Hall, for 40 years the principal public building in Jamaica Plain, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The blaze started on the upper floor and when the fire was discovered by employees of the Boston Elevated the whole upper portion of the building was ablaze. A telephone alarm was sent to fire alarm headquarters at 5:25 A. M. and a still alarm to engine 28. By the time the engine crew reached the fire the two upper floors were gone and the flames were eating their way into the rooms on the lower floor, occupied by the branch of the Boston Public Library. Deputy Chief Mulligan immediately sent in a third alarm, omitting the second.

All efforts to save the building and contents were futile, the blaze having attained such headway. The firemen confined their work to the lower floor, hoping that a part of the valuable collection of books in the branch library might be saved in spite of all that could be done, however, a large part of the library was destroyed by flames and water.

The upper floor, where the fire started, was used as a banquet hall and had a kitchen and several serving rooms. The floor below was divided into rooms used for dancing and social gatherings. On this floor the Oakdale Athletic Club gave a dance last night, and it was within a short time after the departure of the dancers that the fire was discovered. The theory is that the fire was started either from the kitchen, where refreshments had been prepared during the dance, or from a cigar or cigarette carelessly thrown into a corner where paper or other debris was lying.

The building and contents were valued at between \$80,000 and \$100,000, the principal contents item being the collection of over 15,000 volumes on the lower floor belonging to the Boston Public Library.



EXTERIOR OF CURTIS HALL AFTER FIRE.

Boston Daily Globe

DECEMBER 15, 1908

LOSS OF \$25,000 OR MORE IN CURTIS HALL FIRE

Books in Branch of the Boston Public Library Wet---Blaze Discovered at 2:45.



CURTIS HALL. RUINS, SHOWING THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE IN DANCE HALL, WHICH IS ON THE SECOND FLOOR. THE FIRST FLOOR, OCCUPIED BY THE LIBRARY AND THE JAMAICA PLAIN FRIENDLY SOCIETY, WAS DAMAGED BY WATER.

Entire Upper Part of Building, Formerly West Roxbury's Town Hall, Gone.

Curtis hall, Jamaica Plain, one of the finest municipal buildings in the suburbs of Boston, erected in 1883 by the old town of West Roxbury as a town hall, was badly damaged by fire, discovered about 2 1/2 this morning. The probable loss on the building is \$25,000 to \$30,000. In addition to the loss on the building and its furnishings, the Boston public library will also sustain a considerable loss on books in its branch library in the building on the first floor, where were stored 15,000 volumes, largely fiction and school books. These were covered by the protective department, and the loss was therefore much reduced.

The building is a large three-story brick structure with mansard roof. The first floor was occupied by a branch of the Boston public library and the Jamaica Plain Friendly society. Inside a large room used as an office by the janitor and another large room. The second floor contained a dance hall and would contain 150 persons. There was a balcony on the west end of the hall, with large stage and retiring rooms and lot dressing rooms for men and women. On the third floor was the banquet hall and a ball room. The building was a fine example of the architecture of the period.

that in a few minutes after the arrival of the men of engine company 23, the entire roof was ablaze and the flames were shooting out the windows at the top of the edifice.

Roof Fell In Soon After Start.

The front doors of the hall were battered down in order to gain entrance to the building, and District Chief Mulligan ordered his

men with a line of hose to dash up the stairway to the floor of the hall and they found so much fire at the top of the stairway leading to the third story that it was impossible for them to advance. Thinking to make a stand in the large hall, District Chief Mulligan ordered the closed doors to the hall and was met by such dense clouds of smothering smoke and flame that he quickly ordered his men out of the building, fearing the roof might fall and entrap them.

CURTIS HALL BEFORE THE FIRE



ing the roof might fall and entrap them. His decision proved to be a wise one, for the men had been out of the hall only a few minutes when the roof fell with a crash into the hall and a great shower of sparks rose high in the air. The illumination could be seen for miles and the glow attracted a large crowd of sightseers, but they were kept at a safe distance by Sergeant Good and Busby and a detail of 50 patrolmen. Engines 23, 24 and 25, chemical 5 and ladder 13 responded to the first alarm, and engines 14, 15, 16, 17 and ladders 18 and 19 to the third alarm. Deputy Chief Peter F. McDonough responded to the third alarm and took charge of the fight with the flames. After the fire was under control, the men were raised against the walls and lines of hose were carried up. The burning furnace of Barnes within was deluged with water for two hours before the fire showed signs of abating. During the first hour the heavy wooden ceiling, which was hanging from and supported by two 6-foot ladders placed against the building, had the firemen had seen the danger and got out of the way in time to save themselves serious injuries. Excellent work was done by Capt. John McCarthy of protective 2, and the men of his company. The protective men reached the fire from its station at Roxbury st. Roxbury, in six minutes.

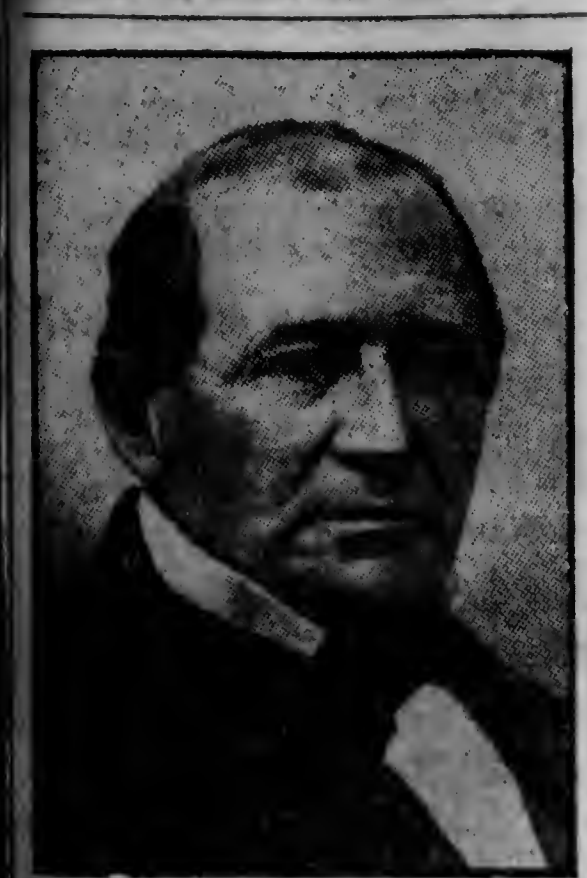
LOSS OF \$25,000 OR MORE IN CURTIS HALL FIRE.

Continued From the First Page.

tion of it and is about 12 inches deep on the floor of the cellar. Apparently the heating plant was not much injured.

Dance Hall Not Popular There.

The hall has been used largely by social organizations from all sections of the city for dances and has been a source of continuous complaint to the police by residents in its immediate vicinity. Judge John Duff of Jamaica Plain, when standing watching its partial destruction this morning, said to a Globe reporter, "It is a righteous judgment." This opinion will be echoed by many citizens of Jamaica Plain, who have become thoroughly disgusted by the actions of young people who have attended the dances held there.



NELSON CURTIS. Uncle of Ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis and of the Present Nelson Curtis. He gave \$10,000 toward the \$70,000 cost of Curtis Hall.

The hope was expressed by some this morning, that the city would tear down the walls to the second story and remodel it as a library building, and do away with the large public hall for dancing parties run by young people from all parts of the city. The police of division 13, too, would have such a proposition with delight.

Curtis hall was named for Nelson Curtis, one of the selectmen of the old town of West Roxbury, who gave the land on which the building stands to the town of West Roxbury, back in the sixties, and constructed the building that bears his name.

He was an uncle of Ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis of this city and of Nelson Curtis of Jamaica Plain, who was named for his uncle.

Nelson Curtis was one of the best-known contractors of his day. It was he who built the old Boston Museum, the Fitchburg railroad station in this city, many of the buildings in the district that was the scene of the great Boston fire of Nov. 9, 1872, and a large number of the Catholic churches in this and other cities. He also constructed the building of the Notre Dame academy on Washington st., Roxbury.

Nelson Curtis' Gift to the Hall.

He was known for his liberal charities, and the substantial aid he freely gave to his friends. The following story is told of him, and vouched for by men who knew the circumstances:

When he was a selectman of the town of West Roxbury, a certain sum of money had been provided for its construction on the lot of land given by Mr. Curtis. When the bids were opened they were found to name a larger sum than had been appropriated for the purpose. It was decided to eliminate the cost of the granite trimmings, called for in the specifications. Those granite trimmings were a fancy of Mr. Curtis, and he wanted them in the new building, so he made the suggestion that figures for a brick building be obtained, and if he got the contract for the building he would furnish the granite trimmings without cost to the town of West Roxbury.

The contract and the building was constructed with the granite trimmings, which are said to have cost Mr. Curtis \$10,000. The original building is said to have cost \$20,000. It was turned over to the city of Boston at the time of the annexation of West Roxbury in 1874.

The cause of the fire this morning will be a matter for investigation by the proper authorities. Janitor Thomas Kenney, when asked by a Globe reporter if he could assign any cause, said: "I cannot. The fire started at the top of the building, I have been told. I don't see how the electric wiring system in the building could have caused it. It was of the modern conduit system. You know as much about its cause as I do."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1908

The Listener

The testimonial dinner last week to Mr. Allen A. Brown, founder and donor of the great and unique library of music and works of reference on music in the Boston Public Library, was honored by the presence of Mr. Brown himself. He was seated at the right hand of Mr. Lang, whose always suggestive and successful management of matters musical had assembled some three score and more of Boston musicians and musical amateurs about the banquet board at the Tulleries. The great point was pressed by the speakers that whereas other public benefactors may give of their means and often win great applause and advertising by setting aside some fraction of their possessions--after death has made it useless to them--for the community, Allen A. Brown has during all his manhood given himself. Having contributed for years to Mr. Brown's daily jack-knife of newspapers, he scissored and pasted in scrap-books at night, from his own Saturday Reviews and Spectators after they had served their ordinary editorial purposes, the Listener knows of his own knowledge that Mr. Brown has toiled like the typical overworked editor himself at his library work--now for a generation and more.

It did not need that the foremost musical critics should rise and confess that their erudition was crammed for each occasion out of Mr. Brown's collections; but it was good to hear these generous, manly, heart-to-heart revelations. No post-prandial tributes from these hurried and hard-working beneficiaries of the methodical industry and persevering patience of this quiet gentleman could begin to measure the labor of classifying and indexing and cataloguing year by year and decade by decade these vast masses of detached facts, dates and comments. Only the highest devotion, the finest conscience, could have made such a collection available as it is today (and to be depended on for accuracy, too) by the turning of the cards of a catalogue. The bound catalogue, by the way, is itself simply monumental. The first of the eighteen volumes of which it will consist reaches only a little way into the A's. This great folio with its excellent varieties of type, guiding the eye to related items, fairly divides the honors between Mr. Brown himself and the Public Library. Such work emphasizes the truth that it is the institution where is gathered up with the cultivation the quintessence of civic spirit and civic glory of Boston. In none of the Public Library's work does its high spirit of devotion and its fine quality appear more appropriately or more impressively than in this beginning great catalogue of twenty folio volumes of the Allen A. Brown collections.

Musicians sometimes forget the debt they owe to music amateurs, and Mr. Allen Brown, though a singer in a choral club, is an amateur--the prince of amateurs, if you like, but an amateur and not professional in their art. Such connoisseurs and amateurs as Mr. Brown and the better sort of writers for the press on musical topics are the indispensable link between them and the great public on whose patronage they depend. There is something offensive in the word "patronage" too much smacking of the feudal pride which flung purses as a largesse to followers and otherwise treated them as servants--sometimes pampered menials--introduced to tickle the sensibilities in a jaded pursuit of aristocratic pleasures. The more modern and fairer way is to consider musicians purveyors of a commodity worth its price, as laborers worthy of their hire. Such enthusiasm as Mr. Brown's lifelong labors show, carefully saving their programmes, passing in their press notices, collecting them with careful references to books, biographies and histories and critical essays, certainly amounts to placing them on a sort of pedestal for public worship. The plous toll of such an amateur ought to make them careful to be worthy of such hero-worship. But musicians are a class apart from the common run of men.

Boston Herald

December 16, 1908

CURTIS HALL FIRE.

Loss of \$30,000 by Blaze Traced to Cigarette Stub.

Fire, which, it is thought, started from a cigarette stub, caused \$30,000 damage to Curtis Hall, a three-story brick building on South street, near Centre, Jamaica Plain, early yesterday morning. The fire was discovered by John Bagley, a car starter, shortly after a dancing party had disbanded.

Three alarms were sounded and the firemen had a hard fight. The coating of ice, formed by the freezing sleet, protected neighboring dwellings from the shower of sparks. The janitor claims his furnace fires were properly banked. It is thought that the fire started in the upper part of the building.

A branch of the Boston Public Library is located in the lower part of the building and the books were damaged by smoke and water. The ballroom was located on the second floor and the reception rooms above. The upper part of the structure suffered most.

The building was erected in 1883. Nelson Curtis donated it to West Roxbury for a town hall. For years this was its only use. The land was given by David Greenough. When the city of Boston annexed the town the building became its property.

In recent years the hall has been used for mass meetings, dances and other similar social affairs. Capt. John McCarthy of protective 2 and the men of his company in the protective auto reached the fire from its station on Roxbury street, Roxbury, in six minutes, and the men dashed into the blazing structure and spread a large number of covers over the books in the branch library, saving most of them from the deluge of water that drained through from the floor above. The upper part of the building is ruined. The roof is gone and the heavy supporting roof timbers lie a tangled wreck on the floor of the hall, which was considered one of the best dancing floors in this city. Two years ago a new floor was laid, costing the city \$12,000. Recently the walls and ceiling of the hall were redecorated and an excellent electric lighting system was installed and other improvements were made, the expenditure being about \$6,000.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1873.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 16, 1908.

Boston has a protective department that protects. The public library books at the Jamaica Plain fire yesterday were saved from destruction by the promptness of this department. The city of Boston carries no insurance on its property. Nevertheless, the protective men quickly placed rubber covers over the books on the ground floor of the municipal building and saved the city from a large loss.



CURTIS HALL RUINS, SHOWING THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE IN DANCE HALL, WHICH IS ON THE SECOND FLOOR. THE FIRST FLOOR, OCCUPIED BY THE LIBRARY AND THE JAMAICA PLAIN FRIENDLY SOCIETY, WAS DAMAGED BY WATER.

Entire Upper Part of Building, Formerly West Roxbury's Town Hall, Gone.

Curtis hall, Jamaica Plain, one of the finest municipal buildings in the suburbs of Boston, erected in 1888 by the old town of West Roxbury as a town hall, was badly damaged by fire, discovered about 2 o'clock this morning. The probable loss on the building is \$25,000 to \$30,000. In addition to the loss on the building and its furnishings, the Boston public library will also sustain a considerable loss on books in its branch library in the building on the first floor, where were stored 12,000 volumes, largely fiction and school books. These were covered by the protective department, and the loss was therefore much reduced.

The building is a large three-story brick structure with mansard roof. The first floor was occupied by a branch of the Boston public library and the Jamaica Plain Friendly society, beside a large room used as an office by the janitor and another large room. The second floor contained a dance hall that was used on public occasions and would seat 100 persons. There was a balcony at the west end of the hall, with large stage and seating rooms and toilets. On this floor, too, were located dressing rooms for men and women. On the third floor was the banquet hall and kitchen, and above them a blind attic, which was 20 feet in the clear and ran the length and width of the structure.

The cause of the fire is as yet unknown. Last night the Oakdale athletic association held a dance in the hall, which was attended by nearly 600 persons. It is not believed by those who were first on the scene that the fire could have been caused by a lighted cigar or cigarette, carelessly thrown away by a dancer.

No Sign of Fire at 2 A. M.

Serge Good of division 13 was in the hall at 2 a. m., and then there was no sign of fire. When John J. Van Tassel, the assistant janitor, left the place later and looked the doors there was no sign of fire in the building, but within 45 minutes after Van Tassel left the place Dr. Orville B. Chadwell saw flames issuing from the top of the building and notified fire headquarters by telephone. District Chief Michael J. Mulligan, and the members of engine company 28, responded, and when on their way to the fire, driver John Barclay, night man at the South-st car barns of the elevated, also saw the fire and sounded an alarm from box 32 at 2:58 a. m. The flames were then darting out of the windows in the roof on the front of the building and on the north side of it. The heart of the fire at that time seemed to be in the northwest corner of the structure, where 10 electric cables enter the building to supply its light.

As soon as District Chief Mulligan arrived on the scene he realized that the fire was more than the local apparatus could handle, and ordered his driver, Frank J. O'Brien, to sound a third alarm from box 35, 10 minutes after the first alarm.

The fire had gained such headway

that in a few minutes after the arrival of the men of engine company 28, the entire roof was ablaze and the flames were shooting out the windows at the top of the edifice.

Roof Fell In Soon After Start.

The front doors of the hall were battered down in order to gain entrance to the building, and District Chief Mulligan ordered his

men with a line of hose inside. Two men dashed up the stairway to the floor of the hall and they found so much fire at the top of the stairway leading to the third story that it was impossible for them to advance. Thinking to make a stand in the large hall, District Chief Mulligan opened the closed doors to the hall and was met by such dense clouds of smothering smoke and flame that he quickly ordered his men out of the building, fear-

ing the roof might fall and entrap them.

His decision proved to be a wise one, for the men had been out of the hall only a few minutes when the roof fell with a crash into the hall and a great shower of sparks rose high in the air. The illumination could be seen for miles and the glow attracted a large crowd of sightseers, but they were kept at a safe distance by Serge Good and Busby and a detail of 50 patrolmen.

Engines 28, 42 and 15, chemical 5 and ladder 10 responded to the first alarm, and engines 12, 14, 18, 24, 37 and ladders 16 and 21 to the third alarm. Second Deputy Chief Peter F. McDonough responded to the third alarm and took charge of the fight with the flames. After the falling in of the roof, ladders were raised against the walls and lines of hose were carried up. The seething furnace of flames within was doused with water for two hours before the fire showed signs of abating. During the first hour the heavy wooden copings on the north side of the building, which was blazing from end to end, gave way and tumbled down. Two 40-foot ladders placed against the building, but the firemen had seen the danger and got out of the way in time to save themselves serious injuries.

Excellent Work by Protective Men.

Excellent work was done by Capt. John McCarthy of protective 3, and the men of his company. The protective auto reached the fire from its station on Roxbury st., Roxbury, in six minutes, and the men dashed into the structure blazing overhead and spread a large number of covers over the books in the branch library, saving most of them from the deluge of water that dained through from the floor above. But the water that ran down through the back walls of the library room found its way to some of the shelves, and the water damage there will be found to be quite large. The furnishings in the rooms on the lower floor were also covered by the men of the protective department, until they were driven from the inside by the intense heat and stifling smoke.

All of the men of the eight engine companies called on the alarms, found plenty of work to do, as the fight had to be made from the outside of the building and the laddermen also did their part. For three and one-half hours streams of water were played into the burning building, before the "all out" was sounded.

The upper part of the building is ruined. The roof is gone and the heavy supporting roof timbers lie a tangled wreck on the floor of the hall, which was considered yesterday one of the best dancing floors in this city. Two years ago a new floor was laid, costing the city \$200. Recently the walls and ceiling of the hall were redecorated and an excellent electric lighting system was installed, and other improvements were made, the expenditure being about \$6000.

The fire worked downward between

NELSON CURTIS.
Uncle of Ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis and of
the present Nelson Curtis. He gave \$10,000
toward the \$75,000 cost of Curtis Hall.

This hope was expressed by some this morning, that the city would tear down the walls to the second story and remove it as a library building, and to away with the large public hall for dancing parties run by young people from all parts of the city. The police of division 13, too, would have such a proposition with delight.

Curtis hall was named for Nelson Curtis, one of the selectmen of the old town of West Roxbury, who gave the land on which the building stands to the town of West Roxbury, back in the sixties, and constructed the building that bears his name.

He was an uncle of Ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis of this city and of Nelson Curtis of Jamaica Plain, who was named for his uncle.

Nelson Curtis was one of the best-known contractors of his day. It was he who built the old Boston Museum the Fitchburg railroad station in this city, many of the buildings in the district that was the scene of the great Boston fire of Nov. 9, 1872, and a large number of the Catholic churches in this and other cities. He also constructed the buildings of the Notre Dame academy on Washington st., Roxbury.

Nelson Curtis' Gift to the Hall.

He was known for his liberal charities, and the substantial aid he freely gave to his friends. The following story is told of him, and vouched for by men who knew the circumstances:

When he was a selectman of the town of West Roxbury, a new town building was wanted and a certain sum of money had been provided for its construction on the lot of land given by Mr. Curtis. When the bids were opened they were found to name a larger sum than had been appropriated for the purpose. It was decided to eliminate the cost of the granite trimmings, called for in the specifications. Those granite trimmings were a fancy of Mr. Curtis, and he wanted them in the new building. So he made the suggestion that figures for a brick building be obtained, and if he got the contract for the building he would furnish the granite trimmings without cost to the town of West Roxbury. Nelson Curtis got the contract and the building was constructed with the granite trimmings, which are said to have cost Mr. Curtis \$10,000. The original building is said to have cost \$20,000. It was turned over to the city of Boston at the time of the annexation of West Roxbury in 1874.

The cause of the fire this morning will be a matter for investigation by the proper authorities. Janitor Thomas Kenney, when asked by a Globe reporter if he could assign any cause, said: "I cannot. The fire started at the top of the building. I have been told. I don't see how the electric wiring system in the building could have caused it, for it was of the modern conduit system. You know as much about it as I do."

tributes from these hurried and hard-working beneficiaries of the methodical industry, and persevering patience of this quiet gentleman could begin to measure the labor of classifying and indexing and cataloguing year by year and decade by decade these vast masses of detached facts, dates and comments. Only the highest devotion, the finest conscience, could have made such a collection available as it is today (and to be depended on for accuracy, too) by the turning of the cards of a catalogue. The bound catalogue, by the way, is itself simply monumental. The first of the eighteen volumes of which it will consist reaches only a little way into the A's. This great folio with its excellent varieties of type, guiding the eye to related items, fairly divides the honors between Mr. Brown himself and the Public Library. Such work emphasizes the truth that it is the institution where is gathered up with the cultivation the quibbles of civic spirit and civic glory of Boston. In none of the Public Library's work does its high spirit of devotion and its fine quality appear more appropriately or more impressively than in this beginning great catalogue of twenty folio volumes of the Allen A. Brown collections.

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Musicians sometimes forget the debt they owe to music amateurs, and Mr. Allen Brown, though a singer in a choral club, is an amateur—the prince of amateurs. If you like, but an amateur and not professional in their art. Such connoisseurs and amateurs as Mr. Brown and the better sort of writers for the press on musical topics are the indispensable link between them and the great public on whose patronage they depend. There is something offensive in the word "patronage" too much smacking of the feudal pride which flung purses as a largesse to huddlers and otherwise treated them as servants—sometimes pampered menials—introduced to tickle the sensibilities in a jaded pursuit of aristocratic pleasures. The more modern and fairer way is to consider musicians purveyors of a commodity worth its price, as laborers worthy of their hire. Such enthusiasm as Mr. Brown's lifelong labors show, carefully saving their programmes, pasting in their press notices, collating them with careful references to books, biographies and histories and critical essays, certainly amounts to placing them on a sort of pedestal for public worship. The plume tail of such an amateur ought to make them careful to be worthy of such hero-worship. But musicians are a class apart from the common run of men.

+ + +

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 16, 1908.

Boston has a protective department that protects. The public library books at the Jamaica Plain fire yesterday were saved from destruction by the promptness of this department. The city of Boston carries no insurance on its property. Nevertheless, the protective men quickly placed rubber covers over the books on the ground floor of the municipal building, and saved the city from a large loss.

Continued on the Fifth Page.

LOSS OF \$25,000 OR MORE IN CURTIS HALL FIRE

Books in Branch of the Boston Public Library Wet---Blaze Discovered at 2:45

The fire, which, it is thought, started from a cigarette stub, caused \$25,000 damage to Curtis Hall, a three-story brick building on South street, near Centre, Jamaica Plain, early yesterday morning. The fire was discovered by John Bagley, a car starter, shortly after a dancing party had disbanded.

Three alarms were sounded and the firemen had a hard fight. The coating of ice, formed by the freezing sleet, protected neighboring dwellings from the shower of sparks. The janitor claims his furnace fires were properly banked. It is thought that the fire started in the upper part of the building.

A branch of the Boston Public Library is located in the lower part of the building and the books were damaged by smoke and water. The ballroom was located on the second floor and the reception rooms above. The upper part of the structure suffered most.

The building was erected in 1888. Nelson Curtis donated it to West Roxbury for a town hall. For years this was its only use. The land was given by David Greenough. When the city of Boston annexed the town the building became its property.

In recent years the hall has been used for mass meetings, dances and other similar social affairs.

Capt. John McCarthy of protective squad and the men of his company in the protective auto reached the fire from its station on Roxbury street. Roxbury, in six minutes, and the men dashed into the blazing structure and spread a hose. The number of covers over the books in the branch library, saving most of them from the deluge of water that drained through from the floor above.

The upper part of the building is ruined. The roof is gone and a tangled wreck on the floor of the hall, which was considered one of the best dance floors in this city. Two years ago a new floor was laid, costing the city \$1200. Recently the walls and ceiling of the hall were redecorated and an excellent electric lighting system was installed and other improvements were made, the expenditure being about \$5000.

After taking on board pumps and hoses, the firemen went to the building. The fire was in the upper part of the building. The books in the branch library were damaged by smoke and water. The ballroom was located on the second floor and the reception rooms above. The upper part of the structure suffered most.

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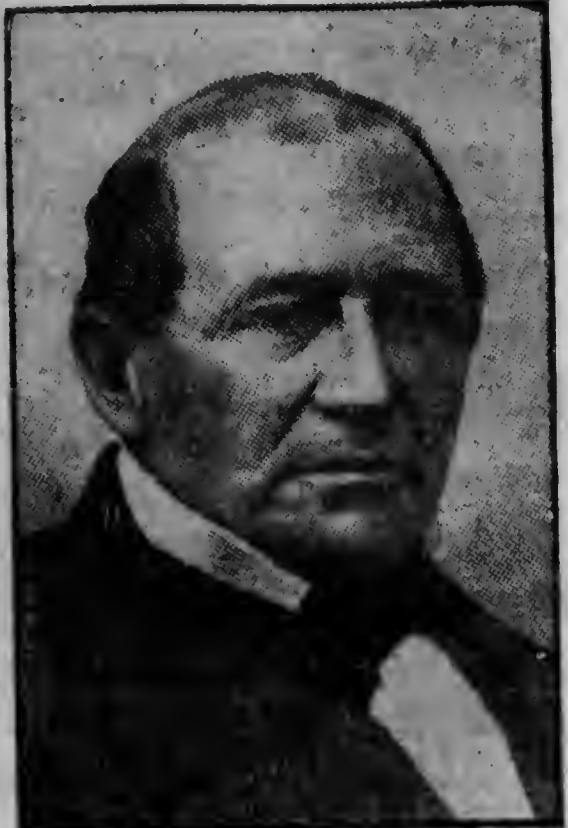
LOSS OF \$25,000 OR MORE IN CURTIS HALL FIRE.

Continued From the First Page.

tion of it and is about 12 inches deep on the floor of the cellar. Apparently the heating plant was not much injured.

Dance Hall Not Popular There.

The hall has been used largely by social organizations from all sections of the city for dances and has been a source of continuous complaint to the police by residents in its immediate vicinity. Judge John Duff of Jamaica Plain, when standing watching its partial destruction this morning, said to a Globe reporter, "It is a righteous judgment." This opinion will be echoed by many citizens of Jamaica Plain, who have become thoroughly disgusted by the actions of young people who have attended the dances held there.



NEILSON CURTIS.
Uncle of Ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis and of the present Nelson Curtis. He gave \$10,000 toward the \$70,000 cost of Curtis Hall.

The hope was expressed by some this morning, that the city would tear down the walls to the second story and remodel it as a library building, and do away with the large public hall for dancing parties run by young people from all parts of the city. The police of division 13, too, would hail such a proposition with delight.

Curtis, one of the selectmen of the old town of West Roxbury, who gave the land on which the building stands to the town of West Roxbury, back in the sixties, and constructed the building that bears his name.

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Nelson Curtis was one of the best-known contractors of his day. It was he who built the old Boston Museum, the Fitchburg railroad station in this city, many of the buildings in the district that was the scene of the most Boston fire of Nov. 8, 1872, and a large number of the Catholic churches in this and other cities. He also constructed the buildings of the Notre Dame academy on Washington at, Roxbury.

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Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1908

The Listener

The testimonial dinner last week to Mr. Allen A. Brown, founder and donor of the great and unique library of music and matters musical had assembled some three score and more of Boston musicians and musical amateurs about the banquet board at the Tulleries. The great point was pressed by the speakers that whereas other public benefactors may give of their means and often with great applause and advertising by setting aside some fraction of their possessions—after death has made it useless to them—for the community. Allen A. Brown has during all his manhood given himself, having contributed for years to Mr. Brown's daily packload of newspapers to be scissored and pasted in scrap-books at night, from his own Saturday Reviews and Spectators after they had served their ordinary editorial purposes, the Listener knows of his own knowledge that Mr. Brown has toiled like the typical over-worked editor himself at his library work—now for a generation and more.

It did not need that the foremost musical critics should rise and confess that their erudition was crammed for each occasion out of Mr. Brown's collections; but it was good to hear these generous, manly, heart-to-heart revelations. No post-prandial tributes from these hurried and hard-working beneficiaries of the methodical industry, and persevering patience of this quiet gentleman could begin to measure the labor of classifying and indexing and cataloguing year by year and decade by decade these vast masses of detached facts, dates and comments. Only the highest devotion, the finest consistency could have made such a collection available as it is today (and to be depended on for accuracy, too) by the turning of the cards of a catalogue. The bound catalogue, by the way, is itself a simple monument. The first of the eighteen volumes of which it will consist reaches only a little way into the A's. This great folio with its excellent varieties of type, guiding the eye to related items, fairly divides the honors between Mr. Brown himself and the Public Library. Such work emphasizes the truth that it is the institution where is gathered up with the cultivation the quintessence of civic spirit and civic glory of Boston. In none of the Public Library's work does its high spirit of devotion and its fine quality appear more appropriately or more impressively than in this beginning great catalogue of twenty-five volumes of the Allen A. Brown collections.

Musicians sometimes forget the debt they owe to music amateurs, and Mr. Allen Brown, though a singer in a choral club, is an amateur—the prince of amateurs, in my like, but an amateur and not professional in their art. Such connoisseurs and amateurs as Mr. Brown and the better sort of writers for the press on musical topics are the indispensable link between them and the great public on whose patronage they depend. There is something offensive in the word "patronage" too much smacking of the feudal pride which flung purses as a largesse to huddlers and otherwise treated them as servants—sometimes pampered gentlemen—introduced to tickle the sensibilities in a faded pursuit of aristocratic pleasures. The more modern and fairer way is to consider musicians purveyors of a commodity worth its price, as laborers worthy of their hire. Such enthusiasts as Mr. Brown's lifelong labors show, carefully saving their prodigious store of music, and their critical biographies and histories and critical essays, certainly amounts to placing the public at a sort of pedestal for public worship. The plea of such a man ought to be worthy of such hero-worship. But musicians are a class apart from the common run of men.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.

The Boston Sunday Globe,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 16, 1908.

Boston has a progressive department that protects. The public library books at the Jamaica Plain fire yesterday were saved from destruction by the promptness of this department. The city of Boston carries no insurance on its property. Nevertheless, the protective men quickly placed rubber covers over the books in the ground floor of the municipal building and saved the city from a large loss.

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Boston Advertiser
December 30, 1908.

Garrick M. Borden will give an illustrated lecture on Sicily in the lecture hall of the public library Saturday at 8 p.m. A collection of photographic views of Sicily and Southern Italy is on exhibition in the fine arts department of the library.

Boston Herald
December 19, 1908

SUNDAY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Herald:
The effort to open the public libraries of Boston all day Sunday is, in our opinion, a serious mistake. We did not make any objection when Sunday afternoon was used in that way, but this entire secularizing of the day of rest and worship deserves the strong opposition of all good citizens. Without any reference, whatever, to the religious side of the question, which all know to be most important, but on moral and economic grounds alone one day in seven must be maintained by a community as well as by an individual for the higher things of man.
We do not deny that public libraries minister to man's higher nature, but we do claim from the statistics which have come to us, showing that the lighter and more trifling literature is read by a large majority of readers, that to spend Sunday in such reading is neither so educational, instructive nor elevating as to deserve such revolutionary methods in its behalf.
The subject of seven days' toil by librarians and helpers is not a question to be lightly considered, especially at this time when seven days' toil is shown to be injurious and destructive. Librarians have some rights which readers are bound to respect.
MARTIN D. KNEELAND,
Secretary N. E. Sabbath Protective League,
Tremont Temple, Boston.

Boston Post
December 25, 1908

What the question of the early closing of the Public Library is to Boston, the matter of closing the evening schools is to Newton. Because of the reduction in the school appropriation this year the evening schools will soon have to close. Nonantum citizens have already asked for a conference with Mayor Hutchinson to discuss the matter.

Boston Transcript
December 29, 1908

EXAMINE FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

Popularity of Positions in Public Library Induces Many to Take Tests

Positions in the Boston Public Library are attractive to many people. This was shown this morning by the large number of boys and girls who took the examinations for positions in grade E. This is the lowest grade in the library service, and from it are appointed runners and assistants. These positions pay \$4 a week at the start, and salaries are increased gradually to \$7. The equivalent of a grammar school education is required of applicants. Sixty-three in all took the examinations this morning, forty-five boys and eighteen girls. The results of the examination will not be known for about a month. Those who are appointed and prove satisfactory are eligible later on to promotion to a higher grade.
On Thursday morning examinations for grades C and B will be held at nine o'clock in the Central Library.

Boston Traveller
December 29, 1908

100 ATTEND
EXAMINATION

Examinations of applicants for positions in the library service are now being held at the Boston Public Library, and beginning at 9 o'clock today fully 100 candidates are engaged in answering questions such as would be propounded to grammar school pupils about to graduate.
On Thursday morning candidates for admittance to grade B will answer questions such as are given to college graduates, and grade C candidates will struggle with questions such as high school graduates are presumed to be familiar with.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First issued March 7, 1873.

TUE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, DEC 29, 1908.

JOSEPHINE D. PERRY DEAD.

"Little Librarian of Franklin Park" Expires at Her Home in Dorchester Early This Morning.

Miss Josephine Dunscombe Perry, who for six years has served as librarian at the library station in the refectory at Franklin park, died early this morning at her home, 23 Windemere rd, Dorchester, of acute brights disease.
She was ill for three weeks in November and returned to work early this month, but suffered a relapse in a day or two. She was born in South Boston, the daughter of the late George B.



THE LATE MISS JOSEPHINE PERRY, Franklin Park Librarian.

Perry of the Globe staff and Mary Dunscombe Perry, and was a pupil of the Gaston school, where she graduated with honors as the youngest graduate, and also at the Boston Latin school. When the refectory building at Franklin park was changed into a nature-study reading room and library station in 1902 Miss Perry, who had just served an apprenticeship in the catalog department of the public library, was appointed to the position, where she served faithfully until the fatal illness, making many friends both among the children with whose reading she had peculiar sympathy and insight, and among the scholarly people who frequented the reading room.

Her writings, which were along lines in which her father had distinguished himself, attracted much attention as they were full of promise. Under the pseudonym of "Joseph Dunscombe," she had written several controversial articles on church and international matters in the Outlook and local newspapers, as well as clever verse and sketches under her own name in England and in this country.

She was a member of St. Matthew's Episcopal church of South Boston, of the Girls' Friendly society, of the New England Women's press association, of England, a gentle, quiet nature, yet gifted with literary feeling and expression of a high order, her death will be deplored by a large circle of friends. She is survived by a mother and sister, who have the sympathy of many friends in this their second bereavement within two years.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First issued March 7, 1873.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 30, 1908.

Italian Photographs on View.

There is now on exhibition in the fine arts department of the Boston public library an excellent collection of photographic views of Sicily and southern Italy. Garrick M. Borden will give an illustrated lecture on "Sicily" in the lecture hall at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, admittance to which will be free.

Boston Post
December 30, 1908

ART TREASURES RUINED

Garrick M. Borden, head of the department of fine arts in the Boston Public Library, said last night that many invaluable art treasures have undoubtedly been buried in the ruins of Messina. He said:

"Messina has given to the world two eminently great men. The ancient philosopher Aristotle, and the later Antonello da Messina, the first Italian to paint in oils. He was born in 1444 and died in 1493.

"It is said of him that he saw a painting by the Flemish Jan Van Eyck, and immediately undertook to learn the secret. He went to the Netherlands to study, then returned to Italy and turned out many pictures. His work marks one of the most important of epochs in the history of art.

"Among several of the undisputed works of this painter in the museum at Messina was hung the famous 'Madonna of the Rosary.' This with the other treasures of the museum must have been destroyed.

Boston Globe
December 30, 1908

SIXTY TAKE EXAMINATIONS.

Boys and Girls Tested for Positions in Grade E at Public Library—Some of the Questions.

Forty-two boys and 18 girls took examinations yesterday for positions in grade E of the Boston public library service. It is the lowest grade, and from it are appointed runners and assistants, who start with a wage of \$4 a week, which is usually increased gradually to \$7.

One of the questions asked of the applicants yesterday was, "Why is the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln to be especially celebrated this winter?" Another was, "Name the author of each of the following works: 'Old Ironsides,' 'Lord Fauntleroy,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Ramona,' and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

The applicants were required, among other things, to name the counties of Massachusetts, to mention three battles of the American revolution and three battles of the civil war, to tell when and where the first colony was founded on the American continent, and to write in a column under the name of each state bordering on the Atlantic ocean, and after each state to write the name of the capital.

The results of the examination will not be announced for about a month. Those who are appointed and prove satisfactory will be eligible later for promotion to high grade.

Examinations for grades C and B will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in the central library.

Boston Post
December 31, 1908

TO LECTURE ON SICILY

Arthur Stoddard Cooley Will Give Half Proceeds of Saturday's Talk to Relief Fund

To those who have enjoyed the illustrated lectures of Mr. Arthur Stoddard Cooley in the Boston Public Library course, as well as to the general public, the announcement that he will lecture on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. at Loew's Hall, will undoubtedly be the success of previous lectures are criteria for every available seat. But when it is learned that the subject is Sicily, the present interest in this stricken island will crowd the hall to overflowing, and it will be well to purchase seats in advance.

Mr. Cooley has travelled extensively in Sicily, and presents to his audience beautifully-colored stereopticon slides of buildings and scenery, alas, never again possible to be reproduced. In this time of distress, the magnitude of which it is only possible to conjecture, Mr. Cooley has deemed it fitting to turn over one-half the proceeds of this lecture to Colonel Higginson of Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., who are already engaged in collecting and calling daily to Italy the proceeds of the Italian relief fund, and it is pleasing to feel that the engagements of the popular lecturer permit these talks on a subject in which today the world's interest centres to the exclusion of every other topic.

THE REPUBLIC



COL. J. H. BENTON
President of Board of Trustees of Boston Public Library

Board, Mr. Thomas F. Boyle, merchant, and W. F. Kenny, day editor of the Boston Globe, both excellent officials. Professor Thomas Dwight, of the Harvard Medical School, served a long time and with great advantage to the Library as a trustee.

Requests for distinctly Catholic works, whether of theology, philosophy, biography, history or fiction are handsomely honored. Indeed, the Library now

now worth about \$500,000 as land. The library is also the only free scholars' library in Massachusetts, that is to say, it is the only free library where scholars can conduct scholarly research. It is situated at the centre of a district containing at least 1,500,000 people, who can by modern means of communication go to the library and return to their homes each day, and many of them do so."

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Boston, Mass., January 9, 1909

Biological Library as steady has just the estate purchase

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Boston Herald
JANUARY 4, 1909

Bostonians are not lacking in appreciation of their Public Library, but Chairman Benton's address before the Beacon Society, describing the wonderful growth and development of the institution during the fifty-four years since its establishment, is well calculated to spread and intensify this sentiment. It deserves preservation in the library archives.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909

What a chance now for those fine enthusiasts who delight to save things! They saved the Bulfinch Front, Copley Square, and Park Street Church; let them save the old Custom House. We are as yet in doubt as to how much credence to attach to the announcement that threatens a tower and other enlargements for that venerable structure, but the mere mention of such sacrilege should afford sufficient scare. For ourselves, we should bewail it. Not on grounds of historical sentiment alone; the building is a grand as well as a rare survival of an order of architecture majestic in its day and worth memorializing, but quite apart from this it has a beauty that it would be a shame to mar. And that beauty inheres in its symmetry. As well add a tower to the Public Library. If the Custom House must go—and perhaps it must, eventually—we should prefer to see the city respect its esthetic integrity to the last. It is deserving of reverent treatment. A noble monument in itself, it enjoys that most unusual of advantages, a perfect site, exposing to view all four of its dignified facades. All things considered, it ranks with the best survivals of old Boston.

Boston Record
JANUARY 11, 1909

Rabbi Fleischer tells this story. He was one day standing in front of Sargent's great painting of Moses and the prophets in the library, when he heard the voice of a young lady explaining to two friends evidently from the country, "These prophets dressed in black came before the Jews were expelled from Egypt. The others came later. You see, Moses has the tablets in his hands. They are broken. When he came down from Mt. Sinai he got angry at something and broke them." In this vein "the young lady, speaking with the definiteness that marks all Bostonians," explained the painting to her friends.

REPORTS FULL OF USELESS MATTER

Commissions Due to Fear of Truth

The head of the department of records, according to the commission, should be an expert statistician, appointed subject to the approval of the civil service commission, and his salary should be made large enough to make it possible to select the best man in the country.

The report of the finance commission in part is as follows:

The regular edition of each newspaper report is 900 copies. The expense of which is met by the printing department from a special appropriation designated 'city documents.' Of these, 400 copies are sent immediately upon publication and sent by city messenger for distribution to the 300 are retained to be bound together in a two-volume edition of the Department of the Executive. The Department retained 200 are retained to be bound together in a three-volume edition called 'City Documents.'

In addition, each department ordered such copies of its own report in such binding as it desires for distribution over the counter or in accordance with its own mailing list. The cost of press work, stock and binding of these additional copies is charged to the separate departments except in the case of the city auditor, who is allowed \$300 for his report paid out of the city's appropriation for appropriations.

"After the close of the year 200 cop
of the 'Annual report of the execut

department' are distributed by the messenger under the mayor's direction from a list prepared in the mayor's office; and 100 copies are sent to the statistics department for distribution according to its own list. The 200 copies of 'city documents' are distributed by the city messenger to members of the city council, heads of departments, libraries and individuals, in accordance with a list prepared by himself.

"There are thus four distribution points, and there is no careful comparison of lists. There is no comparison of American cities or libraries, many being omitted, while some are duplicated. That of the statistics department includes 68 of the important cities, which are read-

through the Smithsonian Institution in Washington; but it includes only American cities.

"The ordinance requiring transmission of the department reports to the municipality within 30 days after the close of each year is generally disregarded.

some instances reports do not
until fall, some as late as November
December. At the present time the
ports on the board of appeal,
statistics department, cleaning div-
The report of the street cleaning
watering division has just been ac-
the printer. The complete sets, some-
in binding their appearance until
second year after their date. Thus
'Annual Reports of the Executive
partment' and the city documents
covering the years 1906 were not
distributed until 1908, the former in May
latter in May.

"The titles are misleading. The annual Reports of the Executive Departments, 1906, contain not merely the reports covering the year 1906, but the mayor's address and the appropriate material for 1907. The latter under

or the year 1903

The cost of publishing the city documents for 1906, as shown by the figures furnished by the printing department, was \$44,092, of which \$7,146 was charged to the various departments for printing and the balance for special editions of the reports. Based on standard commercial prices, the total cost of printing duplicated and superfluous statistics and reading matter for that year is estimated to be about \$10,000, and the cost of clerical work on the same is conservatively estimated to be \$15,000.

"This estimate does not include the extra cost entailed by the clumsy methods employed in many departments to record facts and by incompetent work in the mechanical handling of statistical material. By confining the reports to essentials, presented compactly, and limited to actual demands, a much greater saving could be made.

"If to the \$25,000 there is added \$12,000 which is approximately the cost of the present statistics department, the amount which could be saved is \$37,000 which it is estimated would probably be ample to equip and maintain a competent statistics department.

"The loss in preparing and printing useless matter is insignificant, com-

pared with that resulting from concealment through defective reports of extravagance and waste in the administration of the city's business. The work of the finance commission and of the experts in its employ would have been much less if the municipal reports had been in proper form and had contained what they should.

"The primary duty of a properly organized statistics department should be to improve the sources of municipal statistics by prescribing a system for recording the facts that should be presented in the department reports, as in the publications of the statistics department. The adoption by the several departments of the recommended systems of records and returns should be compulsory."

"The statistics department should have power to prescribe the form and scope of the department reports and to examine them before publication. At present no official can learn much about the city government from a study of department reports. It would be of calculable assistance if the important facts of administration were lucidly and concisely presented.

[illegible]

"There is now no general repository of information concerning city affairs," he said. "The city should have a central place where all the information is kept."

The statistics department should come second. It should be a general bureau of information and publicity for the use of city officials, as well as the general public. It should be the central agency of the administration which inquires for statements of all sorts might be referred, whether by officials or by the public. For all special investigations arranged by the department should be supplied the necessary data, so that the investigating body to the work compelled. It should be to the work of creating its own agency for secreting facts.

department which would perform these functions through the use of the following methods:

- By reducing the present chaotic and inefficient manner of the ideal output of a reasonable dimension.
- By preventing much of the present waste, but it would also do much more before the waste would be eliminated.
- By forming a constantly growing number, and by increasing the number of the affairs it would make.
- By increasing the waste and corruption, and by increasing the difficulty and the cost of the honest official.
- By increasing the waste and corruption, and by increasing the difficulty and the cost of the honest official.

In this connection, no single agent or reform is more effective than the establishment of a municipal journal which would be the most effective and the most efficient of all the reforms.

An ordinance approved Feb 5 by the city council and signed by the board of statistics to publish once a week under the title "City Record," an official gazette, was to contain all notices, contracts, public notices, records of official actions and other matters of public interest. Such publication was to be subject to a long fee requirement, but the experience of other cities and the tenacity of the city council and the board of statistics in their determination to have such a journal was authority for advertising contractors that this paper was not for profit. Their particular scheme was not particularly well thought out. The paper was operated at a loss, amounting to

tinued, although the ordinance directing its issue still survives.

"The commission believes that much money can be saved, and the needs of the inquiring citizen met in a manner not now possible, by the revival of this publication under the conditions noted below.

"The commission recommends:
 "The abolition of the registry and

statistics departments, and the chief clerk of a department of records and statistics, which shall have charge of the work now done by the statistics department; of the statistical and printing work now in charge of the city clerk; of all reports, annual, monthly, or special; and which shall have supervision of the compilation and publication of municipal records and statistics of all kinds, including the official actions of

the mayor, city council, school committee and heads of the various departments. It also has space for the publication, weekly or oftener, of the city council's orders and the municipal gazette.

It differs from any other similar title, which should contain the record of the proceedings of the school committee and of the city council, printed as now, and the minutes of the school committee, notices of appointments by the mayor, awards of contracts and notices of public bidding, and the notices to the public, deemed necessary for the convenience of the paper should be printed by the printing department, and the advertising made by law the property of the city. The proposed changes, taxes, city contracts, etc., and the advertising, which should be the most of the city advertising, which in 1907-8 amounted to \$15,000, should be printed by the BAPC.

"The department should be established by statute and its executive should be an expert statistician appointed subject to the approval of the civil service commission, at a salary sufficient to secure the services of the best man in the country, and he should be given full power to carry out his plans."

REFERENCE LIBRARY HELPS LEGISLATORS

Clarence B. Lester of New York Tells of Benefits Which Accrue in That State

SUPPLIED INFORMATION
TO BAY STATE SEEKER

Departments Are in Use in 28 States and Found to Be of Valuable Service.

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature wrote to the legislative reference department of the New York state library Thursday and yesterday received information about proposed legislation which he desired. He could not find the information at the Massachusetts state library.

This fact was brought out yesterday at the Boston City Club in a conversation with Clarence B. Lester, legislative reference librarian of New York state. Mr. Lester described to a legislative reference library in Wisconsin, Indiana and New York. Apropos of a bill introduced by Representative White of Brookline for a commission to suggest means of improving the Massachusetts library.

The benefit of a legislative reference library, Mr. Lester explained, is in the facilities it affords, especially to members of the Legislature, in finding out about proposed legislation quickly. The point is not in having a great deal of material, but having articles in books, magazines, newspapers and the like, so well indexed that one could tell by a glance what data there was on a subject and where to find it.

"In 1901 with the moving of the library from the Capitol in Wisconsin to the university campus a mile away," Mr. Lester said, "an appropriation of \$1000 was made for the collection of reference matter for the Capitol, where members of the Legislature could easily get at it. This appropriation was put in charge of Dr. Charles McCarthy, under supervision of the state free library commission. Dr. McCarthy built up this legislative reference department with this primary point in view—that the member of the Legislature in studying a legislative question like the merger, for instance, has not the time to dig through every book on the subject of railroad question. The doctor's whole scheme of indexing was to get things together on the specific point the member of the Legislature wished to know about.

"On all kinds of particular subjects which the Legislature is considering there are indexes in the reference department. Dr. McCarthy starts indexing along certain definite lines every year. He takes with leaders of parties and reads the party platforms, and in other ways finds out what matters are to come up before a given session of the Legislature. For instance, in New York it was known that primary election laws would be considered at this session, and preparations were made by the legislative reference department accordingly.

The annual appropriation for the department in Wisconsin at the present time is \$15,000. From 35 to 40 assistants are employed, about three-fourths of whom are stenographers. A large part of these stenographers are engaged in drafting bills. A member of the Legislature outlines a bill and the stenographer writes it up. The legislative reference department puts his ideas together. In Indiana, out of 150 members of the Legislature, 150 made use of the legislative reference department. The indexing is done by trained cataloguers who are taught in a school maintained by the library commission.

"The indexing of material on all phases of a subject is perhaps the primary thing. It is even more important than collecting it.

"The Indiana legislative reference department was started in 1906 under a general reorganization. The New York legislative reference department is a part of the state library system and was started in 1900. There are such departments in 18 states. In Alabama it is under the department of archives and history. In California, under the sociological department of the state library, and in Connecticut, under the state library. In Maryland, the Baltimore city department is practically a reference department for the state Legislature. Nebraska has a department of legislative reference for the public library commission.

"Much work along this line is done under the Oregon library commission. Rhode Island has a legislative reference department with three or four assistants. South Dakota has a department under the department of history. In the state of Washington there is a department under the state library. In Iowa a legislative reference department was started this year by the state library and the State Historical Society, which has established a branch office in the capitol. In Montana the work is done by the historical library.

"In Wisconsin Dr. McCarthy does not rest content with saying on a subject, here's a volume on the subject, but he has a card on the subject on page 112 so and so will be found about the subject. The card refers to the volume and the card is. The point is in not simply piling things forth for instance, that in volume 122 of the United States Reports you will find such and such a thing about so and so.

"In New York, we obtained the advance sheets of the report of the ad hoc decision and the decision was indexed immediately with other material on that subject. The great strength of a legislative reference library is the machinery it affords in getting at specific information quickly.

Mr. Lester showed typewritten sheets issued to the members of the New York Legislature about every 10 days, describing legislation being considered in other state legislatures.

Boston Journal
JANUARY 12, 1909.

TO LECTURE ON ESPERANTO
Appearing under the auspices of the Boston Esperanto Society, Dr. O. S. Lowell will deliver a free lecture on "Esperanto, Its Advantages and Progress," in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library next Saturday evening.

Boston Record
JANUARY 14, 1909

HONORS POE'S BIRTH

Admirers of Edgar Allan Poe all over the country will celebrate the 100th anniversary of his birth on Jan. 19. At the university of Virginia the room which he occupied there will be opened as a museum.

Boston's Celebration—and Poe's Birthplace—on Carver St.

The first step in Boston's celebration of exercises making the centenary of Poe's birth is the opening of a collection of his letters at the Public Library.

The letters constitute a collection donated to the library by the widow of Rufus W. Griswold, his associate.

In a letter written at Fordham, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1849, to a friend, Poe says: "I wish you would come down on the Frogpondians. They are getting worse and worse and pretend not to be aware that there are any literary people out of Boston. The worst and most disgusting part of the matter is that the Bostonians are really, as a race, far inferior in point of anything beyond mere talent to any other set upon the continent of N. A. They are decidedly the most servile imitators of the English it is possible to conceive."

The site of the house on Carver st. where Edgar Allan Poe was born will have special mention in the centenary exercises to be held in Baltimore next week in honor of the noted author.

The structure is 30 yrs. old. The owner of the property is an aged woman in Connecticut.

Barrett Wendell, in a paper which he will give at the centennial exercises, will give some of the facts which he has succeeded in bringing to light.

Boston Post
JANUARY 17, 1909

Poe's Letters Exhibited
at the Public Library

An interesting collection of letters of Edgar Allan Poe was opened to the public yesterday in the Fine Arts room of the Boston Public Library. There are also displayed some of the first editions of Poe's works and some 20 different portraits of the author.

The Poe letters constitute a collection donated to the library by the widow of Rufus W. Griswold, so long associated with Poe.

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Another letter states that Poe purchased a "third penny interest" in the *Broadway Journal*. This was in 1845. He later writes to his friend Griswold for a loan of \$50 to hold the property.

Boston Advertiser
JANUARY 15, 1909.

COLLECTION OF POE'S
LETTERS AT LIBRARY

First Step in Boston's Celebration of Centenary of His Birth, Which Comes Next Week.

Admirers of Edgar Allan Poe all over the country will celebrate the 100th anniversary of his birth on Jan. 19. At the university of Virginia the room which he occupied there will be opened as a museum. The first step in Boston's celebration of exercises making the centenary of Poe's birth is the opening of a collection of his letters at the Public Library.

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Boston Post
JANUARY 17, 1909

38 YEARS A LIBRARIAN

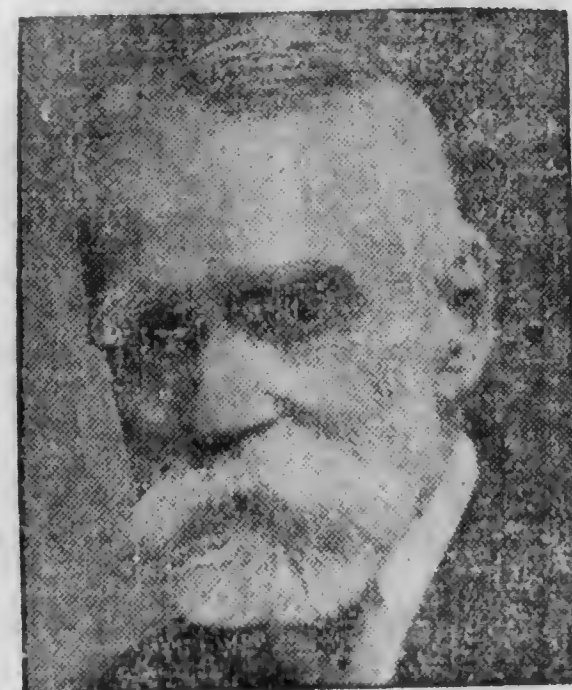
A pioneer in nearly all the leading reforms affecting public libraries throughout the country has just completed 38 years of service as librarian.

Samuel S. Green, now 72 years old, is the one who has made the Worcester Free Public Library institution looked upon as a model, even in foreign lands, and he is about to retire after 42 years of work in its interests.

Mr. Green is a native of Worcester. His great grandfather was General Timothy Hughes of Sandwich and Hardwick, a distinguished lawyer, judge, statesman and soldier, who was opposed to the Revolution, and is known to history as "Massachusetts' great loyalist."

The library was given to the city by Dr. John Green, an uncle of the librarian.

He was a delegate and a member of the council at the international congress of librarians in London as early as 1878, and is an honorary member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. He is a life fellow of that organization, and held many offices in it. He was one of the founders and the



Samuel S. Green, for 38 years librarian of Worcester Public Library.

first vice-president of the Massachusetts Club. He is an original fellow of the Library Institute. He served as overseer of the Harvard Library, of the Boston Public Library, and was on the State Public Library Commission for several years, being one of the appointees to the original board.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, JAN 15, 1909.

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HUD BAKER.

Boston Herald
JANUARY 21, 1909

LIBRARY CLUB MEETS.

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held today in the rooms of the Twentieth Journal in the Public Library, when "The Change in the Feminine Ideal" was the topic of an address by Margaret Deland.

The meeting in the morning opened with a book talk, five minutes being allowed for the discussions of recent books. Methods employed in selecting technical books for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were given by Dr. Robert P. Bigelow.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition), First Issue March 7, 1872.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issue Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1909.

TO USE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Art Museum Too Small for Conference to be Conducted by Arthur Fairbanks Thursday.

Director Arthur Fairbanks of the museum of Fine Arts, who returned in January from a tour of observation of European museums, will conduct a Thursday afternoon conference in the museum of Fine Arts. It will be illustrated by lantern slides. So many applications were received for tickets that instead of giving it at the Art Museum the larger hall in the Boston Public Library has been secured.

In the evening in the same hall Mr. Emil H. Richter, curator of the print department of the museum, will lecture on "Some Masters of the Graphic Arts."

INTERESTED IN STATE LIBRARY'S EXPANSION

Merchants' Association Gets C. B. Lester Here to Appear Before Legislative Committee Which Has Bill.

C. B. Lester, legislative reference librarian of New York, formerly in Wisconsin state library, who has been invited to speak before the Massachusetts legislative committee, to whom has been referred the bill for the reorganization of the state library, and the establishment of a reference department, talked interestingly to a group of Boston newspaper men concerning his work in New York, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

Mr. Lester comes at the instance of the Merchants' Assn., which is taking a very active interest in expanding the usefulness of the library.

The New York legislative reference library is the oldest, having been established in 1891, and in other states have followed suit.

In Wisconsin the first appropriation, in 1901, was \$1500. The value of the idea has become so manifest that the annual appropriation is now \$15,000.

This \$15,000 appropriation compares with an average appropriation of \$21,000 for the Massachusetts state library. But the Wisconsin library has a trained staff of 25 to 40 indexers and cataloguers, while the Massachusetts staff numbers only 5, and there is no attempt at ready reference collating of information.

"A great deal of time is saved," says Librarian Lester, "and much valuable information easily and quickly secured, by the system of putting before each legislator, on his call, the latest information culled, arranged, tabulated, sometimes digested, on the themes treated in the political platforms of the different parties, the themes in the governor's inaugural, and the matters on which bills are pending in all the states."

"I have no doubt that Wisconsin has a smaller library, so far as volumes are concerned, than Massachusetts, but, of course the use to which a library is put is the true test of its value."

"In New York, also, the commissions, and the merchants' associations, etc., find the reference department of inestimable value. The commission engaged in investigating the stock exchange has drawn largely on the resources of the reference department."

"Few men have the time, or the liking for study, to wade through a number of volumes bearing more or less directly on a particular subject. It is much more convenient to have information in concentrated form, condensed, and epitomized."

The Indiana legislature in a session, limited to 61 days, held only biennially, dealt with 1300 bills at its last session, and they admit bills up to the day of adjournment. The Massachusetts legislature had 1374 measures introduced this year, although little new business was admitted after Jan. 16, and the session is annual, unlimited, and generally lasts nearly six months.

LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY.

President Hadley of Yale has done well to sound recently a note of warning against considering books only as instruments of research, and libraries only as laboratories. There is danger in other quarters of considering the library as only a museum, and as conceiving its chief educational use to be the loaning of a book to a reader who does not happen to have it in his private collection. For many years this was the common conception of the function of a local library, whether privately endowed or publicly supported. Now, however, the best town or city libraries are related to the schools and to the factories; they utilize the local press as a means of putting before the public the intellectual goods they have on their counters. They are becoming co-ordinated with the higher life of communities on all their many sides, religious, educational, aesthetic, governmental. They look upon the library as "an instrument of productive activity," to quote President Hadley.

It was inevitable that this ideal of library extension should in due time affect the state libraries. Some of these have been enlisted in the movement to make books accessible to communities that cannot as yet maintain libraries. More recently, in a number of states, they have been expanded to include what are known as "legislative reference departments." Wisconsin, Alabama, California, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska and New York have tried this experiment, with satisfactory results. Wisconsin has coupled with the department's experts, and with consulting legal advisers useful in drafting laws, professors in the state university. Wherever there are state universities disposed to serve the state in this way such an alliance is natural.

But, even without this important aid, a legislative reference department can be extremely useful, whether formally organized or not—provided it makes known its intention to the public as well as to lawmakers, department heads and judges. Obviously, it can do better work, on whatever scale, if there is a departmental administrator, conversant with law, economics, political science and social science in general, as well as with library administration.

That this is the coming dominant ideal for state libraries throughout the country seems likely. In some states there is only the nucleus of a collection of statutes and judicial decisions, imperfect files of official reports, broken sets of public journals, and little or none of the apparatus that grows up out of careful clipping and filing of contemporary opinion, written and spoken. In other states there are admirable collections of material, but no disposition to get out of old ruts, to organize an aggressive, publicly advertised campaign of public service, with the library used as "an instrument for productive activity" to the highest point, as an ideal in mind.

The editor, like the lawmaker in this new theory of library administration which appeals to him—first, because it promises positive aid; second, because it promises relief. He has found by experience the need of a co-ordinating and appraising, as well as an accumulating, bureau of research and information at the State House, directed by an authority able to master conflicting statistics and to reconcile conflicting opinions originating within or without the commonwealth, and having to do with current issues of legislation and administration. He also has found by experience that it is quite impossible for him to answer the innumerable inquiries of correspondents seeking precisely the sort of information that in the state of Wisconsin, for instance, every citizen of the state has been taught to understand he can get with alacrity and good will from the library reference department. Mr. C. B. Lester of the New York State Library, in charge of its legislative reference department, in an interview, printed on another page of today's Herald, gives illustrations of what he has known to be done in Wisconsin, Indiana and New York state by state libraries that are disposed to meet contemporary demands and needs.

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PRISONERS LIKE SERIOUS BOOKS

Warden Garvin of Connecticut Tells of the Value of Libraries in Jails

Something of the value of libraries to the inmates of prisons was interestingly set forth this forenoon by Albert Garvin, warden of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield. The specific title of Warden Garvin's paper was "The Work of Libraries in Public Institutions, Including Prisons and Asylums." He told how, in each cell at the Wethersfield Prison, there is a library catalogue, and on a slate, also a part of the equipment, the prisoner writes the name of the volume he desires, as well as the names of several others, should his first choice be out. The State makes an annual appropriation of \$500 and the library contains seven thousand volumes, thirty-one per cent of which is fiction.

In the past eighteen months the life of Jerry McAuley was taken out twenty-six times, that of Helen Keller twenty-two times, of Lincoln nineteen times, and McKinley seventeen times. Even works on social science have an appeal for the prisoners, and "Smith's Training for Citizenship" was read by thirty-three prisoners; Coggins' "Law and How to Keep Out of It" found seventeen readers and Steffens' "Shame of the City" was taken out fifteen times. Robert's "Adventures of Captain Smith" was circulated twenty-four times and Roosevelt's "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" took twenty journeys.

A curious contrast was afforded in the popularity of Lord's "Beacon Lights of History" which was read seventy-one times, while Parkman's works were untouched. Shakespeare was very popular while no one wanted Shelley, Cooper, Coleridge or Mrs. Browning. In the last year the inmates of the prison read an average of forty-five books each.

In answer to a question put by one of the librarians as to the prisoners' exhibition of a higher grade of intelligence than is shown by the patrons of the average public library, Warden Garvin said that many of the better class of books were suggested by the prison chaplain in the course of his sermons and the prisoners immediately apply for the books named. As to the real grade of intelligence of the inmates he said that he had 114 men in his night school divided into sixteen classes, and of that number forty-two men did not even know their letters at the outset. Of this number there was one whose family had lived in the State for three generations. For the most part they are mentally bright and one of them mastered a Latin grammar in eight months. He thought on the whole that prisoners read more than outsiders. A good deal depends on the quality of the teachers, who are usually cheerful good-natured and courageous. One of the best is serving a term for forgery.

A discussion developed as to what is being done in Massachusetts in this line, and Horace Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, told of an arrangement made with the incoming chaplain at the Charlestown State prison to send a deposit of books at regular intervals and that such an arrangement has long been operative with such local institutions as the Boston City Hospital, Harlan H. Ballard, the president of the club, who occupied the chair, told of his experiences in Pittsfield and how he was instrumental in having books sent regularly to the county prison and the poor farm, a system which is proving very successful.

At a brief business session a committee consisting of W. P. Cutler of Northampton, F. W. Faxon of Boston, and W. C. Lane of Harvard University was appointed to confer with the American Library Association relative to a uniform rate of postage on bulletins, etc., which come under the head of the class matter A. The head of the nominating committee consisting of Horace Wadlin, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest of Milton and George Tripp of New Bedford was appointed to select officers, to be elected at the meeting in May, the place to be determined later.

DEGRES THE DIVORCE EVIL

Mrs. Deland Says That Women Forget That They Have Written a Binding Contract to Obedience

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the author, faced a large audience in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, yesterday afternoon. She addressed the members of the Massachusetts Library Club on "The Change in the Feminine Ideal," saying: "Happiness is but an incident in marriage and too many women marry merely as a means to attain happiness. It is all a part of the same condition which ends later in the divorce court, for divorce is supreme individualism. Women do not stop to consider that if after marriage they become unhappy, if their love for their husbands dies, or their husbands' love for them apparently vanishes, they still have a written, binding contract to obey."

"The cry, 'I am unhappy, I am humiliated, I will get a divorce,' is but an indication of the conception which leads to the treatment of divorce as an individual rather than as a social question. So through all the painful ages of evolution, body and soul have wrestled together, but on the whole the ideal is growing clearer to human eyes, and we must come to say 'one husband and one wife till death do us part.'"

Mrs. Deland said that she favored women's suffrage, but not suffrage for all women.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1909

The suggestive address which Albert Garvin, warden of the Connecticut State Prison, read before the Massachusetts Library Club here today discloses the part that books play in the restricted life of the felon. The prison library at Wethersfield contains over seven thousand volumes, and the literate convicts on the average draw five books a month. No branch of literature is neglected, although fifty per cent of the circulation is in fiction. Lord's "Beacon Lights of History" is in constant use at Wethersfield. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth's "After Prison, What?" is widely read by prisoners. Works of humor are not permitted to gather much dust on the shelves. Muck-raking literature is not scorned, and Steffens' "Shame of the Cities" takes tolerably frequent journeys to the cells of the prisoners. Doubtless the title tells why Coggins' "Law and How to Keep Out of It" attracts the attention of various offenders.

LIBRARIANS PASS VOTE OF THANKS TO HERALD

Approve Abolishment of the Sunday Colored Supplement.

The executive board of the Massachusetts Library Club, at a business session in the Boston Public Library Friday passed a motion to send a vote of thanks to The Boston Herald commending the abolishment of the colored supplement formerly issued with The Sunday Herald.

Preceding the business meeting, a paper on "The Work of Libraries in Public Institutions, Including Prisons and Asylums," was read by Albert Garvin, warden of the Connecticut state prison at Wethersfield. He stated that prisoners as a whole read a better class of literature than the average reader, many of the convicts being highly educated.

A committee was appointed to cooperate with the American library committee in the endeavor to get the library bulletins through the postoffice as second class matter.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1909

EX-INSPECTOR FOUND GUILTY

William Cogan Had Trouble with a Stranger at the Public Library

William Cogan, formerly a Boston police inspector, was found guilty in the Municipal Court this morning of disturbing the peace. His case, however, was placed upon file. It was charged that Cogan was writing a letter in the Public Library when a man attempted to pick up a book lying in front of the writer. At this, it was alleged, Cogan jumped to his feet and struck the man, whose name was not learned.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1909

FIT BOOKS TO READ

Massachusetts Librarians Give Consideration

Marcus Ordeyne and His Morals Disapproved

Occult Subjects Good for the Collections

Mexico First to Honor Harvard Man's Book

A number of librarians, most of them women, seized the opportunity this forenoon of voicing their opinions of certain books as fit or unfit for the shelves of public libraries. It was the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, and the presiding officer was Dr. L. N. Wilson of Clark University, a former president of the club, who took the place of the president, Harlan H. Ballard, who was unable to be present because of illness.

Considerable interest centered in the recital by Dr. Robert Bigelow of the Institute of Technology as to the manner of selecting and purchasing books of a technical character at that institution, and he mentioned that special attention is now being given to the works bearing on the newer developments in engineering topics, to reinforced concrete, and in pure science to physical chemistry and to the newer forms of radiation, especially radial telegraphy. His talk developed a discussion as to whether it was a common practice among librarians to consult with authorities in a community as to the value of certain works bearing on some specific subject. Judged from the statements from the floor, it appeared that there are several librarians who have been in the habit of getting the views of competent persons before purchasing technical books.

Frank H. Whitman of the Brockton Public Library gave his opinion of the work of Joseph Conrad, mentioning especially "The Secret Agent" and "The Point of Honor." He said that both were the works of a careful, trained scientist, and they are distinctly above the average, and belong in libraries of any size.

J. Randolph Coolidge of this city, who made a very favorable impression at the former meeting of the club at Pittsfield, spoke on the book, "The United States as a World Power," written by Professor Archibald C. Coolidge of Harvard, a volume, he said, that was carefully reviewed in Mexico long before it found its place on the shelves of American libraries, and which is far better known in Europe than it is in this country, where until lately it has been relatively unknown. He read several chapters to show the lucidity of style, and was listened to with marked attention.

The works of James Harvey Hyslop on occult subjects were considered by Miss Mary L. Lamphrey of the Ames Free Library at North Easton, and she favored the keeping of several of his books on the shelves of public libraries. She mentioned especially his "Psychic Research and the Resurrection," "The Borderland of Psychic Research," and "Science and a Future Life," all of them desirable.

Miss Katherine Loring of this city, a library trustee, uttered a word of disapproval for Lock's "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne" as a fit book for public libraries. She said that, while the moral of the story was all right, one had to wade through much that was not approved to get at it. Miss Eugenia M. Henry of Attleboro was not over-enthusiastic for the scientific romance of Herbert G. Wells, whom she characterized as amateurish and not convincing. Morris Carter of the Museum of Fine Arts told of some recent books on occult subjects which would prove valuable acquisitions to a public library, and Miss Caroline Bailey had a word to say about modern fairy tales.

Following these brief talks a paper on "Public Documents in the Small Library" was read by Harlan P. Ballard, whose father, the president of the club, had prepared it.

The afternoon session was held at the hall of the Boston Public Library, and there was a large attendance to listen to Mrs. Margaret Deland speak on "The Change in the Feminine Ideal." This was followed by a round-table discussion in charge of Miss Mary E. Robbins. The sessions will be continued tomorrow, also in the hall of the Boston Public Library.

FIRST IN HANDS OF MAYOR

57th Annual Report of Public Library Trustees.

Would Cost \$14,000 to Extend
Sunday Service.

Appropriation of \$350,000 is
Necessary to Work Institution
to Its Full Capacity.

This morning the 57th annual report of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, J. H. Benton, Thomas F. Boyle, W. F. Kenney, Samuel Carr and Alexander Mann, was submitted to the mayor, being the first report from a municipal department to reach his hands, and containing a statement of the affairs of the library, including the cash balance, etc., as late as Jan 31 of this year.

The city ordinances require that municipal departments shall report to the mayor a statement of their doings and expenditures, etc., by Feb 1, but ordinarily such department reports are not received until much later and drag along several months in some cases. The library trustees' annual report is not only on time, therefore, but is unusually well prepared and while much more voluminous than formerly, contains a very interesting story of the first public library in the country, its workings, expenditures, etc.

Last year the annual appropriation was \$316,000 and the income from the trust funds was \$38,922.35.

Appropriation \$22,800 Less Than Asked.

Last year's appropriation by the city council was \$22,800 less than asked for by the library trustees, and \$15,000 less than granted the year previous. Because of this reduction in appropriation, the report says the trustees have been forced to restrict their expenditures below the sum needed to keep the library at its usual point of efficiency. The report says the trustees have been forced to restrict their expenditures below the sum needed to keep the library at its usual point of efficiency. The report says the trustees have been forced to restrict their expenditures below the sum needed to keep the library at its usual point of efficiency.

A TABLET DIGESTS A MEAL.

By Simply Eating a Little Plain.

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

ENJOY YOUR MEALS

far greater than the call for books for home study, and requires constant and accurate service by a large force of employees.

The obtaining of a book for use in Bates hall requires the work of six different persons, and its return requires the services of four employees.

Began With 10,000 Volumes.

In the report is a brief sketch as to the history and condition of the library. The library opened May 2, 1854, in two small rooms on Mason st with less than 10,000 volumes. It has developed into a library system not only a collection of books, maps, manuscripts and other literary matter unequalled, in some respects, by any of the great libraries of the world, but it is also a large, complicated and delicate business machine. Its business entails a disbursement of over \$30,000 a month.

As real estate the library at present consists of 29 pieces of land and buildings or parts of buildings in different parts of the city of an estimated aggregate value of \$4,600,000. The Central building has cost up to the present, exclusive of the land it occupies, \$3,432,846. The city also owns nine other pieces of real estate occupied for public library purposes and other buildings or parts of buildings occupied for public library work are leased at an annual rental of \$16,933.

The floor area in use in these premises amounts to 290,000 square feet, or about six acres. All these must be kept in repair, heated, lighted, etc. The Central library covers 65,000 square feet and has a floor area of 150,000 square feet.

"Library Cannot Mark Time."

It was the purpose of the library that it should mean education for all, according to the original design of the founder of the system. Such has been its development up to this time and such should be its future development.

The proper maintenance, work and development of the library system requires an annual appropriation of not less than \$350,000. Without this the library will fail to be efficiently worked and improved to its full capacity for the education of our people and its usefulness will surely decrease. The library cannot simply mark time. It must either march forward, or fall behind in its work," says the report.

963,090 Volumes in Collection.

As personal property, the library is a collection of 963,090 volumes, of which 746,514 are in the central building and 216,576 in the various branches. The shelves for books in the central building, if laid in a line, would extend for between 10 and 20 miles.

The library has a printing office employing seven persons, where an average of 200,000 catalog cards, 600,000 forms, nearly 2,000,000 call slips, various weekly lists of new books, quarterly bulletins, finding lists and other publications amounting to about 70,000 copies are printed for distribution. There is also a bindery employing 28 persons where about 30,000 volumes are annually bound.

About 25 different newspapers and 170 different periodicals are in daily use in the Central library. There are also many valuable paintings, busts, photographs of distinguished persons, etc., in the Central library.

Property Valued About \$8,000,000.

The aggregate commercial value of the real and personal property devoted to public library purposes in Boston is not less than \$7,500,000, and in addition to this gifts have been made by 33 different persons or societies in sums varying from \$100 to \$100,000 for the library and its branches to the amount of \$447,024.42, making the total aggregate value of the property about \$8,000,000.

This property, the trustees report, is of value only as it is worked. Proper catalogs are necessary as they are the eyes through which people who use the library can see what is in it and find what they want. The necessity for various forms of cataloging and how this is done in the library is explained in the report.

200,000 Volumes Ready at Hand.

The necessity of a shelf list, and how these are kept is also explained. The report says that about 200,000 volumes in the Central library are on shelves where they can be taken down and consulted without the services of an attendant as in Bates hall, or with the service of an attendant as in the special collection of fine arts, patent, and music departments. An annual inventory is made at the end of the year of all the personal property of the library, except works of art, books and other material shown on the shelf list and included in the catalog.

The report of the trustees says the library has 11 branches and 17 reading rooms in various parts of the city. For the use of the public the library is open 28 places in the branches and reading rooms, requiring the employment of 79 persons. Much of this service is performed by persons employed from outside the regular library force, paid by the hour for actual service. The regular library staff consists of a total of 219 persons, not including the printing and bindery staff and those classed as "laborers."

Average Compensation \$670.45.

The printing and bindery employees are paid regular union wages in those lines; laborers, workmen and mechanics are employed at wages prevailing in those callings, while the other employees of the library are paid salaries fixed by the trustees. Eighty-five of these employees are men and 131 women. The average compensation for these, including the librarian, assistant librarian and heads of departments, is \$670.45 a year. Excluding the chiefs and heads of departments, the average salaries paid the 307 other employees is \$555.91 a year, the men averaging \$601.12 and the women \$555.22 a year. The highest salary paid to custodians of branch libraries is \$910 a year.

Of employees three grades of educational qualifications are required. The lowest grade requires practically a grammar school education. The second grade requires a high school training and a familiarity with one foreign language. The third grade requires qualifications equivalent to a college course and familiarity with two foreign languages. There are 77 employees in this class.

No supplies are purchased or repairs made without a vote of the trustees at their weekly meeting. The originals of all contracts made are filed with the city auditor, and duplicates kept at the library auditor's office.

The central library and branches open at 9 in the morning, and the reading rooms at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The service at the central library continues until 10 at night, while most of the branches close at 9 in winter and in summer at an earlier hour.

Legality of unday Hours.

At present the Sunday service includes the central and West End branch throughout the year. All other branches, except West Roxbury, and the eight largest reading rooms, have Sunday service from Nov 1 to May 1. At the Central and West End libraries the Sunday hours are from 2 in the afternoon until 10, except when the closing is at 9 during the summer months. All the other branches are open from 2 until 2 p m.

Last November the trustees received a resolution from the city council asking that the library and branches be opened Sunday mornings, as well as during the afternoon and evenings. In connection with this resolution, the trustees say that to open the central library Sunday mornings would entail an additional expense of \$683 a year. To open the central and the West End branch Sunday mornings would entail an additional expense of \$713 a year. As well as for afternoon and evenings, from Nov 1 to May 1, would mean an additional expense of \$685. To open them Sunday mornings throughout the year would mean an additional expense of \$14,255.

In this connection the trustees suggest to the mayor the advisability of asking the general court to remove any doubt which exists as to whether this Sunday opening of the library would be a violation of the law of the state, if the service is extended to the same hours as on week days.

They state they are moved to make this suggestion by the action of the district attorney in instituting criminal proceedings against a library employee for issuing books on the Sabbath some time ago. Although this employee was discharged in court the trustees say they understand the court suggested that it was because the work was done in the afternoon at a time not generally given to religious worship.

Beyond this suggestion the trustees

make no recommendation relative to the resolution of the city council and give no opinion as to the advisability of such opening or extension of the Sunday service.

Cooperation With the Schools.

The report states that the trustees are endeavoring to cooperate with the public schools without impairing the service of the library in other directions. In this connection the report says that, besides the supplies to the branches and reading rooms, 115 public and parochial schools, 48 engine houses and 29 institutions were supplied with books, etc. Not only is the Central library but the branches and reading rooms as well are a reservoir from which books are sent to teachers of the public and parochial schools.

This applies not only to books, but to photographs and pictures for school work. These are sent out from the library in portfolios containing 25 pictures, which, when used by the schools, are returned. Last November, one branch sent out 200 pictures in this way, another 250 and a third 222. About 10,000 pictures are sent from the branch collections annually to reading rooms, schools and study clubs. The fine arts department of the central library also sends out 700 portfolios of pictures to 85 schools, while 500 teachers are supplied from the branches, and the school circulation is over 80,000 volumes a year in the book department.

Interesting detail is given of the assistance to persons using the library, and especially in relation to the aid given children. Persons come in and ask the name of the author of a certain book, for something which will enlighten them on the life of some historical celebrity, something on science, etc.

"Can you give me a book explaining the causes of moisture in the atmosphere?" Others want a book dealing with some fact in entomology, etc. And a list of the questions asked of this nature in one branch in the past three days is included in the report.

There is also a long list of questions asked by those at Bates hall, and as giving a very comprehensive idea of what the library attendants are expected by the public to know.

The children's department is natural, whole library because the little ones are for the most part unable to make use of the catalogs. Boys and girls are cared for, person, usually. The report goes into the detail of how the children are cared for, as well as a list of some odd questions asked there.

Library for State as Well as Boston.

In the report the trustees point out that not only is the library for the people of Boston, but that it is the only great free library for the people of the state. That the state gave the city a large part of the land used for the site of Central building was upon the condition that the building and its contents should be open to the people of the state. The expense comes upon the state, therefore, of not only providing for all citizens of the commonwealth who may desire to use the library.

The expense of working so large a library system over the 45 square miles of a city area is proportionately greater than working a small library. The expense of working a collection of 1,000,000 books is more than 10 times as great as the expense of working a collection of 100,000 books, because each book is worked in connection with every other book.

The trustees point out that the primary purpose of the library is to educate the people by giving the use of books to persons who might otherwise not enjoy their contents. But it is also important that the library should afford means for study and research by students and scholars.

In doing this the library supplements the work of the schools and universities. The education of the library is not imposed, while that of the schools is necessarily general in its character and educates only in response to individual wants and desires.

Developed by Unpaid Service.

One of the interesting things about the Boston public library is the extent to which it has been created, developed and worked by voluntary and unpaid service. It has always been in charge of an unpaid board of trustees, who have always given constant and pains-taking care to all its affairs. Such service by William W. Greenough and other former trustees, now passed away, have been more valuable to the library than gifts of silver and gold, and should always be remembered by the people of the city," says the report.

The gifts of books, etc., received during the year are too numerous to give in detail in the report, but the only pecuniary gift received was a bequest of \$500 for the purchase of standard Catholic books under the will of Patrick F. Sullivan, late of Boston.

During the year the trustees appointed an examining committee of persons not members of the board and joined with them the president of the board as chairman, to examine the library and

to report to the trustees upon its condition.

The report of this subcommittee is appended to that of the trustees. This examining committee appointed many subcommittees, and among them a committee on finance. This latter subcommittee makes an interesting report comparing conditions in the library with those found at present. In 1890 when the population of Boston was 350,000, the library had 100,000 volumes, or by 201 percent. In the city schools the conditions for the same period of time show that there was an increase in the number of pupils of 21.39, or 23.5 percent; an increase in appropriations for schools of \$88,000, or 23.3 percent; an increase in the average expenditures of, for or on account of each pupil of \$2.51, or 8.6 percent and an increased charge of 3 cents for each individual of our population, or of 30 percent.

The conclusions to be derived from a study of these figures tend to establish, it would seem, the fact, which we wish to make impressive, that there is a demand upon our library for educational purposes not unlike that which is being made upon our public school system and which, we believe, is deserving of the most careful and painstaking consideration.

This committee also points out the low salaries received by the average run of the library employees with the high qualifications they must bring to their tasks. It asks if it could not be arranged that to pension these employees from which to pension these employees when incapacitated by age or sickness, when incapacitated that book lines, amounting to about \$500 a year, might be set aside for some such fund. The suggestion is made that the benefit fund is merely a suggestion.

The full examining committee finds there are many defects in the library and branches which need immediate attention, so far as the material equipment goes, and which have not been attended to because of lack of sufficient financial statement of the expenditures for salaries is given as \$199,170.98 for books \$21,276.98, general expenses \$20,321.53, for library department \$25,922.15, and paid by city treasury \$58,922.35, while the receipts were \$201,575.57.

Boston Traveler
February 6, 1909

FINE EXHIBIT OF LINCOLN RELICS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Of all the souvenirs closely connected with Lincoln's life that this year's celebration of his birth has brought to view, there is none, perhaps, that shows more concretely the attitude of the President toward the men who came in answer to his call for aid and his humanity toward all than a letter on exhibition at the public library given by Lincoln to some soldier and reading as follows:

"I shall be glad if any department or bureau can give employment to this discharged soldier."
(Signed)
"A. LINCOLN."

The picture that presents itself on gazing at this letter, placed on exhibition by Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the board of library trustees, is limited only by the knowledge that one letter of Lincoln's character. This letter is written on such a small piece of paper as might have been picked up anywhere by the President, as he stood listening patiently to the tale of a broken-down soldier, anxious to secure employment and seeking aid from his "father Abraham."

There are a great variety of pictures on exhibition there, on the third floor of the library in Cony Square, consisting of portraits of the martyred President, of his wife and family, of rare books, autograph letters, broadsides, medallions and the famous life mask made by Lincoln W. Volk in 1860, cast in bronze.

The exhibition includes some of the finest portraits of Lincoln made during the Douglas debates when Lincoln was heardless, with the protruding high cheek bones of an Indian, and portraits that cover the first part of his life, through his election to the presidency, his appearance in camp and at Gettysburg.

There is also an original draft of the famous Gettysburg speech which Lincoln wrote for Edward Everett the day the speech was delivered, which has been loaned to the library for this occasion.

Altogether the library trustees have collected a valuable exhibition of material relating to Lincoln that is probably unequalled anywhere through the country, and now set before the people of Boston.

FINE DONATIONS TO LIBRARY BY JOSIAH H. BENTON.

At the Friday meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, the gift by the president, J. H. Benton, of a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln, for each of the 28 branches and reading rooms of the library, was announced. The portrait is an enlargement of a scarce photograph, by Gardner, of Lincoln, in a sitting position, framed in dark oak, 22x28 inches, with a brass label with the inscription: "Given by Josiah H. Benton, Feb. 12, 1909."

The photograph was taken by Gardner of Washington, the Sunday before the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg.

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1909

Some interesting and timely facts regarding Lincoln letters are given in the current number of The Collector. Mr. Benjamin writes that the period from March 4, 1861 to March 4, 1865, practically covers the entire time when Mr. Lincoln was of great prominence, and the only period when people would have been likely to preserve his letters. The result is that most of his extant letters are dated during that time, are written as a rule on octavo sheets, mostly in his own hand, and to meet the needs of his cabinet recommending appointments. His early letters are very rare, as they were naturally not preserved except by accident. A few written when he was Congressman are found, and quite a number of letters signed, written in response to congratulations when nominated for President in 1860. The body of these letters is generally in the hand of John G. Nicolay, and sometimes of Mrs. Lincoln. During the war he occasionally wrote long quarto letters to General Grant and other generals, and, now and then, one like the famous Bixby letter condoling with a mother on the loss of her five sons in the war, and these are the most valuable of all his letters—the price sometimes running up in the hundreds. Sometimes Lincoln was much in the habit of writing short notes on cards, or on the backs of letters received by him. There are some hundreds of these and they range in price from \$10 to \$25, depending on length and contents. An octavo letter ranges from \$25 upwards.

Mr. Lincoln as a rule signed his letters "A. Lincoln," while on official documents he wrote it out in full, Abraham Lincoln. As he signed all of the war commissions, army and navy, all postmasters, consuls, etc., and many other official papers, there are many thousands of these scattered over the country. They range in price from \$15 to \$25. Mr. Lincoln was always ready to write his name for anyone who asked him, and he often appears in albums containing Senators and Congressmen. Some ten years ago someone got into the court records of Sangamon County, Illinois, and turned up several hundred legal papers entirely in his hand, and filed by him when a practicing lawyer. These covered a period of over twenty years and are variously signed, Stewart & Lincoln, Logan & Lincoln, Lincoln & Herndon and A. Lincoln. They range from a narrow strip up to four pages in length and are marked by the strong Saxon clearness of expression which distinguishes all of Mr. Lincoln's compositions. Their price varies from \$15 upwards, depending on whether they are signed or not. There are also extant a few poems by Mr. Lincoln, and some manuscripts of inaugural addresses and messages. Probably the most valuable is the manuscript of the immortal Gettysburg address on a sheet of octavo letter paper (now on exhibition in the Boston Public Library).

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The year 1860 was the seed year of that mighty harvest of freedom which was reaped at Appomattox. It was the 12th of February, in the primitive wilderness of Kentucky, upon the wild lands of the frontier, out of the very heart of nature, came the great statesman, President and liberator, best beloved of his countrymen, most revered among mankind, Abraham Lincoln.

"Cradled in a log cabin, without windows, doors or even a floor, as miserable and squalid as that of the most wretched slave, his earliest surroundings gave him that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. Though no ancestral pile of brick and marble may claim his birth, yet his monuments dot the continent; and Boston, true to her history and traditions, through the generosity of one of her noble sons, has erected in Park square yonder the sculptured story of his greatest achievement."

"No gilded gentleman in waiting announced his birth to an anxious world, but the crowned heads of the earth kept at his bier. No scrap of printed page announced his coming, but since his death more has been written of him, more has been preserved of what was said by him, than of any other more statesman in history."

"Fifty years have elapsed since his advent to power, the first place in the republic, and yet poet, the orator, the biographer have searched history in vain for some comparison, some standard by which to measure the greatness of Lincoln. He stands the greatest of the humble hills of our common humanity like some towering mountain peak—its foundation laid deep and broad in mother earth, its summit resting above the clouds, baffling analysis, defying comparisons, yet as if trying to bring heaven down to earth and the divine nature to man."

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, FEB 11, 1909.

STANDS ALONE IN HIS GREATNESS

Lincoln Most Revered of
Mankind, Says Lewis.

Eloquent Address Before Large
Audience at Public Library.

William H. Lewis, ex-assistant U S district attorney, and now head of the naturalization office in Boston, gave an address on Lincoln last night in the Boston public library before a large audience. On the platform was a life-size portrait of Lincoln.

Mr. Lewis was introduced by William F. Kenney of the board of trustees of the library and said in part:

"The 19th century was the grandest in human history. Other periods may contend with her the laurel for advancement in learning, progress in the arts and sciences, yet in the growth of the ideas of human liberty and human equality she stands forth queen of all the ages."

"At the dawn of the century the slave piracy infested the seas. The traffic in human beings afflicted many lands, yet at its decline nowhere among civilized men did a single individual go forth to 'unrequited toil.'"

"The year 1860 was the seed year of that mighty harvest of freedom which was reaped at Appomattox. It was the 12th of February, in the primitive wilderness of Kentucky, upon the wild lands of the frontier, out of the very heart of nature, came the great statesman, President and liberator, best beloved of his countrymen, most revered among mankind, Abraham Lincoln."

"Cradled in a log cabin, without windows, doors or even a floor, as miserable and squalid as that of the most wretched slave, his earliest surroundings gave him that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. Though no ancestral pile of brick and marble may claim his birth, yet his monuments dot the continent; and Boston, true to her history and traditions, through the generosity of one of her noble sons, has erected in Park square yonder the sculptured story of his greatest achievement."

"No gilded gentleman in waiting announced his birth to an anxious world, but the crowned heads of the earth kept at his bier. No scrap of printed page announced his coming, but since his death more has been written of him, more has been preserved of what was said by him, than of any other more statesman in history."

"Fifty years have elapsed since his advent to power, the first place in the republic, and yet poet, the orator, the biographer have searched history in vain for some comparison, some standard by which to measure the greatness of Lincoln. He stands the greatest of the humble hills of our common humanity like some towering mountain peak—its foundation laid deep and broad in mother earth, its summit resting above the clouds, baffling analysis, defying comparisons, yet as if trying to bring heaven down to earth and the divine nature to man."

Boston Herald
Feb. 11, 1909

LINCOLN AND COLLEGES.

William H. Lewis Doubts Value of
University Training.

Doubts as to the value of a college education were expressed by Asst. U. S. Dist. Atty. William H. Lewis, who is a Harvard graduate, in a lecture last evening at the Boston Public Library. The lecture was one of a course now being given at the library, and the speaker's subject was "Lincoln" by whose life he illustrated his assertions. Mr. Lewis said in part:

"Lincoln's education by the fire of the pine knot at night and the noon-day hour, snatched from weary toil, for what it accomplished in Lincoln shames our colleges and universities and leads one to doubt whether our modern system of education, stuffing the ordinary mind like a green goose with all sorts of chestnuts, is after all conducive to the best results."

"Endowed by nature with a homely but rugged physique, a mind sensitive to every impression as a photographic plate, he was self-taught as Plutarch's men of old. Educated in the school of nature, by field and forest and stream, by contact with the plain people like himself, among whom he lived, of whom he was, and whom he loved, his mature wisdom, his ripened intellect, which led the statesmen and soldiers, trained in the best schools of the country, astonishes us no less than the wisdom of Socrates, the Christ and Shakespeare. In later years he gave evidence of wide and varied reading."

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909

STANDS ALONE IN HIS GREATNESS

William H. Lewis Says Lincoln Was
Most Revered of Mankind.

In the Boston Public Library, last evening, William H. Lewis, formerly assistant United States District Attorney, and now head of the naturalization office in Boston, gave an address on Lincoln. On the platform was a life-size portrait of Lincoln.

Mr. Lewis was introduced by William F. Kenney of the board of trustees and he said in part:

"The nineteenth century was the grandest in human history. Other periods may contend with her the laurel for advancement in learning, progress in the arts and sciences, yet in the growth of the ideas of human liberty and human equality she stands forth queen of all the ages."

"At the dawn of the century the slave piracy infested the seas. The traffic in human beings afflicted many lands, yet at its decline nowhere among civilized men did a single individual go forth to 'unrequited toil.'"

"The year 1860 was the seed year of that mighty harvest of freedom which was reaped at Appomattox. It was the twelfth of February, in the primitive wilderness of Kentucky, upon the wild lands of the frontier, out of the very heart of nature, came the great statesman, President and liberator, best beloved of his countrymen, most revered among mankind, Abraham Lincoln."

"Cradled in a log cabin, without windows, doors or even a floor, as miserable and squalid as that of the most wretched slave, his earliest surroundings gave him that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. Though no ancestral pile of brick and marble may claim his birth, yet his monuments dot the continent; and Boston, true to her history and traditions, through the generosity of one of her noble sons, has erected in Park square yonder the sculptured story of his greatest achievement."

"No gilded gentleman in waiting announced his birth to an anxious world, but the crowned heads of the earth kept at his bier. No scrap of printed page announced his coming, but since his death more has been written of him, more has been preserved of what was said by him, than of any other more statesman in history."

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Boston Transcript
February 11, 1909

ZUEBLIN ADVISES ON LIBRARIES

Says Boston Institution Should Be Open
Every Minute That Public Desires

Public buildings should be beautiful as well as convenient. They should satisfy certain aesthetic necessities, without sacrificing utilitarian ends. These were the chief points in Professor Charles Zueblin's lecture yesterday on "Public Libraries and Public Buildings" which he delivered at 6 Marlboro street. The lecture was illustrated with views of public buildings in various American cities. The pictures were chiefly of libraries and schoolhouses.

Professor Zueblin said: "Libraries should be treated as architectural monuments. They should be situated on commanding and convenient sites. It is a mistake to crowd them or to put them in places where the people who have no books cannot reach them conveniently. They are great educational institutions, and should serve the public. It is absurd to close the Boston Public Library any minute when the public can use it. Libraries should have large circulating departments and numerous branches. Each school-house should be a branch library. Books should be easy of access. In Philadelphia they have more open shelves than any other library in the country, and the librarian says that the savings in administration more than offsets the expense of replacing lost or damaged books."

Boston Record
February 11, 1909

Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the public library trustees, yesterday presented to the mayor's office a large photograph of Abraham Lincoln, one of a number that Chairman Benton has given to the public schools. By order of the mayor the picture will be on exhibition in the lower corridor of city hall on the auditor's side for the remainder of the week.

Boston Traveler
February 11, 1909

"MINDS FILLED WITH CHESTNUTS."

"Lincoln's education by the fire of the pine knot at night and the noon day hour, snatched from weary toil, for what it accomplished in Lincoln shames our colleges and universities and leads one to doubt whether our modern system of education, stuffing the ordinary mind like a green goose with all sorts of chestnuts, is after all conducive to the best results," said Asst. Dist. Atty. William H. Lewis, a Harvard graduate, in a lecture at the public library.

"Endowed by nature with a homely but rugged physique, a mind sensitive to every impression as a photographic plate, he was self-taught as Plutarch's men of old. Educated in the school of nature, by field and forest and stream, by contact with the plain people like himself, among whom he lived, of whom he was, and whom he loved, his mature wisdom, his ripened intellect, which led the statesmen and soldiers, trained in the best schools of the country, astonishes us no less than the wisdom of Socrates, the Christ and Shakespeare. In later years he gave evidence of wide and varied reading."

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The portrait of Lincoln, shown above, is an enlargement of a rare photograph. Copies of this enlargement, framed in dark oak, 32 by 38 inches, have been presented to the 28 branches and reading rooms of the Boston public library by the president of the library trustees, and each frame bears a small brass plate, with this inscription:

"GIVEN BY JOSIAH H. BENTON, FEBRUARY 12, 1909."

The following interesting account of the taking of the photograph is given by Noah Brooks in his "Washington in Lincoln's Time":

"One November day—it chanced to be the Sunday before the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg—I had an appointment to go with the President to Gardner, the photographer, on 7th st, to fulfill a long-standing engagement. Mr Lincoln carefully explained that he could not go on any other day without interfering with the public business and the photographer's business, to say nothing of his liability to be hindered by curiosity seekers 'and other seekers' on the way thither.

"Just as we were going down the stairs of the White House the President suddenly remembered that he needed a paper, and, after hurrying back to his office, soon rejoined me with a long envelope in his hand. When we were fairly started he said that in the envelope was an advance copy of Edward Everett's address to be delivered at the Gettysburg dedication. . . . Drawing it out I saw that it was a one-page supplement to a Boston paper and that Mr Everett's address nearly covered both sides of the sheet. . . . In the picture which the President gave me, the envelope containing Mr Everett's oration is seen on the table by the side of the sitter."

was \$32,000. Dodd, Mead & Co. secured a number of the finest items in the final session for Mr. Stephen H. Wakeman, for whom they bought at the first and second sessions the three high-priced Holmes rarities sold on Tuesday night—"New England's Master-Key" (1850, \$700; "Oration delivered on the Fourth of July, 1861," \$480, and "Lecture," 1862, \$745 (the first and third of which are unique).

The Longfellow items, several of which were publicly offered for the first time, brought remarkable prices. New England captured the most important lot in the Longfellow collection, Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston paying \$500 for the series of 508 autograph letters and 17 postal cards, written by the poet to his lifelong friend, George W. Greene, the underbidder being "order." The correspondence covers Longfellow's life from his twenty-third year (1830) to his death (1880), a period of over fifty years. Nearly 400 of the letters are unpublished, the collection was purchased from the Greene family, and the letters from the poet are in the finest possible condition. The early letters are signed in full, and the later ones are signed "Longfellow," the majority of them are initialed.

The gem of the first editions in the Longfellow series, the superlatively rare trial issue of "The New Englander," Dodd, ed., 1830, went to "order." This Mead & Co. were the underbidder. This and the copy in the Longfellow library in the poet's home are the only known specimens of one of the two "New Englander Tragedies" which was left unpublished until 1868 and then sent out to the public under the altered title "John Endicott" instead of "Wenlock Christison." Walter T. Wallace gave \$500 for "The New Englander Tragedies, 1. Wenlock Christison, 11. Giles Corey of the Salem Farms. Privately Printed, 1838," of which ten copies were printed for the poet at the University Press in 1868. The Chamberlain copy, No. 2, was in 1868. The Chamberlain copy, No. 2, was in 1868. The Chamberlain copy, No. 2, was in 1868.

inscribed, "George W. Greene, with affectionate regards to the Author, May 6, 1868," and containing a reference to this private issue. Dodd, Mead & Co., the underbidder, also failed to secure another rarity, "Keramos" (1877), which also called "The Potter's Wheel," which went to Mr. Wallace at \$400. Only a few copies (six) were privately issued; four were at the Longfellow home in November, 1902, when Mr. Chamberlain was presented with the present example.

"Outre-Mer," 1833-34, in parts, the first in original marbled wrappers, the second in original blue paper covers, was secured by George H. Richmond at \$750, the second price. The former record was \$310, given at the Arnold sale in 1901 for the same copy, the finest in existence. Mr. Chamberlain inserted an a. l. s. to Greene, four pages, July 16, 1833, in which Longfellow refers to the first number and says: "If the whole edition sells I shall make \$50." Another copy of "Outre-Mer," 1833-34, the two parts bound together in half calf, inscribed to "George W. Greene, with the author's best regards," Brunswick, May 31, 1834, realized \$250 (Dodd, Mead & Co.).

"Elements of French Grammar," with "French Exercises," 1830, in one volume, with long a. l. s. to Greene, June 27, 1830, sold for \$185 (Wallace). Dodd, Mead & Co. paid \$80 for "Elements of French Grammar," 1830, with long a. l. s. to Greene, dated Bowdoin College, April 14, 1830. The "Manuel de Proverbes Dramatiques," 1839, inscribed: "With the respects of the Author," fetched \$50 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). "Hyperion," 1830, with fine a. l. s. to Greene, referring to the book, went to George D. Smith at \$80. Mr. Wallace gave \$115 for "Poems on Slavery," 1842, the copy corrected by Longfellow and used as the "copy" for Harper's edition of the "Poems" of 1845. The first and second editions of the "Poems on Slavery," with the very rare New England Anti-Slavery Association pamphlet containing seven of the poems, sold for \$80 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). "Ballads and Other Poems," 1812, fetched \$51 (Wallace).

"Evangeline," 1847, first issue, with MS. note by Mr. Chamberlain, fine copy, realized \$65 ("order"). A presentation, large paper copy of "The Song of Hiawatha," 1856, inscribed "G. W. Greene, from Henry W. Longfellow, October 10, 1861," brought \$60 (E. D. North). The very rare "Noël," 1864, the copy sent by Longfellow to Agassiz with the "bottles of wine," and bearing inscription in the poet's autograph, went to Mr. Wallace at the new record price, \$510. An a. l. s. to Greene, eight pages, Dec. 27, 1864, referring to "Noël" and to the present copy, was inserted. Richmond gave \$75 for the "Divine Comedy," 1857, three volumes, inscribed: "To George Washington Greene, with the memories of forty years, the translator, May 1, 1857." Laid in was an a. l. s. to Greene, March 25, 1861, referring to Dante.

Dodd, Mead & Co. paid \$100 for "Excelsior," 1872, issued by the Excelsior Life Insurance Company. Laid in were an a. l. s. Dec. 27, 1854, referring to the writing of the poem, and the first stanza in Longfellow's autograph. "From My Armchair" (1870), the rare leaflet, distributed among the children of Cambridge on the poet's seventy-second birthday, went to "order" at \$150. This was one of Longfellow's copies, and was taken from his study drawer by his daughter in November, 1902. An a. l. s. to Greene, March 16, 1870, referring to the poem, was inserted. Six autograph letters of Longfellow to Sumner, 1851-70, sold for \$41 (Smith); "The Divine Tragedies," 1871, large paper, given by Longfellow to Mrs. C. P. Greene, for \$51 (same buyer), and "Christus," 1872, three volumes, inscribed to G. W. Greene for \$60 ("order").

The first copy of Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," 1865, which was sold publicly—the one presented to Richard Grant White—

was resold yesterday to Walter T. Wallace at \$875, the new record (former record was at \$531, given at the Pyer sale, 1901, by "Frank Maier"). The present copy brought only \$5 at the White sale in 1870. "A Year's Life," 1841, inscribed: "To Alfred Tennyson, from the Author, Boston, U. S.," was secured by Dodd, Mead & Co. at \$375, another record (the one given to Lydia M. Child brought \$245 at Anderson's, last season). Mr. Wallace paid \$330 for Lowell's "Poema," 1844, the excessively rare large and thick paper issue. The former record was \$150, paid for the same copy in 1901 at a sale of Brown University duplicates.

Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," 1848, immaculate copy in illuminated wrappers, and inscribed: "To Charles J. Peterson, with the affectionate regards of J. R. L. Philadelphia, 1848," brought \$140 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). The same copy fetched \$32 at the Arnold sale in 1901. A presentation copy of the first issue of "A Fable for Critics," 1848, with inscription to Thomas W. Higginson, sold for \$150 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). A new record price, \$265, was given by Mr. Wallace for "Mason College Library duplicate," was a Harvard College Library duplicate, with pencilled note: "Gift of H. W. Longfellow of Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1853." "Our fellow of Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1853," corrected by Own, the Putnam issue, corrected by Lowell, with part of the original manuscript inserted, fetched \$75 (Wallace). "Il pescicchio," 1802, first issue, in four signatures, brought \$90 ("order"). A collection of autograph letters relating to the Burns Festival, including one by Lowell, brought \$125 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). The first edition of the second series of the "Biglow Papers," London, 1844, brought \$71 (Wallace); "The President's Policy," 1854, original wrappers, realized \$52.50 (Morris).

Lowell's copy of the "Address on Democracy" (London, 1854), the proof copy, with manuscript additions, sold for \$420 (Wallace). A long series of Irving items including the manuscript note-book containing the material used in preparing the "Knickerbocker History of New York." This manuscript, 14 octavo pages, sold for \$450 script. (George S. Hellman). Frederick W. Morris gave \$501 for Irving's manuscript, diary kept in Spain in 1828 and 1829, containing 148 pages. The "History of New York," 1809, not a fine copy, brought \$85 (G. D. Smith). The Grolier Club's edition of the "History of New York," 1856, brought \$80 (Smith).

The highest price ever paid for an American first edition, \$2900, was given by Walter T. Wallace for Poe's "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," 1820. The Chamberlain copy was presented to a friend by the poet's sister, Rose M. Poe, and bears an inscription to that effect. Mr. Morse, who sold it last night for this remarkable price, handled the same volume in 1901, at the Frederick W. French sale, when it brought \$1500. The record prior to last night was \$1525, given in 1903 for the unique Nelson copy. The latter is now owned by Frank Maier.

A presentation copy of Poe's "Poems" of 1831, inscribed, "Mr. Theo. S. Fay with the Author's Compliments," sold for \$410 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). Another copy, with no association interest, fetched \$315 (Wallace). The second issue of the "Tales of the Grotesque and the Arabesque," 1840, realized \$75 (G. D. Smith). "The Raven and Other Poems," 1845, presented to Lincoln by a friend, fetched \$55 (G. D. Smith). The gem of Mr. Chamberlain's Whitlitter items was ex-Surrogate Arnold's copy of "Moll Pitcher," 1832, in the original blue paper covers, fore and lower edges intact. After the surrogate's death a number of years ago, this copy was sold as "rubbish" by a member of his household. A second-hand book dealer secured it and sold it to Dodd, Mead & Co. for \$200. Last night Dodd, Mead & Co. purchased it again (presumably for Mr. Wakeman) at \$600, the new record price. Another fine copy, original wrappers intact, recently brought \$350 at Libbie's.

An excessively rare item, for which Mr. Wallace gave \$101, was an anti-slavery leaflet ("No p"), containing "The Branded Hand," by Whitlitter, and "Lines on Reading of the Capture of certain Fugitive Slaves near Washington," by Lowell. It was issued in Philadelphia in December, 1845. "Morg Megone," 1838, fine copy, in the original cloth, realized \$90 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). An extremely rare broadside poem, "The Song of the Vermonters, 1779," n. d., with an a. l. s. of Whitlitter to Lucy Larcom in reference to the "Song," went to com in reference to the "Song." The original manuscript of Whitlitter's poem, "Eitz Greene Halleck," with the leaflet, the corrected proof of the poem, and four autograph letters of the poet referring to it, realized \$125 ("order").

The earliest issue of Whitlitter's "Poems" of 1837, fine copy, sold for \$61 (Dodd, Mead & Co.). "At Sundown," 1850, the autographed private issue, for \$60 (Wallace); "Narrative of James Williams, 1858, first issue, for \$41 (Boston Athenaeum); "Poems," 1838, presentation copy, \$40 (G. D. Smith); "Moll Pitcher and the Minister's Girl," 1840, for \$62.50 (Boston Athenaeum). Mr. Chamberlain's library included a Thoreau collection. The "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," 1849, realized \$95 (G. D. Smith). The Boston Public Library secured yesterday many scarce items, including Longfellow's "Ministre de Wakefield," 1821, \$17 (the Arnold copy which brought \$52 in 1901); "Voices of the Night," 1850, \$21; "Ballads and Other Poems," 1842, large paper copy of third edition, fine example, \$17; "The Spanish Student," 1843, \$30; "The Belfry of Bruges and Other Poems," 1846, \$25; "Kavanagh," 1849, presented by Longfellow to Theodore S. Fay, \$21; and "Poems," 1819, \$10.50.

Boston Herald
Feb 20, 1909.

BOOKS ON CITY GOVERNMENT.

Anticipating a demand for books on municipal government, on account of the present discussion of charter revision, the Public Library authorities have reserved in the statistical department, a large collection of charters and ordinances of American cities with books on the referendum and municipal government in general. These books are easily accessible and may be consulted without any formality.

Plim. Feb. 6.
1831.

Samuel
Fuller
John Alden

your friend being friends

William Bradford you?
Myles Standish
The others?

Facsimile of End of Bradford's Letter to Winthrop, Showing Signatures of Bradford, Myles Standish, Thomas Prince, Dr Samuel Fuller and John Alden.

Samuel Fuller and Thomas Prince. The original manuscript letters of Bradford are exceedingly rare and valuable, and there is no telling how much the one in the Boston public library would bring if put up at auction. It was bought, however, for \$90 by the late Judge Chamberlain at the auction sale in New York of the historical documents belonging to Samuel Gardner Drake, who died in 1855. After the letter had been sold to Judge Chamberlain an intending pur-

Massachusetts bay colony without permission and had been harbored at Plymouth. Winthrop's letter is not preserved, but it probably had a flavor of the superiority naturally felt by the administrators of the king's charter over the obscure democracy of Plymouth. Bradford says the custom of Plymouth was to question only those who came to live there permanently, whether servants or freemen, and not those who came for merely a sojourn. "Yet if any abuse should grow hereby," he says, "we shall agree to any good order for the preventing or reducing the

The conclusion of the letter, reads as follows: "Now there are divers gone from hence to dwell and inhabit with you, as Clement Briggs, John Hill, John Ed-ly, Daniel Ray, etc. the which if either they or you desire their dismissals, we shall be ready to give them, hoping you will do the like in like cases—though we have heard something otherwise. Thus with our prayer to the Lord for your prosperity as our own, and our hearty salutations unto all, we rest Your assured loving friends." Winthrop's reply to Bradford's gentle satire is not on record.

in the novel of Sir Conan Doyle—"The White Company" and "Michael Clarke." But their omission is, perhaps, merely an oversight. It is, at any rate, of small importance beside an omission which is not an oversight, but one of deliberate intention.

At the top of page 238 of the Pittsburgh Catalogue occurs the name of Mark Twain, and under his name is the title of his story of "The Prince and the Pauper." Simply this and nothing more. Although Mark Twain wrote two other boy's books, compared with which many of the titles in the Catalogue are rather weak tea, it is only "The Prince and the Pauper" which the children's department at Pittsburgh is willing to risk upon the boys of that city. After they have reached the age when they may take books from the "adult department," they may read "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." But not before. Not, at least, unless as in other cities, where the influence of Pittsburgh is great, the boys resort to various devices to get the books, or their fathers and elder brothers (perverted souls who read these books when young, and became lost to all sense of righteousness) procure Tom and Huckleberry for them.

The determined attempt of a few well-meaning women to keep boys from reading "Tom Sawyer," and especially "Huckleberry Finn," has been mentioned here so often that we feel like apologizing for recurring to it. One cannot say that the thing is not important in itself. It is important. When the most influential children's library in the country fills five pages of its catalogue with the writings of the late G. A. Henty, naming no less than fifty-four of his instructive, respectable, and utterly machine-made novels, and then omits the two truest stories of boy-life ever written, there is something the matter. The thing is important not only as it refers to these two books, but as it illustrates a decided tendency in American librarianship today.

To speak first of the two books which are tabooed in so many children's libraries. It came as a surprise to the writer, in the first library with which he was connected, to find Mark Twain's stories classed with "dime novels" so far as their admission to the children's room was concerned. The children's librarian confessed that she liked the books herself, but excluded them as a sort of loyal act to the school where she had been trained. This school, it appeared, considered the books very, very naughty indeed. "Why? Well, because in one place where a library had 'Tom Sawyer' some boys fell under its dire influence, and founded a 'Tom Sawyer Club.' This was terrible, truly, but what did they do? Well, they broke some windows. Once again, horrible! but windows have been broken and will be broken so long as glass is used in them. Was there nothing else? Yes, the books were considered rather vulgar in places. Using the word vulgar as a feminine euphemism, probably? Yes. Had these ladies who were so offended thought of keeping out Shakespeare and the Bible for its outspokenness? No. Or 'Gulliver's Travels,' with its downright coarseness—a thousand times broader than anything in 'Huckleberry Finn' or 'Tom Sawyer.' No. Why not? Well, the others are classics. And a classic is by a dead man, whom everyone agrees in praising, is it not? Yes. And if Shakespeare's plays were being published for the first time today, do you not suppose these ladies would be so offended by an occasional coarseness that they would be willing to throw the whole thing overboard, and tell people to read Jane Austen? Well, I hardly would say that.

It was not hard, however, to persuade her to put back Tom and Huckleberry, and there they remained (save for an hour or two, when one of her former teachers visited the library), so long as she stayed in control. Her successor was more rigid, however, and she sent Tom and Huck packing. This lady freely expressed the opinion that the books were "horrid," and she said the same of a letter from Mark Twain—which she had never seen. The writer became interested in the subject; interested to find whether this prejudice against two boys' books was the result of independent children's librarians, or whether it was merely using the ready-made opinions which they had acquired at school. The investigation has been going on for two or three years, and the amount of independent thought uncovered has not been great. As a librarian wrote last week in a letter concerning an article on boys' books: "I most heartily agree with you in your idea of men librarians for boys' reading. Mr. Daniels has the same idea in his paper in the January Library Journal. I notice a tendency on the part of our children's librarian to condemn all books except those recommended by the person who probably trained her." And again: "One reason for condemning books was: Miss B— says that all books in series, beyond the third volume, are not worth buying. That seems to me a poor piece of imitation brains."

A young woman just out of a library training school is not fitted to choose boys' books. It is a question whether she ever becomes fitted for it. Certainly, a man even if he lives to be a hundred and has daughters of his own, does not qualify as a judge of girls' books, and one may say that without fear of giving offence. Most of the books best enjoyed by girls have been written by women, and most of the best books for boys by men. Leaving aside the books of the fairy tale age, when the mental characteristics of the sexes have not begun to diverge greatly, there is a wide difference in tastes which is not sufficiently recognized. There are exceptions, of course. Many girls read and enjoy the tales of adventure supposed to be especially for boys. But one seldom hears boys at a library calling for "Faith Galloway's Girlhood," nor "Polly Oliver's Problem." One must credit the children's librarian of today with pronouncing, in theory at least, against "goody-goody"

books and against books with impossible heroes and heroines. Children have been made toward sanity, but greater ones are needed. These might be taken if we could have "men for children's librarians," as a library paper put it in reporting an address on this subject. The idea appears rather comical. Although the Christian Science Church recognizes the male sex in having a man for one of its "readers," the children's room of a library under joint control of a man and woman hardly seems practicable. Men had better make their desperate struggle for existence in library work in other parts of the library. But this much could be done: The men who are in the library as chief librarians or whatever, should have true voice in the selection of boys' books. The man in charge of a library who allows the children's librarian to evict "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" has either lost his interest in boys' reading, or he has become hopelessly feminized. In either case he is in a parlous state.

The greatest underlying error in the selection of books for children is that which insists on some "moral" or "instructive" element in all of them. Why should that be harped upon? The persons who insist on a moral or a dose of education in books for adults have long ago been laughed out of court. True, fine theatre programmes at the productions of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" always used to bear at the top a quotation from James Payn, "A noble moral underlies this remarkable tale." And the bourgeois took comfort thereby that perhaps they were not committing a sin by entering the theatre. Probably some people extract a moral from "Hamlet"—that one should not talk with ghosts; or in fencing, take care to examine the other man's sword-point. Mr. Pecksniff, we believe it was, solaced himself that even in eating his dinner he was obeying a law of the universe. And something a little Pecksniffian animates the man which must never read a book or see a play that has not a good "moral" or an element of instruction. In the matter of children's books there is a curious confusion of ideas. One class of persons see in an argument, like this a condemnation of moral and educational ideas. Another fancies that it seeks to defend the immoral. That there can be boys' books, as there are adults' books, which are neither moral nor immoral, but are just good stories of real boys—such an idea has not reached a great many persons who would really be benefited by it.

Librarians and writers on children's books often get fervid over the dime-novel, and the cheap melodrama, with its gaudy and ridiculous posters. Queerly enough, these are usually the very persons who are loudest in their cries for "moral" literature. Their greatest need is to read about a hundred dime-novels and take an orchestra seat for the season at the Bowdoin Square Theatre—or whatever is the nearest home of the melodrama. They might then discover that the class of literature they have been denouncing is the one which simply reeks with morality. It is that which deals with the detection and defeat of crime, the reward of heroism, the triumph of innocent love, and the utter boltonment of the villain, the adventures, and the divorce. They might learn that ethics and aesthetics had gotten very much mixed in their heads. They might see that the difference between "Treasure Island," which they give freely to boys and "Deadwood Dick's Rangers," which they hurl into the fire, is that one is a tale of blood written by a man of genius, while the other is a tale of blood of precisely the same morality, but written by a cheap scribbler. They could learn that the difference between "Hamlet" and "The Earl's Revenge" is merely that while two men took plots not greatly dissimilar, Shakespeare was a better dramatist than Smith, who wrote "The Earl's Revenge." So long, however, as people have an exaggerated idea of the influence of the dime-novel, boys who have discharged a revolver conveniently near their grandfather's eye will find it convenient to make the dime-novel a scape-goat, and lay their natural cussedness off on Old Sleuth. Would indeed that all dime-novels might cease tomorrow, and messenger boys take to Henry James and Maurice Maeterlinck, but until that happens it will be as well not to lose all sense of proportion and humor.

To take the case of "Huckleberry Finn" versus the fifty-four respectable novels of Mr. Henty. The former is a work of genius, and therefore, in many person's belief, indecent. The latter are the result of a good deal of learning, a tremendous amount of industry, and no trace of genius. But they are safe. The heroes are neatly modelled youths, and the books are just as full of information as they can stick. There is said to be only one event in human history which Mr. Henty did not illuminate with a novel—the flood. He was at work on "With Noah on Ararat" at the time of his death. There would have been a great deal of information in it. But "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry" are very different. They are not model heroes; they had decided failings, and we must not let boys know that such as they ever existed. Besides, as a children's librarian once said, to read them may make boys "want to go camping." And that would be too dreadful to contemplate.

The habit of letting someone at headquarters do one's thinking has not been confined to the matter of choosing or rejecting books. The library at — has a "story-hour," or makes "picture bulletins" or holds exhibitions, or opens its book-shelves without restrictions—therefore we must try it. And a "story-teller" is engaged, or some one is set apart to snip pictures and paste them on cardboard. The "collaboration" and "standardization" of our libraries is pretty well accomplished. They need now more independence of thought, and, like our schools, a tone of greater virility.

The address by Mr. Josiah H. Benton,

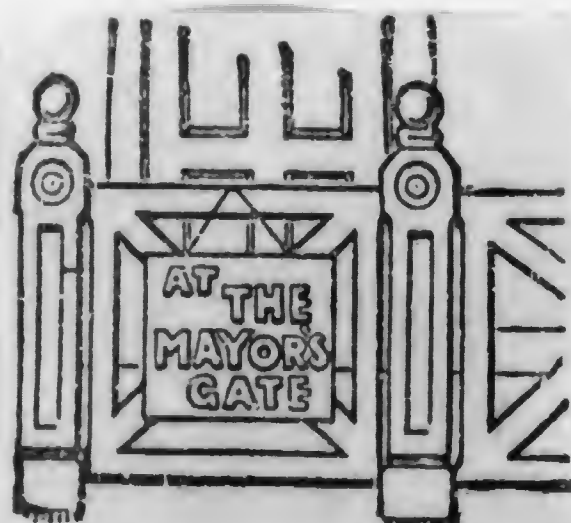
president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, on "The Working of the Boston Public Library," delivered before the Beacon Society on Jan. 2, has been published. It is a complete exposition of the work of the library from every point of view, and is both interesting and valuable. It is so good that we wish Mr. Benton had not put at its beginning that bit of palpable nonsense from Carlyle: "The true university of these days is a collection of books." If that were true we ought to dismiss all the teachers at Harvard, and shut up every building there except the library. We think neither Carlyle nor Mr. Benton would care to do this. Libraries are important and valuable, and they have a useful educational function—in the opinion of many persons they already merit the name of "educational institutions." But they are not "universities," and blazoning that saying on their walls or printing it in their reports neither makes them so, nor renders any other service.

Boston Transcript February 19, 1909

DESCRIBED VISIT TO GREECE

Lacey D. Caskey of the Art Museum
Lectures at Public Library

Lacey D. Caskey, assistant curator of classical antiquities of the Museum of Fine Arts, lectured in the Public Library course last evening upon his recent observations in old Greek cities. He described a visit to Samos, Mytilene, Pegamon, Ephesus, Priene, Miletus and Didyma. The historian Herodotus saw and admired at Samos three great works that testify to the greatness of the island in the days of the tyrant Polycrates. The mole protecting the harbor can still be seen; one column marks the site of the great temple of Hera; but the most interesting of these works is a tunnel 1000 yards long through the rock of the citadel, which supplied the city with water brought from a great spring. The remains at the other places visited belong chiefly to later ages, after the conquests of Alexander had made the Greeks again predominant in Asia Minor. At Pegamon the remains of time of the Attalid kings and of the Roman imperial age are second only to those of Rome in impressiveness. At Ephesus the Austrian archaeologists have uncovered the theatre, the library, the Roman marketplace, and a long street leading from the theatre to the harbor. At Priene one can study the ground plan of a complete Greek city of the time of Alexander. Miletus and the great temple of Apollo at Didyma are now being excavated by the German Government. The latter, an Ionic temple begun in the third century B. C. and never quite finished, though the work lasted until the reign of Caligula, is interesting because of its elaborate decoration and its great size, the facade being eighty-five feet high.



Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the public library trustees, yesterday presented to the mayor's office a large photograph of Abraham Lincoln, one of a number that Chairman Benton has given to the public schools. By order of the mayor the picture will be on exhibition in the lower corridor of city hall on the auditor's side for the remainder of the week.

Boston Transcript Feb. 20, 1909.

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- ANDERSON, J. P. The antiseptic and germicidal properties of solution of formaldehyde and their action upon toxins. *5787.30.59
- BADISCHE Anilin- & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine. (An account of its works, products and methods.) 8012.266
- BARNETT, S. A., and H. O. BARNETT. Towards social reform. 5567.160
- BERQUIN, A. Berquin's children's friend. A collection of short plays. 1840. *670.09
- BIGELOW, H. B. Studies on the nuclear cycle of *Gonionemus murbaehii* A. G. Meyer. *5885.4.48, No. 4
- BINGHAM, C. The American preceptor: being a new selection of lessons for reading and speaking. 2d edition. 1705. *5304.159
- BLACKMAN, M. W. The spermatogenesis of *Scelopendra heros*. *5885.4.48, No. 1
- BLUE BOOK of Roxbury and West Roxbury, Mass. 1909. B.H. 104.302.11
- BRAND, C. J. Peruvian alfalfa: a new long-season variety for the Southwest. *5853.128.118
- BRIGGS, C. A. The incarnation of the Lord. Sermons. 1902. 3473.128
- BRITISH Fire Prevention Committee. Fire tests with fire extinguishers. Asbestos cloths, sand and steam as applied to burning petrol, etc. 4019.314
- Fire tests with fire extinguishers. Buckets of water, hand pumps, etc. 4019.300
- Fire tests with fire extinguishers. A 125-gallon high pressure tank fire extinguisher. 4019.312
- CANADA. Geological Survey. (Maps to illustrate report by E. R. Fairbairn on the "Gold fields of Nova Scotia.") 1895-1908. 27 sheets. *Map 170.1
- CARPENTER, F. W. The development of the oculomotor nerve in the chick. *5885.4.48, No. 2
- CHITTENDEN, L. E. Lincoln and the sleeping sentinel. 4949.326
- CHRISTOPHERS, S. R., and C. A. BENTLEY. Black-water fever. *3701.25.25
- COTTON, J. S. The improvement of mountain meadows. *5853.128.127
- CRAM, R. Excalibur. An Arthurian drama. 4361.148
- CUSHMAN, A. S. The use of feldspathic rocks as fertilizers. *5853.128.104
- DE BENNEVILLE, J. S. More Japonico. A critique of the effect of an idea—community—ism—on the life and history of a people. 3015.233
- DENNIS, A. W. The Merchants National Bank of Salem, Massachusetts. An historical sketch. *5832.174.48
- DOWNES, C. A. History of Lebanon. N. H. 1761-1887. *4493.223
- EXERCITUM super Pater Noster. Nach der besten Ausgabe der Bibliothek nationale zu Paris in 8. Lichtdrucktafel. Herausgegeben von P. Kristeller. *Cab. 21.30.9
- POSTER, R. F. Complete Hoyle. An encyclopedia of games. New enlarged edition. 4008.198
- FRITSCH, A. Problematika Slurica. *585.50.50, Suppl.
- GARNER, W. W. A new method for the determination of nicotine in tobacco. *5853.128.102, Part 7
- The relation of the composition of the leaf to the burning qualities of tobacco. *5853.128.103
- GRIFFITHS, D. The reseeded of depleted range and native pastures. *5853.128.117
- GRIFFITHS, D., and R. F. Hare. The tuna as food for man. *5853.128.116
- GROTH, P. Chemische Kristallographie. Teil I. 5070.34
- HARNACK, C. G. A. New Testament studies. I. Luke the physician, the author of the third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. (Crown theological library.) 3426.106
- HAY, O. P. The fossil turtles of North America. 113 plates. (Carnegie Institution of Washington.) *7910.175
- HENDERSON, C. R. Industrial insurance in the United States. 8008.37.68
- HODGES, G. The apprenticeship of Washington and other sketches of significant colonial personages. 2549.200
- HONDURAS. Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Limites entre Honduras y Nicaragua. Réplica al alegato de Nicaragua presentada a el rey de España en calidad de arbitro por los representantes de la Republica de Honduras. Madrid, 1905. 4313.200
- HYGINUS, C. J. Liber de munitionibus castrorum. Herausgegeben von A. v. Domaszewski. 2343.7
- IVES, E. G. Out-door music. Songs of birds, trees, flowers, the road, love, religion. *P. 55.440
- JACKSON, F. H. The shores of the Adriatic: the Austrian side, the Illyrian, Istria, and Dalmatia. 4605.109
- JOHNSON, L. La science des médailles antiques et modernes. Nouvelle édition. M.DCC.XV. 2 v. Plates. *2236.79
- JONES, Sir W. Letters. 1821. *2540.175
- KRAVINEY, T. H. Dry-land olive culture in northern Africa. *5853.128.123
- LAHBE, H. C. compiler. Musical history chart. *4044.108
- LARGILLIER, C. E. The death of Lincoln. The story of Booth's plot, his deed and the penalty. 4349.331
- LEGRAIN, G. Répertoire général des noms et onomastique du Musée du Caire. Tome I. 2050.153
- LEIBNIZ, L. Claude-Achille Debussy. (Living masters of music.) 4040.253

- MARTIN, G. C. Geology and mineral resources of the Controller Bay Region, Alaska. *5782.55.335
- MASSACHUSETTS. Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners. Atlas of the boundaries of Worcester, Auburn, Blackstone, Charlton, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Hopkinton, Leicester, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Spencer, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westboro, Worcester County; Hopkinton, Middlesex County. Map 138.2
- MERKER, P. Simon Lemnius. Ein Humanistenleben. *2002.50.104
- MAROWITZ, Y. The banking and currency problem in the United States. 5852.175.24
- MUELLER, C. F. W. Syntax des Nominativs und Akkusativs im Lateinischen. 2633.73
- NOLAN, J. San Diego. A comprehensive plan for its improvement. *5853.128.111, Part 5
- OAKLEY, R. A. The culture and uses of bromeliads. *5853.128.111, Part 5
- OBER, F. A. Sir Walter Raleigh. (Heroes of American history.) 2310.100
- OLIVER, G. W. The mulberry and other silk-worm food plants. *5853.128.110
- PELUSO, F. La pittura di paesaggio in Italia nel secolo passato. 1870. *4074.461
- PETERS, M. C. Abraham Lincoln's religion. 4349.329
- PLAYGROUND Association of America. The playground. (Monthly.) No. 22, January, 1909. *5566.137
- POE, E. A. The raven, and other poems. 1845. (Wiley and Putnam's Library of American books.) *A. 7023.12
- POWELL, G. H. The decay of oranges while in transit from California. *5853.128.121
- FREESTON, W. G. compiler. (A collection of plates and plans of buildings, interiors, and furniture.) 1875-1895. *4104.202
- QUINN, C. E. Forage crops for hogs in Kansas and Oklahoma. *5853.128.111, Part 4
- REMINISCENCES of Samuel Heber, D.D. Fourteen years and five months. 1856. 4448a.323
- RICHARD WAGNER Jahrbuch. Herausgegeben von L. Frankenstein. 1908. *4042.152.3
- ROMAN, M. A. Diccionario de chilanismos y de otras voces y locuciones viciadas. Tomo I. A-C. *5002.35
- ROSENBAUM, M. J., and J. P. ANDERSON. The influence of anti-toxin upon post-diphtheria paralysis. *5873.30.18
- SAINT-LEGER, A. de, and others. Louis XIV. Le du règne. *2615.128.15, Part 1
- SCANLAN, Rev. M. J. A brief history of the archdiocese of Boston. 3464.173
- SCHRAUPFER, R. H. Lincoln's birthday. (Our American holidays.) 4349.327
- SCHMIDT'S Jahrbuch der in- und ausländischen gesammten Medicin. Jahrgang. *7720.50
- SCHRECK, H. von. Sap-rot and other diseases of the red gum. *5853.128.114
- SCOFIELD, C. S. Dry farming in the Great Basin. *5853.128.103
- SERBERG, H. The fundamental truths of the Christian religion. (Crown theological library.) 3490.180
- SEMSCH, O. F. A history of the Singer Building construction. 4009.135
- SILVA LEZATEA, L. El conquistador Francisco de Asutire. (With genealogy of the Acquire family.) 4313.200
- SIMMONS, L. Verses. Flights of fancy. *P. 55.524
- SMITH, G. The eyes of certain pulmonate gastropods, with special reference to the neurothèque in *Limax maximus*. *5885.4.48, No. 3
- SMITH, W. S. Outlines of the women's franchise movement in New Zealand. *P. 53.853
- STIER, A. Jena. (Die Universität) 2836.34.2
- STILES, C. W. The occurrence of a proliferating cestode larva in man in Florida. *5787.30.40, Part 1, 2
- STILES, C. W., and J. GOLDBERGER. Observations on two new parasitic trematode worms. A reexamination of the original specimens of *Tenia saginata* abietina. *5787.30.40, Part 2, 4
- SCOTT, W. M., and J. B. RORER. Apple leaf-spot caused by *Sphaeria malorum*. *5853.128.121, Part 6
- STILES, C. W., and A. HASSALL. Index-catalogue of medical and veterinary zoology. Subjects: Trematode and trematode diseases. *5787.30.37
- TOWNSEND, C. O. Curly-top, a disease of the sugar beet. *5853.128.122
- UNITED STATES. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Milk and its relation to the public health. *5787.30.41
- WILSON, A. Acteon's defence, and other poems. *P. 53.973
- WRIGHT, W. F. The history of the cowpea and its introduction into America. *5853.128.102, Part 6
- Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection
- MACDONWELL, E. A. Sonata, 3d., for piano-forte. 1860.
- MALLING, O. V. Trio for pianoforte, violin and violoncello. (186-7.)
- NICHOLSON, S. H. Ivory. Choral ballad. Vocal score.
- PIERNE, H. C. G. Les enfants à Bethléem. Mystère en deux parties. Partition piano et chant.
- Books in the Children's Room
- EARL, J. P. On the school team. Z.F. 16.1
- MOORES, C. W. The life of Abraham Lincoln for boys and girls. Z.305.31.6
- Books in the Branch Libraries
- BENSON, R. H. The conventionalists. 318.8
- BUCKLEY, E. F. Children of the dawn. Old tales of Greece. illus. Y. 1233
- TRIBUNE ALMANAC and Political Register. 1909.

Boston Herald
Feb. 26/19

SKYSCRAPER HERE TO STAY.

Lecturer Says Ideal of Long Shady Avenues in Suburbs is Fanciful.

"In the development of the latest skyscraper lies the germ of a national architecture," said Walter H. Kilham in his lecture on "The Future of the City," at the Boston Public Library last evening.

Mr. Kilham believed the vision of shady suburban streets, reaching for miles out into the country, which many people entertained as the solution of the big city problem was fanciful. In commercial life most people found it essential to live near the center. This meant that the skyscraper would continue to evolve and municipalities have to regulate their construction so that the sunless caverns which have become common in our commercial centers may not be reduplicated. Foreign cities had specific laws governing the erection of high buildings.

"As for New York," said Mr. Kilham, "until recently it remained wide open and with no limit except that of financial resources. Turning now to conservative Boston, we find that the ordinary width of the street, not exceeding 125 feet in any case, with such corners and projections as the board of aldermen in their moments of complaisance may allow.

"The object of the constructors of big buildings in the 21st century will be to have them above the ground and so planned that the occupants will have as much air and sunlight as possible. To accomplish this they will either be terraced back or will rise in isolated towers open to the air on all sides."

Boston Transcript
Sat Feb 27, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- ADAMS, O. F. Sleut paribus, and other verse. 4399.333; *A.46
- ADVENTURES, The, of baby the bold, with fifty monkey, being a very funny and amusing book for all good little children. 1255. *H.906.207
- ALABAMA Education Committee. Local taxation for schools in Alabama. 635.703
- ALMANACK, An off celestial motions for the Year of the Christian 2594. 1676, 79. By J. Foster. 4399.128
- AMERICAN Civic Association. The preservation of Niagara Falls. Memorandum submitted to the hearing November 24, 1908, of the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War. 471.189
- AYRE & SONS. Souvenir of Newfoundland. 4496.280
- BAKER, T. A dictionary of musical terms. 4492.139
- BATCHELDER, F. R. Roses for Mabel. Lyrics and musings. 1881. *A.652
- BEATTY, P. Three women of the people, and other poems. 1881. *A.652
- BOND, R. W. The immortals and other poems. 1880. *A.983
- BOUTWELL, G. S. Commemorative exercises in connection with the erection of a memorial tablet to John, in Groton Cemetery. Poem by W. R. Thayer. Address by W. Warren. 447.303
- BURGER, C., editor. Buchhändleranzeigen des 15. Jahrhunderts in getreuer Nachbildung herausgegeben. *Cab.21.28.1
- CADILLAC Printing Company, Detroit. Latest views of Detroit the beautiful. 4379.199
- CHILDREN. A collection of photographs of children of all nations. 1900. *Cab.50.40.2
- COCK ROBIN. A pretty painted toy for girls and boys. (182-7) *H.906.229
- CONNOR, R. D. W. The beginning of English America. Sir Walter Raleigh's settlement on Roanoke Island. (North Carolina Historical Commission.) 4379.139
- DAIKIES Comic All-mag. Dec. 1894. Cal. 4379.139
- DORAT, C. J. Selma et Selima, poème, suivi du récit d'un musulman. 1790. *A.408.3
- DOWNSON, E. Cygnar: a little book of verse. 1880. *A.284
- DRESDEN, Germany. Rath. Verwaltungsbuch. 1901. 4379.139
- DU BELLEVY, Martin and Guillaume, Seigneurs de Laney. Mémoires, publiés pour la Société de l'histoire de France par V. L. Bourilly et E. Vinay. Tome I. 4379.139
- DURLEY, C., and E. A. KELLOR. Athletic games in the education of women. 4399.304
- ELBERFELD, Germany. Statistisches Amt. Jahrbuch für 1908 und 1909. Teil I. Bevölkerungs- und Wirtschaftsstatistik. 4399.304
- FAY, E. W. Studies of Samkrit words, Latin word studies. Greek and Latin Synonymes (University of Texas. Bulletin.) 4499.274.3
- FERNANDES BRAGA, J. T. Games. 3699.156
- Garret e os dramas românticos. 3699.156
- FINLAND. Tilastollinen pläntist. Emigrant-taloustilasto. I. 2. 1905. 4379.139
- FIRENZUOLA, A. On the beauty of women. Dialogue. 1776.75; *P.4.302
- FOLKE TRISTAN, La. Les deux poèmes de la Poésie Tristan. Publié par J. Beller. (Société des auteurs textes français.) 4379.139
- FREDERICK II., the Great. Briefwechsel mit Voltaire. Herausgegeben von R. Koser und H. Droysen. Teil II. 2163.12
- FRIEDRICH CARL VON ROTHSCHILD. Die öffentliche Bibliothek, Frankfurt on the Main. Turner durch die. 2163.12
- THEK. Von Ch. W. Berghoeffer, Direktor. 2163.12
- FRIENDS' Discourse, A. delivered at an yearly meeting of the Quakers, in Boston, 1728. *H.906.204
- FRITSCH, V. Ritter von. Ein Königsraum. Bilder von F. Lecke. 1900. *Cab.50.257.5
- GAYOT DE PITAVALL, F. compiler. Recueil de sentences et de décisions, avec des remarques et des éclaircissements. Aus dem Französischen überetzt. 1747-67. 9 v. 4379.139
- GENLIS, Comtes de. The theatre of education. (Dialogues and comedies for the young.) 1753. 3 v. *P.4.31.4
- GEORGE, N. J. T. The New-Hampshire miniature register, and national calendar for 1834. *H.906.150
- GIOLLI, Paolo. La canora italiana. 1902.123
- GOLDSMITH, O. Poems and plays. Edited by Austin Dobson. 1880. 4399.294
- GREAT BRITAIN. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Report, 1st, by the President as a Commissioner of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues. 1906. *H.906.215
- GROUCHY, E. H. Nicolas de, and C. E. Nicolas Grouchy (Rothschilds) et son fils Timothée de Grouchy. 1878. 2048.79
- HAKKE, T. G. Madeline, with other poems and riddles. 1871. *A.3731
- HALL, M. Report of the celebration of the centennial of the incorporation of Marlborough (Conn. 1736-1936). August 23 and 25th, 1903. 4499.225
- HAMILTON, E. Golden mediocrity. A novel. 1880. *P.4.373
- HINCKSON, K. T. A little book of XXIV carols. *P.85.414
- HINTON, M. B. Other notes. (Poems.) 1901. *P.85.415
- HISTORY, The, of Jack Horner and his Christmas pie. (182-7) *H.906.214
- HISTORY, The, of the house that Jack built. (182-7) *H.906.215
- HORTON, G. Aphrodisia, a legend of Argolis, and other poems. 1897. *A.4270
- HOYT, A. S. The preacher, his person, message and method. 1871. 3438.153
- INDUSTRIES. (A collection of photographs illustrating the industries of all nations. 1900-7) 8 v. *Cab.50.40.1
- ITALY. Direzione generale della statistica. Censimento della popolazione del regno d'Italia al 31 dicembre 1881. Vol. I (parte I). 4399.231
- JAMESTOWN Tercentennial Exposition, 1907. The Dominion Republic. 4398.231
- JAPAN. Bureau de la statistique générale. Etat de la population de l'empire du Japon au 31 décembre 1905. (In Japanese and French.) 4399.231
- JUVENILE national calendar. The, or a familiar description of the United States Government. (182-7) *H.906.218
- KNOX, P. C. The future of commerce. Address (on the development of the inland waterways of the United States.) 4398.9734
- KLANE, B. R., editor. The Lincoln tribute book. Appreciations, with a Lincoln centenary medal, by Rolin. 4349.325
- LEGGE, A. E. J. The pilgrim's journey. (Poem.) *A.6138

- LELAND, O. H. Ancestry and descendants of Jonathan and Sally (Martin) Leland, also ancestry and descendants of Caleb and Lakin (Willard) Leland. 4399.329
- LIEZMANN, H. Das Leben des heiligen Symeon Stylites. 2504.50.8er.3.Vol.2.Part.4 February 12th, 1908. 4346.267
- LINCOLN FELLOWSHIP. Proceedings at the first annual meeting and dinner. New York. February 12th, 1908. 4346.267
- LITTLE JANE. (182-7) *H.906.212
- MCKENZIE, F. A. The Indian in relation to the white population of the United States. 4463.220
- MACKENZIE, W. L., and A. Foster. Report on a collection of statistics as to the physical condition of children attending the public schools of Glasgow. 4399.424.11
- MAP of the world. (1871.) *H.906.212
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The Watchman
Feb 1909

The Boston Public Library

It is probably not generally known that all the privileges of the Boston Public Library are open to all citizens of the state. Part of the ground on which the present building stands belonged to the State of Massachusetts, and it was granted to the Library on condition that the use of the library should be free to citizens of the state. Visitors to Boston are of course welcomed to the free use of the Library; but persons in other parts of the state can obtain books from the Boston library through their local libraries. If a resident of a town or city outside of Boston wishes a book not in the local library the librarian will send to the Boston library for it, if requested, and the Boston library then loans the book to the local library which becomes responsible for its return. The Boston Public Library is among the largest in the world, having 993,000 books, and stands first in the working for the use of the public. The Central Library Building on Copley square, cost \$2,743,284.56, and has a floor space in daily use of nearly four acres, and the branches have two acres more, making about six acres of floor space used in the regular work of the library. The shelves required for the books would extend twenty miles if placed in a straight line. The staff of the library includes 219 persons for the week-day service, and 171 more for Sunday, and the circulation of books is nearly 1,500,000 a year. To obtain a book from the library requires the services of six persons, and when a book is returned it takes four people to get it back into its place on the shelf. Six people are constantly employed to see that all the books of the library are either in their proper place or accounted for, and it takes them a year to go through the whole list of books. The library has two automobiles in constant service in carrying books to and from the 28 branches, and uses local expresses besides. It also supplies engine-houses, schools and institutions of various kinds with books suited to their needs. Carlyle said "The true university of these days is a collection of books," and every citizen of Massachusetts has reason to be profoundly grateful that so great and so free opportunities are open for acquiring knowledge as are furnished by the Boston Public Library and numerous free public libraries throughout the state.

LIBRARIES GET LINCOLN PICTURES

President Benton of the Trustees Gives Each of the Twenty-Eight Branches a Large Photograph of the Martyr President

President J. H. Benton of the trustees of the Public Library has given a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln to each of the twenty-eight branches and reading rooms of the library. The gift was announced at the meeting of the trustees yesterday afternoon. The portrait is an enlargement of a rare photograph by Gardner of Lincoln, in a sitting position, framed in dark oak 32x38 inches, with a brass label with the inscription: "Given by Josiah H. Benton, Feb. 12, 1909."

The photograph was taken by Gardner of Washington the Sunday before the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg. Noah Brooks in his "Washington in Lincoln's time," gives the following interesting account of the occasion:

"One November day—it chanced to be the Sunday before the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg—I had an appointment to go with the President to Gardner, the photographer, on Seventh street, to fulfill a long-standing engagement. Mr. Lincoln carefully explained that he could not go on any other day without interfering with the public business and the photographer's business, to say nothing of his liability to be hindered by curiosity-seekers and other seekers on the way thither. Just as we were going down the stairs of the White House, the President suddenly remembered that he needed a paper, and after hurrying back to his office, soon rejoined me with a long envelope in his hand. When we were fairly started, he said that in the envelope was an advance copy of Edward Everett's address to be delivered at the Gettysburg dedication on the following Tuesday. Drawing it out, I saw that it was a one-page supplement to a Boston paper, and that Mr. Everett's address nearly covered both sides of the sheet. . . . In the picture which the President gave me, the envelope containing Mr. Everett's oration is seen on the table by the side of the sitter."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1909.

PRAISE FOR LIBRARIAN

And for the State
Library as Well.

It Came from Those Opposed
to Bill for "Investigation."

They See Little in the
"Reference" Idea.

State Librarian Thibault and the library over which he presides at the state house were both warmly praised before the legislative committee on libraries today when the hearing was resumed on Representative White's bill for a commission to investigate existing conditions in the library and the advisability of having a legislative reference department.

The idea of an "investigation" was strongly opposed by such men as Col. Josiah H. Benton of the Boston public library trustees, Ex-Gov John L. Bates, Librarian C. K. Bolton of the Athenaeum and Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner of Boston, who is a member of the state library commission. They believed that the Massachusetts state library was an institution to be proud of, and that State Librarian Thibault was responsible for it.

Commissioner O'Meara particularly resented the "investigation" idea and reference suggestion. The idea of a "manila envelope" full of newspaper and magazine clippings for the use of legislators on topics of the day did not appeal to him. He did not know as it was particularly worth while to know what the other states were doing in every legislative line. It made no difference to Massachusetts, for example, what the other states were doing in relation to the Sunday laws, he said, but on the question, for example, of small loans.

"We have our own high standards and the only question is what we in Massachusetts want to do, and we have heard, commissions and experts enough to advise us along particular lines," he observed.

At the opening of the hearing, a stack of letters almost a foot high was presented as evidence by Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, in support of his bill. These letters commended the benefits that can be derived from such a department, and came from librarians, legislators, governors, societies and colleges from all parts of the country. Mr. White told the committee that he expected within a few days more letters of the same character from England, China and elsewhere. This brought out a question from Commissioner O'Meara as to whether any information was expected from Maine.

Mr. White contended that the state library of Massachusetts was 20 years behind the times, and that this bill was introduced with the idea of modernizing conditions in that department.

March G. Bennett of Boston told the committee that he appeared at the request of the executive committee of the Boston Merchants' association, which has given the matter careful consideration. It is the desire of that committee, he said, that the matter be investigated, especially with a view to determining the advisability of establishing a legislative reference library.

Mr. Bennett said that not 10 percent of the members of the legislature avail themselves of the advantages of the state library. The material is there, but the members are not aware of it, he said, and it should be called to their attention before and during the session. With the establishment of a reference department, he thought, material could be so arranged as to be in a convenient and ready form to the members of the legislature, but also to the heads of departments, who could avail themselves of valuable information at a moment's notice, and there is no reason why such a business-like arrangement would not be beneficial to everyone concerned.

Mr. Bennett called attention to the fact that your state library is one which is already on the statute books, and this could be avoided with the establishment of a reference department. Mr. George L. Barnes of the Boston merchants association believed that this bill was a step in the right direction toward avoiding unnecessary legislation.

Rev. C. D. Towne of Oxford, a librarian of 55 years' experience, was of the opinion that a state library was of little value without some sort of index.

Ex-Gov John L. Bates spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that his experience has been that up to the present time that he has applied for reference on any matter to the state librarian, which he has been unable to secure in practically a moment's notice. At times, he said, the information received was very valuable. The state library of Massachusetts is the most perfect in the United States, he declared, comprises the statutory law of every state in the union, and is of inestimable value to all seeking references.

Commissioner O'Meara said in opening that the trustees are free from any charge of neglect of duty. As to the librarian, he said, he knows he has been thorough. The library is the best in the country, and its present condition is due to the energetic efforts on the part of the state librarian. It is the aspect of suspicion that he protested so vigorously, which gives the impression to the general public of some misconduct in office.

His initial objection was to the investigation.

And for the State Library as Well.

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to Bill for "Investigation."

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Commissioner O'Meara particularly resented the "investigation" idea and found little practical in the legislative reference suggestion. The idea of a "manila envelope" full of newspaper and magazine clippings for the use of legislators on topics of the day did not appeal to him. He did not know as it was particularly worth while to know what the other states were doing in every legislative line. It made no difference to Massachusetts, for example, what the other states were doing in relation to the Sunday laws, he said, nor on the question, for example, of small loans.

"We have our own high standards and the only question is what we in Massachusetts want to do, and we have heard commissions and experts enough to advise us along particular lines," he observed.

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Mr. Bennett did not to percent of the members of the legislature avail themselves of the advantages of the state library. The material is there, but the members are not aware of it, he said, and it should be called to their attention before and during the session. With the establishment of a reference department, he thought, material could be so arranged as to be in a concise and ready form. It would be of advantage not only to the members of the legislature, but also to the heads of departments, who could avail themselves of valuable information at a moment's notice, and there is no reason why such a business-like arrangement would not be beneficial to everyone concerned.

Mr. Bennett called attention to the fact that year after year legislation is enacted which is already on the statute books, and this could be avoided with the establishment of a reference department. Mr. George L. Barnes of the Boston merchants association believed that this bill was a step in the right direction toward avoiding unnecessary legislation.

Rev. C. D. Towne of Oxford, a librarian of 15 years' experience, was of the opinion that a state library was of little value without some sort of index.

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His initial objection was to the increased expense. Little consideration should be given to the letters submitted by Mr. White, said Mr. O'Meara, for one seldom likes to give a black eye to one of his own commissions or institutions. It is merely the following out of the ordinary rules of polite society. The expense involved is endless. Absolutely no limit on money that can be spent for this reference department, which he considered wasteful and unnecessary.

Charles K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, E. C. Hovey, Gen. Alfred S. Roe, Col. J. H. Benton Jr. and Trustees Slocum of the library commission all spoke in opposition to the bill, contending that it was unnecessary and a needless waste of money.

58
Friday, March 5, 1909.

**BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER
CALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY
EMPLOYEES UNDERPAID**

**Chairman Benton of Trustees Declares
Operation of Library Is Expensive
Under Terms of Its Site.**

That the Boston Public Library employees were decidedly underpaid was the declaration of Chairman Benton of the library trustees, before the Vermont Association of Boston, at the Hotel Westminister. "Outside the heads of departments," he said, "there are 267 employees in the library and their average compensation is \$385 per year, which I consider to be entirely too low."

He said that the operation of the Boston Public Library was very expensive because, by the terms of the grant of land on which the library stands, it is compelled to serve all residents of Massachusetts, and a large number of people not residents of Boston avail themselves of this privilege. Furthermore, the libraries in the other cities and towns of the state, owing to this fact, rely on the Boston library to supply to the residents of their towns the more rare and costly books.

Before social session an executive meeting was held and four new members were elected. About 40 members and friends were present and Pres. R. Clark of the association presided.

59
Fri. Mar. 5, 09.

**The Boston Post
ART MUSEUM PLANS**

Plans of the new Museum of Fine Arts will be shown in connection with the lecture by H. W. Poor at the Public Library on March 11. The subject will be "Some Treasures of the Museum of Fine Arts."

Boston Herald
March 5, 1909

**SAYS LIBRARIES
SAFEGUARD CITIES**

**Chairman Benton, in Talk on
Boston Institution, Describes
Educational Value as Lessening
Need of Police.**

**GIVES FACTS AND FIGURES
OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED**

About 150,000 books in the Boston Public Library are not worth over 10 cents apiece commercially, according to an estimate quoted by Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees for the library, last night, in an address before the Vermont Association of Boston. Mr. Benton addressed the association at a smoke talk, following an executive meeting, in their rooms at the Hotel Westminister, on the subject, "The Working of the Public Library in Boston." About 100 were present.

"The less expensive books wear out rapidly with use or because of the issue of new books, whereas the more expensive books increase in value with the lapse of time," said Mr. Benton, in explanation.

"As personal property the library is primarily a collection of nearly 1,000,000 volumes of books, of which 746,514 are in the central library and 216,576 are in the various branches and reading rooms. There are also in the central library about 35,000 separate manuscripts and about 150 volumes of manuscript books, over 200 atlases, about 10,000 maps, and nearly 20,000 photographs, prints, engravings and other pictures.

"The principal branches are considerable libraries in themselves, the nine largest branches having an average of over 20,000 volumes each. Each branch has also its own collection of photographs and pictures, varying in number from 1000 to 2000, in all about 13,000.

Twenty Miles of Shelves.

"The catalogues of this collection comprise 2,426,490 separate cards, and the cases containing them would extend about five-sixths of a mile. The shelves required for the books in the central library would extend a distance of about 20 miles.

"From 25,000 to 40,000 volumes are added to the library collection each year. Last year the total amount expended for books, periodicals and newspapers was 11 per cent. of the entire expenses of the library for all purposes. The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.98 per volume.

"The property and plant of the library system is of value only as it is worked. The books, manuscripts and other material are useless except when they are being read and examined, and the Public Library plant, like every other, should be worked, if it is worth working at all, to the limit of its capacity. The problem of working the Public Library, therefore, is the problem of bringing its books and other material into the most general and extensive public use within the limit of the amount of money which the tax payers are willing to pay for that use. In the first place, it is obvious that it cannot be worked at all without suitable catalogues, and the making of suitable catalogues for such a system is a most complex, delicate and difficult task. There is no room for mistakes in the catalogue department, because if a book is improperly catalogued or improperly numbered it may as well be lost, for nobody can find it to use it. The work of cataloguing requires the services of six competent persons working throughout the year in the central library alone.

Papers and Periodicals.

"One paper, at least, from every civilized nation, when obtainable, and at least two papers from every state in the Union, are taken. Fourteen papers are taken from Canada and 60 in Massachusetts. One thousand four hundred and seventy-seven different periodicals are regularly filed and used in the periodical room at the central library, 110 in the statistical, music and fine arts department, making, with the 89 taken at the branches, 1676 in all.

"Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, Italians, Spaniards, Poles, Greeks and Scandinavians are among the constant readers who regularly come to the periodical rooms as the current numbers of these periodicals are received and the workmen of the various trades come regularly to read their trade journals, which are not always accessible to them elsewhere.

"The periodical room is generally filled with readers, and the bound files of periodicals are also extensively used, the largest use being by students from colleges and other schools in the vicinity. Four hundred and seventy-nine volumes were recently consulted in one day by students from a single college.

"The most interesting and one of the most useful departments in the library is required primarily because children are unable to use a catalogue understandingly.

"Exhibitions of rare books, engravings and other treasures of the library are now systematized and programs of them are published at the beginning of the winter season in connection with the program of lectures. From 20 to 25 lectures are given in the Lecture Hall of the library every year, admission to which is free to all, and for which no compensation is paid to the persons who lecture.

"Substantially all money which the trustees can use for the maintenance and working of the library system comes from the annual appropriation by the city council. Boston expends annually for the public library purposes about \$1,000,000, or about 10 cents of all its population.

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Twenty Miles of Shelves.

"The catalogues of this collection comprise 3,435,490 separate cards, and the cases containing them would extend about five-sixths of a mile. The shelves required for the books in the central library would extend a distance of about 20 miles.

"From 35,000 to 40,000 volumes are added to the library collection each year. Last year the total amount expended for books, periodicals and newspapers was 11 per cent. of the entire expenses of the library for all purposes. The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.98 per volume.

"The property and plant of the library system is of value only as it is worked. The books, manuscripts and other material are useless except when they are being read and examined, and the Public Library plant, like every other, should be worked, if it is worth working at all, to the limit of its capacity.

The problem of working the Public Library, therefore, is the problem of bringing its books and other material into the most general and extensive public use within the limit of the amount of money which the tax payers are willing to pay for that use. In the first place, it is obvious that it cannot be worked at all without suitable catalogues, and the making of suitable catalogues for such a system is a most complex, delicate and difficult task. There is no room for mistakes in the catalogue department, because if a book is improperly catalogued or improperly numbered it may as well be lost, for nobody can find it to use it. The work of cataloguing requires the services of six competent persons working throughout the year in the central library alone.

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"Substantially all money which the trustees can use for the maintenance and working of the library system comes from the annual appropriation by the city council. Boston expends annually for the public library purposes about 60 cents per capita of all its population, while the other 22 cities in the state expend only 2 1/4 cents per capita for their entire combined population.

Wise Investment.

"Cities and states are not made great by economy, but rather by judicious and even lavish expenditure for proper public purposes. No money spent for the education of the people, whose intelligence is the only basis of good government, is ever wasted. Security of property depends upon education or upon force, and I believe that free public libraries, worked for the education of the people, are better safeguards of the rights of person and property than policemen and battalions."

LIBRARIES BETTER THAN POLICEMEN

J. H. Benton Says They
Are Surer Safeguards
of People.

"Cities and states are not made great by economy," said Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the board of library trustees, before the Vermont Association of Boston in their rooms at the Hotel Westminster last night, but rather by judicious and even lavish expenditure for proper public purposes. No money spent for the education of the people whose intelligence is the only basis of good government, is ever wasted. Security of property depends upon education or upon force, and I believe that free public libraries, conducted for the education of the people, are better safeguards of the rights of person and property than policemen and battalions.

"Substantially all money which the trustees can use for the maintenance and working of the library system comes from the annual appropriation by the city council. Boston expends annually for the public library purposes about 36 cents per capita of all its population, while the other 32 cities in the state expend only 2 1/2 cents per capita for their entire combined population.

Purpose of Library.

"The property and plant of the library system is of value only as it is worked. The books, manuscripts and other material are useless except when they are being read and examined, and the Public Library plant, like every other, should be worked, if it is worth working at all, to the limit of its capacity. The problem of working the Public Library, therefore, is the problem of bringing its books and other material into the most general and extensive public use within the limit of the amount of money which the tax payers are willing to pay for that use.

"As personal property the library is primarily a collection of nearly 1,000,000 volumes of books, of which 746,514 are in the central library and 253,526 are in the various branches and reading rooms. There are also in the central library about 35,000 separate manuscripts and about 150 volumes of manuscript books, over 200 atlases, about 10,000 maps and nearly 30,000 photographs, prints, engravings and other pictures.

"From 35,000 to 40,000 volumes are added to the library collection each year. Last year the total amount expended for books, periodicals and newspapers was 11 per cent of the entire expenses of the library for all purposes. The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.98 per volume."

Books in the Central Library

ARMED GREY KAMAL, editor and translator. Livre des perles enfouies et du mystere des choses au sujet des indications des cachettes, des treuilles et des treuilles. (Arabian folk-lore). Tome 2. Le Caire. 1907. *500.00
Service des antiquites.

AMIS, C. G. Sermons de sunrise. Boston. 1901. *549.233

ASHBURNHAM, Mass. Town Clerk. Vital records to the end of 1849. Worcester. 1900. *440.251

AVERILL, A. B. Birch Stream, and other poems. (1908) Portrait. Plates. *P.85.59

BARRITT, S. A. Pomo Indian basketry. (Berkeley. 1908) Illus. (University of California). *231.04.7

BEAUMONT, P. and J. FLETCHER. Works. Variorum edition (by A. H. Bullen). Vol. 3. London. 1908. *207.80.3

BECK, J. B. Die Meioden der Troubadours. Straassburg. 1908. *402.83

BLUE BOOK of Cambridge. 1908. Boston. 1908. *P. H. Ref. 302.12

BORCHERS, J. A. W. Electric furnace. London. 1908. *4018.270

BREADFORD, T. L. The bibliographer's manual of American history. Edited by Alan V. Henkel. Vol. 3. M-Q. Philadelphia. 1908. Ordering Dept.

BRINTON, S. J. C. "The renaissance in Italian art." Part 1. The Medici at Florence. Complete index to artists mentioned in parts 1-3. London. 1908. Plates. *407.258.3

BUCKTON, A. M. The burden of Engels. A ballad epic. London. 1904. *A.1238

BUMPER, T. F. The cathedrals and churches of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. New York. (1908) Plates. *4104.17

CHENOWETH, C. VAN D. History of the Second Congregational Church and Society in Leicester, Mass. (Worcester.) 1908. 2542.133

COLERIDGE, M. S. Paney's following. (Poems.) By Anon. (pseud.) Portland. 1900. *A.1892

COPLEY SOCIETY. Boston. Exhibition of contemporary German art. 1900. Boston. 1900. Portraits. Plates. (This exhibition is the same as that displayed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (4073.234). *4073.235

COUTTS, F. R. T. M. Muen verticordia (and other poems). London. 1900. *A.184.1

CRAWFORD, O. J. F. Two masques. London. 1902. *A.2009

DANVERS, Mass. Town Clerk. Vital records to the end of 1849. Vol. 1. Salem. *4400a.278

DEWITT, D. M. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln and its explanation. New York. 1908. *453.98

EGGELING, O. and P. EHRENBERG. The freshwater aquarium and its inhabitants. New York. 1908. Illus. *587.04

FOWLER, W. W. Social life at Rome in the age of Cicero. New York. 1900. Map. Plates. *457.39

HAVERSACK, A. S. editor. A volunteer haversack containing contributions to the Queen's Rifle Volunteers. The Royal Scots. Edinburgh. 1902. *A.5885

HYATT, A. H. compiler. The charm of Edinburgh. An anthology in prose and verse. London. 1908. *2478a.155

KEILLOGG, J. A. Capture and escape. A narrative of army and prison life. Madison. 1908. *100th.181.4.2

KROEBER, A. L. Ethnology of the California Indians. Berkeley. 1908. Plates. *231.04.8

LANG, A. Ballades in blue china, and other poems. Portland. 1907. *A.6004.4

Sir George Mackenzie, king's advocate, of Rosehaugh. 1606 (?-1601). London. 1900. *2542.224

LANGDON, A. Just for two. A collection of recipes designed for two persons. 3d edition. Minneapolis. 1907. *808.85

LASSAP-COHN, Dr. Chemistry in daily life. Philadelphia. 1900. Illus. *570.25

LEVERING, J. H. Historic London. New York. 1900. Plates. *237.108

LIECKFELD, G. Oil motors. London. 1908. Illus. *5017.378

LOUNSBURY, G. C. An Isalt (dial, and other poems). London. 1901. *A.5237

— Love's testament. A sonnet sequence. London. 1900. *A.535.1

LETHBRIDGE, Sir J. 1st Baron Avelbury. Peace and happiness. New York. 1900. *3588.230

LUCAS, E. V. compiler. The open road. A little book for wayfarers. (Verse). London. 1901. *2509a.160

LUND, T. P. Himmelstid und Welterschauung (for Wandel der Zeiten. Uebersetzung von J. Bloch. 3. Auflage. Leipzig. 1908. *2605.230

MATTHEWS, W. Navaho myths, prayers and songs with texts and translations. Berkeley. 1907. (University of California). *2301.04.5

METHUEN, Mass. Town Clerk. Vital records to the end of 1849. Topsheld. 1900. *440a.277

MOULTON, E. L. C. Jessie's neighbor. Boston. (1900) Plates. *P.84.023.4

NICHOLSON, M. Poems. Indianapolis. (1900) *A.6412

PRENDERGAST, J. Love victorious. (Verse.) London. 1904. *A.7131

ROBINSON, P. Letters to his friends. T. Lewis. New York. 1900. *3548.149

ROSS, J. A. and N. FRICHFERN. The story of Puz. London. 1900. Hanes. *4700a.77

SCITUATE, Mass. Town Clerk. Vital records to 1850. Boston. 1900. 2 v. *4400a.278

SHARON, Mass. Town Clerk. Vital records to 1850. Boston. 1900. *4400a.278

SHARP, W. The hour of beauty. Songs and poems. By Flora Macdon (pseud.) Portland. 1907. *A.81767

SPARKMAN, R. S. The culture of the Lillies. Berkeley. 1908. (University of California). *2331.64.8

TRENCH, H. Deirdre weed and other poems. London. 1901. *A.8008

VILAR, W. E. A view of the Vicksburg campaign. Madison. 1908. *2203.161.4.1

WALLER, M. R. Our Benny. (Founded on an incident in the life of Abraham Lincoln. Verse.) Boston. 1900. *A.8408

WINCHENDON, Mass. Town Clerk. Vital records to the end of 1849. Worcester. 1900. *4400a.278

WOLFF, A. Chemische Praktikum. 1906. 2 v. Illus. *5076.100

WREXON, Sir H. J. The religion of the common man. London. 1900. *3409.109

Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection

BOUGHTON, R. Two sets of unaccompanied choral settings upon English folk songs. London. (1907) *A.8007

CARPENT, A. Poems in a series. Tragedia three in 4 act. Boston. (1917) *A.8007

MARSHALL, R. A. Sermons. 4th (Ottawa) for Minnesota. Boston. 1900. *A.8007

MARSHALL, R. A. Sermons. 4th (Ottawa) for Minnesota. Boston. 1900. *A.8007

MARSHALL, R. A. Sermons. 4th (Ottawa) for Minnesota. Boston. 1900. *A.8007

Books in the Branch Libraries

DR. LA. PARTITION, Edinburgh. Chatterbox club. (Largest in collection of books in the city.) *A.8007

MARSH, J. P. On the school team. Boston. *A.8007

MIDGLEY, C. W. The life of Abraham Lincoln for boys and girls. Illus. *A.8007

Library of the Boston Public Library, March 16, by the Rev. Dr. William C. Minifie of Winthrop.

The club will hold a Raskin evening and bundle auction on March 17 at the home of Mrs. Lurnie E. Gerriell, 300 Columbus avenue, and an afternoon whilst party on March 31 at the home of Mrs. Ada H. Bonnell, 1287 Commonwealth avenue.

Miss Marie Ware Loughton will read selections from Browning in the lecture hall of the Public Library, March 22, at 3 P. M.

Boston Globe (March 10, 1909)

The library of works on shorthand accumulated by the late Charles Currier Beale, including more than 3000 volumes, many of them rare and curious editions, would make a valuable addition to the Boston public library.

Boston Traveler (March 10, 1909)

Dr. David L. Williams of Gloucester street used to be an attaché of the Public Library. In his leisure moments he was interested in tracing many of the so-called "fish bulls" back to the ancient Greek authors, who in turn got them from the other Egyptians. He named the one about the Cork man who had a house to sell and carried a brick around as a sample, he says it antedates the third dynasty of the Ptolemaei. Then there is the one about the Dublin tailor who put up the sign, "What do you think I will give my shop to the first contented man who comes in and asks for it." Hera little miss out, "O teacher, no contented man would ask for it." But Willie didn't sing the ball that time. The tailor had another sign under the counter that read, "What! Do you think I will give my shop to the first contented man who comes in and asks for it?"

provement of the common and certain other parks, and the city treasurer is authorized by vote of the city council to receive and receipt for such bequests, convert the same into money and invest and reinvest it in proper securities and hold the same to be expended for the purpose and objects named in said bequest.

The fund will be inextinguishable, for only the interest on it would be used annually for the purposes specified in the will. This is the course pursued with the many other trust funds of the city.

It should be highly gratifying to the citizens of Boston to realize that the Parkman fund when it reaches the city treasury will be in the safest place possible. For scores of years bequests of various kinds have been deposited with the city treasurer and there has never been a cent misappropriated or lost. It is not generally known how numerous have been these public bequests. The following list of trust funds in the hands of the city treasury speaks eloquently of the generosity of former citizens of Boston:

Babcock music	\$3,000.00
Boston Common tree	5,000.00
Boston Firemen's relief	204,902.37
Cemetery	128,668.88
Charlestown poor	35,574.27
City Hospital	178,425.11
Fitzgerald firemen's gold medal ..	1,000.00
Foss, 17th of June and flag	4,000.00
Franklin	314,618.17
Franklin, accumulating	177,823.45
Franklin Union	434,398.48
Franklin Union income	21,877.81
George B. Hyde	4,475.35
John Foster	460.23
John Larkin	200.00
Ellen C. Johnson	3,836.62
Old State House repair	3,000.00
Overseers of the poor, including income unexpended	881,479.66
Phillips st. income unexpended ..	20,000.00
Police Charitable	4,543.12
Police Charitable, income unexpended ..	207,550.00
Poor widows	1,190.41
Public library	3,200.00
Randolph	422,224.42
Randolph, income unexpended	50,000.00
Randolph, income unexpended	1,530.24
Samuel E. Sawyer	3,121.56
Schools, including income unexpended ..	138,720.04
Public school teachers' retirement ..	228,079.82
Total	\$3,423,092.91

The above is certainly a formidable list and it evidences that there have been many liberal-minded citizens who desired to aid the various institutions of this city in a practical manner. Adding the Parkman fund to the present trust funds and the city has now close to \$9,000,000, the interest of which can be put to very good use each year for centuries to come.

There has always been much interest attaching to the Franklin fund. The accumulated fund was expended by the managers for the construction of a building at the corner of Appleton and Berkeley sts, known as the Franklin union, and containing a hall capable of seating 1000, 24 class rooms and 6 drafting rooms. The object of the institution will be to afford people working at a trade an opportunity to increase their knowledge and improve their conditions. The land on which the building stands was purchased by the city for \$100,000.

The balance of the Franklin fund which was retained by the treasurer—and which the codicil provides shall remain invested until 1991, when it will be divided between the city of Boston and the commonwealth of Massachusetts in the proportions specified in the bequest—was, at the request of the managers of the fund, turned over to the city treasurer on Oct. 20, 1904. It having been voted by the managers that the treasurer of the city of Boston for the time being act as the treasurer of both the accumulated and the accumulating funds. The amount of the accumulated fund—the fund available for expenditure—was on Jan. 31, 1902, \$214,618.

The Parkman fund is entirely different from all the other trusts in that it is designed to use the interest money for the purpose of beautifying our grand old common and several parks. The city is fully qualified, through its treasurer to care for this money, and any plan which would necessitate taking the money out of his custody would be both unwise and unpopular.

FAVORS NEW BRANCH

Colonel Benton Says Charlestown Should Have a New Library.

STRONG PULL TOGETHER NEEDED

Improvement Association Will Discuss the Important Subject at Next Wednesday's Meeting in Lincoln Hall.

A regular meeting of the Charlestown Improvement Association will be held next Wednesday evening, and it is hoped that every member who can attend will make it a point to do so. The association is doing good work in a legitimate manner, it is trying to protect the interests of the district, without political or other selfish consideration, and it is seeking the cooperation of all Charlestown citizens who believe in working unitedly for the common good.

The members of the association are making an active effort to increase the membership and are meeting with fair success. Recently quite a number of citizens have agreed to devote to Charlestown interests the two hours commencing at 7.30 o'clock on the third Wednesday evening of each month, for the eight meetings of the association in the year.

At the present time there is need of various municipal improvements for this district, and they can best be obtained by pulling together. The association has recently enlarged its membership and increased its activity, and there is room for other members who believe in genuine improvement work. For a long time the association has been an influence for good in this community, and it is up to all citizens, old and young, to show their appreciation by joining the association, by attending its sessions, and by participating in the debates.

At next Wednesday's meeting, committee on library who have had the question in consideration will report.

Just now there is a strong demand that the city provide a public library for this section. The association intends to do its part in that matter as in others of importance. But, first of all, it must have the substantial, appreciative support of Charlestown citizens. It has done much in the past; it will do more if its hands are upheld and its efforts are encouraged.

Charlestown should have had a new public library long ago. There is nobody who does not admit the need of a new library, and a long pull and a strong pull altogether almost brought that improvement into sight. But it never came. And yet, before the committee on appropriations the other night, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the public library, Josiah H. Benton, said frankly that Charlestown ought to have a new library and that he was heartily in favor of it.

If Colonel Benton favors it, then the whole board favors it, for he is a man whose ability and leadership are masterful. How would it be for those who want to boom Charlestown and to boom it with practical results, to unite first of all in a demand for a new public library, to unite all the forces for good in this community upon that object and move on City Hall. It is not too early to begin; it will be too late if the beginning is not made ere long. Talk amounts to but very little. Action and plenty of it will avail.

Charlestown is not inordinately expensive as a library branch. It costs nothing for rent. The estimate for the present year, as submitted to the Mayor by the library trustees, amounted to only \$5024 for Charlestown. Of that \$3018.44 was for salaries and \$1205 was for all other expenses. Only \$500 is to be expended for books. That is better than nothing, but it is not what Charlestown ought to have. Given a new library in a desirable site, and it is safe to assert that there would be generous donations of books, pictures and other useful things.

Charlestown is not represented on the board of library trustees, but there is one man on it who would work overtime for the library department as a whole. He is William F. Kenney, day editor of the Boston Globe, who was appointed by Mayor Quincy and who has more than justified his appointment. He is giving special attention to library needs where library work is educational all the way through, and it would not require great effort to interest him in Charlestown's request and demand for a new library building.

Boston Herald
March 13, 1909

TALKS ON CHILD'S BOOKS.

Miss A. M. Jordan Counsels Prince School Parents' Association.

"We're very careful about the companionship of our children at home and on the street, but sometimes we fail to be equally careful about their book companionship," said Miss Alice M. Jordan, librarian of the children's room in the Boston Public Library, at a meeting of the Prince School Parents' Association in the hall of the school, last evening.

"Almost all children are hero worshippers," continued Miss Jordan, "and we should be careful to give them the right heroes."

"I think every child should have a library of his own. It need not be large, but it should be composed of books that can be read over and over."

"Interest in novels generally comes at about the age of 11 or 12 to girls. It is better for them to have Scott and Dickens than the modern, questionable novels that are on the shelves of many homes. It is a good thing for girls to read their brothers' stories of adventure and the overcoming of obstacles, because these books are more virile than those written expressly for girls."

Miss Susan Holton of Philadelphia spoke on "The Value of Telling Stories to Children." "A story often is better than a scolding and more effective than a sermon," she said. "In telling stories to children, take care lest in being afraid of talking over their heads you don't talk under their heads."

Miss Marjorie Dakins, a pupil of the Prince school, recited the speech of Brutus to the Roman mob.

Boston Transcript
March 13, 1909

RIGHT READING FOR THE YOUNG

Miss Alice M. Jordan Recommends Old-Fashioned Fairy Tales for Little Folks

Miss Alice M. Jordan, in charge of the children's room of the Boston Public Library, addressed the Prince School Parents' Association in the hall of the school building last evening. Miss Jordan thought that parents were not careful enough as to what their children read. She said that children were usually too devoted to story books, often reading five or six a week, whereas they should not be allowed to read more than one or two a week. She recommended old-fashioned fairy tales for small children, saying that the little ones need the marvellous element in their stories in order to be interested, but she said that modern fairy stories as a rule have little merit, folk-tale stories being better. Girls should be encouraged to read some of the more virile stories of adventure, which boys like, as there is "more in them" than in the average girls' story.

"The Value of Telling Stories" was the theme of an address by Miss Sarah Holton of Philadelphia. She said that a story often is better than a scolding and more effective than a sermon. She said that mothers, teachers, ministers and librarians in children's libraries, in fact everybody having anything to do with the young, should be able to tell stories well, as there is nothing that will exert such a salutary influence on the child, because nothing else will so quickly win a little one's heart as good stories.

Fanny Fern Andrews, president of the association, presided, and after the exercises refreshments were served.

Boston Transcript
March 13, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- AERONAUTICS. The American magazine of aerial locomotion. (Monthly.) Vol. 4, (No. 1) 1909. New York, 1909. illus. \$500.107
- ALEXANDRIA. Queen of Edward VII. Christmas gift book. Photographs from my camera. London, 1908. \$800.217
- AMES, C. G. Seventy-five years. The Methodist celebration of C. G. Ames, minister of the Church of the Disciples. Boston, 1903. Portraits. \$800.217
- ARNOLD, R. and B. ANDERSON. Preliminary report on the Coalfields of the Province of Ontario and Kings Counties, California. Washington, 1908. (United States Geological Survey.) \$800.217
- ATKINS, A. Extracts from letters, with notes on painting and landscape. San Francisco, 1908. Plates. \$800.217
- BENSON, A. C. The professor, and other poems. London, 1900. \$800.217
- BRANNER, J. C. The plays of Arden. Washington, 1908. (United States Geological Survey.) \$800.217
- BURKETT, C. W. Soils. Their properties, improvement, management, and the problems of crop growing and crop feeding. New York, 1908. illus. \$800.217
- CHESTERSTON, G. K. The Wild Knight and other poems. London, 1900. \$800.217
- COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. To commemorate the foundation of the village of Cooperstown and its corporate existence of one hundred years, this memorial celebration was held August 1st-10th, 1907. Cooperstown, N. Y., 1908. Plates. \$800.217
- CORBIN, J. The first loves of Perilla. (A story.) New York, 1908. \$800.217
- DRY-LAND AGRICULTURE. Washington, 1908. Plans. (United States, Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Plant Industry.) \$800.217
- DUBOIS, C. G. The religion of the Luiseno Indians of southern California. Berkeley, 1908. illus. (University of California. Publications.) \$800.217
- DUNN, J. P., Jr. The mission to the Ojibwa. (Relates to Post Vincennes, Indiana.) Indianapolis, 1902. Facsimiles. (Indiana Historical Society. Publications.) \$800.217
- DUNTON, T. Waits. Christmas at The Mernall. (Poem.) London, 1902. illus. \$800.217
- EWING, J. A. The mechanical production of cold. Cambridge, 1908. Plans. \$800.217
- GARNER, W. W. The relations of nicotine to the quality of tobacco. Washington, 1908. (United States, Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Plant Industry.) \$800.217
- GIBBS, F. G. Poems. Washington, 1902. \$800.217
- HARZA, L. F. An investigation of the hydraulic ram. Madison, 1908. Charts. (University of Wisconsin. Bulletin.) \$800.217
- HASTINGS, J. and others, editors. A declaration of the Bible. New York, 1908. \$800.217
- HILLQUIST, M. Socialism in theory and practice. New York, 1900. \$800.217
- HORTON, E. A. Oration. Patriotism and the Republic. Delivered in Faneuil Hall, July 4, 1907. Boston, 1907. \$800.217
- JACOBSEN, E. The Quattrocento in Rome. Studien in der Gemäldergalerie der Akademie. Strassburg, 1908. \$800.217
- KERNAN, C. The duel. (A story.) London, 1908. \$800.217
- KEY, E. The century of the child. New York, 1900. Portraits. \$800.217
- KIRSCHNER, L. Blanche: the maid of Lille. Translated from the German of Ursula Schubin (pseud). Boston, 1902. Plate. \$800.217
- LANE, C. B. The business of dairying. New York, 1900. illus. \$800.217
- MACALL, A. G. The physical properties of soils. A laboratory guide. New York, 1900. illus. \$800.217
- MACKNIGHT, T. Political progress of the nineteenth century. Revised by C. C. Osborne. Toronto, 1905. \$800.217
- MEYER, J. L. F. Briefwechsel mit Legationsrat Karl Klingemann in London. Herausgegeben von K. Klingemann. Gessen, 1906. illus. \$800.217
- METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. New York City. Catalogue of the collection of casts. New York, 1908. Plates. \$800.217
- MINERVA. Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt. 1908-09. Straassburg, 1909. \$800.217
- MUHAMMAD IBN YUSUF, Abu 'Umar, called Al-Kindi. The History of the Governor of Egypt. Edited by N. A. Koenig. Part I. New York, 1908. \$800.217
- NATIONAL CONFERENCE of Jewish Charities in the United States. Biennial session, 23. 40. 1902-06. Cincinnati, 1902, 07. \$800.217
- NEW ZEALAND. Registrar-General. Official year-book. 1908. Wellington, 1908. Maps. \$800.217
- OAKLEY, R. A. The culture and uses of bromeliads. (Washington, 1907.) Plates. (United States, Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Plant Industry.) \$800.217
- ODDEN, H. N. Sewer construction. New York, 1908. illus. \$800.217
- OMAR KHAYYAM. The Rubaiyat. Compiling the metrical translations by FitzGerald and Whithell. And the prose version of J. H. McChesney. Edited by J. H. Rittenhouse. Boston, 1901. \$800.217
- ORCUTT, W. D. The flower of destiny. episode. Chicago, 1905. \$800.217
- PERRY, G. P. Search from waste; or, gathering up the fragments. New York, 1908. \$800.217
- PETRE, F. L. Napoleon and the Archduke Charles. London, 1900. Plates. Maps. \$800.217
- PHALEX, W. C. Economic geology of the Kenova Quadrangle, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. Washington, 1908. Plates. (United States, Geological Survey.) \$800.217
- PLATT, J. B. What is pragmatism? New York, 1900. \$800.217
- PRATT, W. S. The history of music. New York, 1908. illus. \$800.217
- RICE, H. The clays of Texas. Austin, 1908. Plates. (University of Texas. Bulletin.) \$800.217
- SCHWARTZ, O. Die Steuersysteme des Auslandes. Leipzig, 1908. (Sammlung Göschen.) \$800.217
- SILAW, G. B. The author's apology, from Mrs. Warren's profession. With an introduction by J. Corbin. New York, 1908. \$800.217
- SMITH, E. P. The Granville tobacco wilt. Washington, 1908. (United States, Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Plant Industry.) \$800.217
- SMITH, L. S. The water powers of Wisconsin. Madison, 1908. Plates. \$800.217
- SPENGLER, J. W. Studien über die Enteropektion der Siboga-Expedition nebst Beobachtungen an verwandten Arten. Leiden, 1907. \$800.217
- THOMAS, O. N. Current practices in steam engine design. Madison, 1908. Charts. (University of Wisconsin. Bulletin.) \$800.217
- TUCKER, M. M. Verses by Margaret May (pseud). Brookline, 1907. \$800.217
- UNITED STATES. Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Culture of the Montana grayling. By J. A. Henshall. Washington, 1907. \$800.217
- Hydrographic Office. The Azores, Madeira, Canaries, and Cape Verde Islands, and Africa from Cape Serrat to Cape Palmas. 4th edition. Washington, 1908. Maps. \$800.217
- West coast of Africa. Cape Palmas to the Cape of Good Hope and the adjacent islands. 31 edition. Washington, 1908. Maps. \$800.217
- VAN DYKE, L. L. and C. A. FITZLOW. The science and practice of cheese-making. New York, 1900. illus. \$800.217
- WATSON, F. A. The American apple orchard. New York, 1908. illus. \$800.217
- WEDMORE, F. The poet's chronicle. London, 1902. \$800.217

Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection

- CHABRIER, A. E. Suite pastorale pour orchestre. Paris, 1906. \$800.217
- DUBOIS, F. C. T. Kybele chorale, solo et orchestre. Paine antique. Partition piano et chant. Paris, 1906. \$800.217
- MISSA, E. J. L. Maguelone. Drama lyrique en un acte. Partition chant et piano. Paris, 1904. \$800.217
- ZIMMERMAN, P. J. G. Messe a quatre voix a grand orchestre. Partition. Paris, 1846. \$800.217

Books in the Children's Room

- HARRIS, J. C. The Bishop and the Boggerman. Z.F. 7th 1. \$800.217

PUBLIC LIBRARY IS CHILD'S FAIRYLAND

Special Attendant with Sympathy and Good Judgment Opens to Eager Minds a World of Pleasure and Knowledge.

YOUNG AMERICA'S TASTE INFERIOR TO IMMIGRANTS'

"Have you any good book on geology?"

She was a little girl, who had found her way last week to the Boston Public Library, climbed the long-guarded stairs, and reached the children's room. At the librarian's desk she stood, gazing anxiously into the librarian's face.

"Yes, a good book on geology. A good one, please."

"We have several. What did you want to read about?"

"Ancient."

The librarian looked mystified, and the little girl explained. "My brother, he sent me. He is finding somebody's great grandfather, in a book."



"Have You Any Good Books on Geology?"

I want a geology book, to find a geological tree.

Even then some persons might have been puzzled. But not the children's room librarian, for long ago the unusual became usual to her. By a question or two she soon discovered what volume would best satisfy the little girl's "geological" ambitions, and the applicant retired to a corner with the precious geology hugged close to her breast.

Not many minutes later a boy of 14 or so entered the room. He swung his cap manfully as he stepped across the threshold, and continued to swing it, just to show his self-possession, till he advanced half way down the path that leads to the desk. He wanted those other boys and girls to think he had been there before. He wanted to show them that he knew what to do when a fellow wanted to get a book out of a library.

Half way down the room he was overcome by the magnitude of his task, by the certainty that no one could solve his special problem, and his pole vanished.

He stood a moment awkwardly in the middle of the floor, looked round at the shelves, then turned to flee. But the librarian was too quick for him.

"Were you looking for a book?" she inquired, with a friendly interest that gave him fresh courage.

"Yes," he murmured, bashfully. "I mean—aw, no matter." He turned again toward the door.

Prescribes Diet for Elevator Boy.

"But do tell me," the librarian persisted. "Let me try to find it for you. What kind of a book did you want?"

"Well," confessed the visitor, "it's for Jimmy Hagan. I mean—well, what kind of a book would be good to give an elevator boy?"

By the time the presumable literary cravings of Jimmy Hagan were satisfied, there was a little group of information-seekers about the desk. They asked for the story of the "Wooden Horse," for a book on coral, a poem about a boy pardoned by Lincoln. Five of them asked for material on both sides of a debate on Chinese immigration. They asked for rules of order for presiding at a debate, for material on music as sound, for a story about the battle of Lexington.

They asked for information about the buildings and streets of Paris, about the life of Lincoln, of Charlemagne, of Sir William Wallace. They asked the name of the present secretary of state, they asked about zinc, and the story of Roland, about the story of Bayard, and the story of the "Golden Touch," and the history of Massachusetts. They asked for pantomimes, they asked about Murillo's paintings, about a piece to speak in school, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis each month for two years.

It is remarkable in passing that while the youngsters were asking these things and many others, their elders were inquiring, at the desk in Bates Hall, for "Caeser's Essays on Senility and Friendship," when they meant Cicero on old age and friendship; for "Mark Antony's Meditations," when they meant Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; for Shakespeare's "Taming of the Crew," and for a "Picture of an Apricot," for a

into the children's room are too young to know how to use a catalogue. Their books must be selected for them by some older person, or the children must see the books in order to select for themselves.

Round Table Congress of Nations. Special accommodations are made for children in the central library and in all its branches throughout the city. Special books and special pictures are selected for their use. In the children's room at the central library there are some 10,000 volumes. On the shelves reserved for juveniles, grown-ups are not excluded from their use, by any means, and many adult foreigners take out the simple children's stories to aid them in their study of English.

A few minutes after school lets out in the afternoon the juveniles begin to appear at the round oak tables in the room which they are made to feel is their very own. All nationalities are represented, Greek, Italian, American, Irish, Chinese, German, French, but principally Russian Jews. On Saturday and Sunday afternoons every chair is taken, every table rimmed with absorbed readers. Let the snow drift outside on the road that must be traveled homeward. Let the rooms be warm, and the pantry bare, at home be cold and the pantry bare, in the Children's Room it is light and warm, and Alexander the Great leaps from the thickest of the night and the satin-robed prince, pushing aside the slumbering, beholds the marvelous sleep of heavy beauty. "I raise her hand to his lips, while just then—"

It is not only the poorer children who visit this room at the Public Library. The readers come from Commonwealth avenue and all the Back Bay district. They probably have somewhat extensive libraries at home, but when 12 or 14 years old boys and girls are at the literary omnivorous age. They read all the books they can lay hands on and then go where they can buy their hands on more. Then, too, the Children's Room contains a shelf full of public school text books, which save the day for many a pupil that has forgotten to bring home the third reader or the history in which he must study tomorrow's lesson.

"Fairy tales are by far the most popular with our young readers," said Miss Alice M. Jordan, the children's room librarian, to a Herald reporter, "and the most popular of these are Grimm's and Lang's. Those are the books we have to replace oftenest, because, of course, the books do wear out rather fast. We spare the volumes as much as possible by requesting the children to wash their hands whenever we spy very soiled fingers."

Immigrants Literary Epicureans.

"American children don't read such a high type of books as foreign born children do. The foreigners, especially the Russian Jews, read fairy tales and folk-lore stories, then tales from Shakespeare, then Shakespeare, and then they pass to such subjects as American history. American children want school and college stories. Their taste is distinctly inferior to that of the immigrants."

"We have no love stories in this room that are merely love stories. In order that children may be led on to read books more and more worth while, and in order that they may learn there are more than just children's books in the world, we put on the shelves Dickens, Scott, Bulwer Lytton, Jane Austen with such books as 'Ben Hur.' These con-



A FEW MINUTES AFTER SCHOOL LETS OUT.

tain the love element, but they're not occupied altogether with that.

"As a further means of education we have two bulletin boards. On one we put lists of technical books, such as works on electricity, and also notes on timely events. This week, you see, we have pictures of Taft and Sherman. On the other board are pictures of some of the latest celebrated or soon to be celebrated, as Evacuation day, and colored illustrations of some book like the 'Arabian Nights,' pictures illustrating some industry, as the manufacture of spring butter and cheese, or pictures of spring birds and flowers."

"At the farther end of the room we have autographs of revolutionary patriots and fac-similes of historical documents. Round the walls are pictures of historical events, and of Greek and Roman statuary, and plaster casts. Then once in a while we have a story telling hour in the lecture hall."

The librarian of a children's room needs to possess sympathy, a sense of humor and the faculty of remaining undisturbed by trifles. Given such talents, disturbed by trifles, she becomes to the

STREET BOARD MADE REPORT

Regarding New Back Bay Streets.

Commissioner Gallivan Replies to George U. Crocker.

Asks Why He Remained Silent if There is Graft.

The letter of George U. Crocker of the late finance commission to Charles T. Harding, councilman from ward 20, in which Mr. Crocker characterized the Queensbury, Peterboro, Jersey, etc., land deals in ward 11 as typical cases of waste, negligence and graft, was the talk of the city yesterday, especially at and about city hall.

Commissioner James A. Gallivan of the street laying out department took exception to the statement in the letter in effect that the finance commission had made quite an exhaustive study of this subject. He was especially provoked by a statement made yesterday by Mr. Crocker that the finance commission, on its own initiative, made the exhaustive study referred to in his letter to the councilman.

"The statement made by Mr. Crocker," said Commissioner Gallivan, "that he or anybody else connected with the finance commission, on its own initiative, made an exhaustive study of this whole transaction is not."

"Our board made a report of the whole situation to the finance commission after some of us, as individuals, had spoken to other members of that commission of its course and asked them why they did not take up this question and show it up in its true light."

"In the closing hours of the life of the finance commission some of its experts paid frequent visits to our office and asked various questions about this thing or that thing connected with the transaction, and I made up my mind then that somebody on the finance commission was attempting to establish a defense for the men who got the city's money in this job."

"I want to ask Mr. Crocker or anybody else connected with that commission now why he waited until I had made my charges before the committee on metropolitan affairs before writing to a member of the city government this follow this up."

"If, as Mr. Crocker says, it is a clear case of waste and negligence, will he kindly make some explanation of his silence in the matter up to the time I exposed it?"

Public Paid Cost of Streets.

According to the report of the engineer experts, Metcalf and Eddy, referred to in the letter by Mr. Crocker, "in the case of Boylston at alone," out of the four streets cited, was the public materially benefited, and here the public contributed 32 percent of the cost of construction. In the other cases, covering Peterboro, Jersey and Queensbury sts., the abutters alone, and not the general public, were benefited. Nevertheless, it was the general public that substantially paid the cost involved in the construction of these streets, which were known to be of merely local interest when first planned.

The report of the board of survey for the year 1896 says: "These streets were originally planned for local improvement. It may be said, moreover, that even Boylston at was not necessary as a main thoroughfare, being practically paralleled on either side by Huntington and Brookline avs., both of which would be far more important as thoroughfares in the road system of the city than Boylston at. But with the construction of Ipswich at, and the subsequent introduction of electric cars, Boylston at assumed far greater importance and carries at the present time considerable traffic."

The following extract is taken from the report of Metcalf and Eddy upon the construction cost of the ward 11 streets:

"Boylston at, within the district, was laid out several times by authority of various laws. It was finally built under the acts of 1893. This act differed from the acts of 1891 in that it allowed the whole benefit to be assessed upon the abutters, instead of distributing the whole over area, a limited area. Attempts were made to have the assessments declared illegal, but without success. The benefit was determined and nearly 60 percent of it collected, the remainder being obtained in settlement of a law suit. Only 61 percent of the actual cost has, however, been collected, owing largely to the excess of award over estimated land damages and to the fact that the sewer in excess and to the fact that the price of \$4 per linear foot of sewer."

Cost of Construction.

"The conditions affecting the cost of building Jersey, Queensbury and Peterboro sts. are quite different. These streets were built under the acts of 1891 and amendments thereto, supplemented by an agreement with the abutters that in consideration of the immediate construction of these streets they would accept certain land damages (which were to be paid by offsetting the assessments where possible), and would pay the whole cost of the improvement as determined by law."

"Peterboro at was built within a reasonable length of time. The whole cost of the street was not assessed upon the abutters, as provided for by the original agreement, since it was feared that this might prove to be illegal, but approximately 50 percent of the assessable cost was assessed."

"Jersey and Queensbury sts., for some reason or other, were not completed for many years. In fact not until after order of the court."

"The agreements pertaining to Jersey and Queensbury sts. were declared to have no force because the streets had not been immediately constructed; the old law of 1891 had, in the meantime, been declared unconstitutional, so the streets were finally assessed under the act of 1902, which allowed but 60 percent of the cost to be assessed. While these amounts were assessed, large abatements were made to offset the land damages."

"The actual cost of Boylston at as determined by the board was \$383,524.41, the assessable cost (omitting the cost of the sewer in excess of \$4 per foot as required by law) was \$231,023.23 and the benefit determined was \$250,170."

"The actual land damages as shown on the auditor's books were somewhat greater, bringing the actual cost up to \$385,945.85. An abatement of \$380 was made by the law department on account of the injustice of one of the assessments (not as an offset to land damages)."

"The rest of the account, \$241,740, has been collected, amounting to 62 percent of the total actual cost."

Peterborough-St Damages.

"The estimated land damages on Peterborough at were \$117,485, the assessable cost of sewers \$387.16 and highway construction \$44,020.72, making a total assessable cost of \$179,913.93. Legal assessments (50 percent) were \$89,456.94, which sum was assessed under the provisions of the act of 1902."

"No reason is apparent why the whole cost should not have been assessed under the 'agreement,' as the street was built promptly, but it is understood that the board feared that the change in the highway acts might invalidate the 'agreement' and therefore preferred to make assessment under the act of 1902, providing for assessment of one-half of the cost, then to risk the loss of the whole assessment by adverse legal decision after the 'agreement' was declared void."

"Of the estimated land damages of \$117,485, there was paid \$53,823.93 by shading assessments, \$23,083.55 by additional payments, not covered by assessments, and \$15,578.42 by order of the court, a total of \$92,485.90."

"The increase in total over the estimated land damages, amounting to \$25,000, was due to costs of suits and interest payments."

"On Jersey at the estimated land damage is \$127,555 and the final land damages, which do not include all interest charges, \$129,594.34. The difference between the two values for the land damages is due to one year's interest allowed upon one account."

"Of the above estimated land damages of \$127,555 there was paid by shading assessments \$53,823.93; by additional payments, not covered by assessments, \$23,083.55; by order of the court, \$15,578.42, making a total for land damages of \$92,485.90."

"The increase in total for the estimated land damages, amounting to \$37,070, was due to cost of suits and interest payments."

Queensbury-St Damages.

"On Queensbury at the estimated land damages were \$112,994, of this amount there was paid by shading assessments \$57,553.17, by order of the court \$13,916.57, making the total land damages \$71,511.74."

"The increase in total over estimated land damages, amounting to \$41,000, was due to interest charges and costs of suits."

"Ipswich and Lansdowne sts. are not included in the above discussion, since the conditional under which they were built were quite different, and are therefore not comparable. The cost of both will, however, be borne almost wholly by the city."

"The following table summarizes these statements, including in the total cost the entire land damages, whether paid in cash or by abatement, and including in the total collections the abatements made to offset the land damages:

	Total cost	Total collections
Boylston at	\$385,945.85	\$241,740.00
Peterborough at	179,913.93	92,485.90
Jersey at	129,594.34	71,511.74
Queensbury at	112,994.00	71,511.74
Total	\$808,448.12	\$477,259.38

SET COST TO CITY OF IMPROVEMENT

Boylston at	\$117,200
Peterborough at	12,414
Jersey at	102,181
Queensbury at	108,000
Total	\$339,805

Boston Globe
March 17, 1909

MODERN GERMAN PAINTING.

Lecture by Prof Edmund Von Mach at Public Library.

Prof Edmund Von Mach lectured on "Modern German Painting" at the public library last evening. He called special attention to the exhibition of German paintings that is being held in Copley hall at the present time under the auspices of the Copley society, and he rather severely criticised the local art critic who had not been able to see anything good in this exhibition.

Boston Globe
Feb. 17, 1909

SALE OF GENEALOGIES.

Many Buyers Compete for Rare Volumes in Collection of the Late Dr Purple.

It is said that the sale of genealogical works began yesterday at Libbie's auction rooms is the most remarkable even known in respect to the number and diversified character of the genealogies to be sold. The works on sale are the collection of the late Dr Samuel S. Purple of New York.

Yesterday's highest price was \$45 for "The Bliss Family in America," which usually has sold of late for about \$20. A presentation copy of "The Family of Adams of Brooklyn, N. Y.," with manuscript additions by Dr Purple, brought \$16.

"First Settlers of Albany," with manuscript additions, sold for \$15, and "The Appleton Family of Boston," \$10. "The Arnold Family" brought \$20. "The Budd Family" \$25. "The Baldwin Genealogy," \$25, the joint families of Bethune and Faneuil \$21, and other family histories went for various prices between \$11 and \$20.

Buyers came from New York and Chicago. New England historical societies were pretty generally represented at the sale, and so were the Boston and neighboring public libraries and the library of congress.

Boston Herald
March 17, 1909.

PRAISES GERMAN ART SHOW.

Prof. Von Mach Replies to Critic of Works Exhibited at Copley Hall.

Paying his respects to a Boston art critic, who, so he said, has been unable to see anything good in the exhibition of contemporary German art, now current at Copley Hall, Prof. Edmund von Mach lectured on "Modern German Painting" at the Public Library last evening. To the offending art writer he applied the lines from the well known passage in Goethe's "Faust," in which the heavenly choir of angels is singing its heavenly songs when Mephistopheles, unable on account of his perverse nature to appreciate such beauty, exclaims:

Discords I hear
And fearful, jarring sounds.

"That these pictures contain real worth," continued Prof. von Mach, "is evident also from the enthusiasm with which our young people greet them. The invitations to college and schools, of high school grade, have been accepted as never before. According to these acceptances the exhibition will be visited by \$29 students; from public schools, 230; from private schools, 1019, and from colleges, \$50. Not counting art students. The numbers last year for the French exhibition were altogether 151.

"The presence of this exhibition in the United States is due to three desires. It has long been wished to give Germans resident in this country a chance to become personally familiar with the most recent developments of the art of the fatherland. It has been felt that such an exhibition might remove misconceptions which are common in this country regarding German art. In the third place, there has been the thought that American painters and sculptors might to great advantage become familiar with an art that is strong in certain characteristics in which American art is weak.

"The Copley Society, in pursuance of these ideas, about three years ago considered the possibility of a special exhibition of the works of Arnold Boecklin. Because, however, of the fear that people might not be able to enter into the spirit of this master's art and might suppose that all German painting has similar characteristics, it was decided to wait until there should be opportunity to secure a thoroughly representative German exhibition.

"That chance has come this year through the efforts of two men—of Mr. Hugo Holsinger of New York city and Emperor William II., whose intense personal interest has made the project feasible. Not only did the Kaiser gladly consent to sit for the portrait that will be shown here next week, but he loaned from the imperial collections works by the greatest of the national masters in order that the exhibition might be truly representative of the best that has been done in Germany."

Boston Post
March 17, 1909

VON MACH SCORES HUB ART CRITICS

Professor Edmund von Mach lectured on modern German painting at the Public Library last night, taking as his theme the present German exhibition by the Copley Society.

Professor von Mach scored a Boston art critic who had written that he could see nothing good in the collection, saying that he was like Mephistopheles in "Faust," who listens to the heavenly choir of angels and exclaims, "Discords I hear and awful, jarring sounds."

Professor von Mach commented at length on the excellence of the present exhibition and told what great interest had been inspired, proven by the crowds that have thronged to Copley Hall to see the famous paintings.

Boston Herald; March 17, 1909

CHARGES PLOT TO PUT EXPENSE ON THE CITY

Report of Samuel Whinery to
the Finance Commission on
the Improvement of a Back
Bay Group of Streets.

SAYS PROPERTY OWNERS AGREED TO STAND COST

"Undertaken for the benefit of the private owners of the property, no sooner was the work under way than these parties began to antagonize and put the city on the defensive; and no effort was apparently spared to compel the city to pay a large part of the improvement."

The above opinion is expressed by Samuel Whinery, one of the finance commission's expert engineers. In his report on the transactions between the city and property owners in the laying out and construction of the Back Bay group of streets regarding which the Finance Commissioner George L. Crocker wrote Commissioner Harding that the transactions were a "typical case of waste, negligence and graft."

The report furnished the finance commission by Engineer Whinery, who has made several investigations for the Good Government Association, contains the opinions of that engineer regarding the conditions of affairs he believes existed in connection with the transactions in the laying out and construction of Boylston, Jersey, Queensberry, Peterborough, Ipswich and Lansdowne streets.

Engineer Whinery's report is incorporated in Metcalf & Eddy's report to the finance commission, which is now in the hands of the superintendent of the municipal printing plant awaiting orders for the publication of the third volume of the finance commission's report.

It is because of the great agitation at the present time over the charges of graft in connection with the laying out and construction of these streets that Mayor Hibbard today issued orders to Supt. James H. Smyth of the printing plant to make public the report of Engineer Whinery, which contains the most interesting part of the transactions.

The engineer declares that when the street commissioners were urged to lay out and construct the streets the city was given to understand that the owners of the property—the abutters—would stand the expense. He adds that every indication points to the fact that those owners disregard agreements, so far as he could learn, and did all in their power to saddle expense upon the city.

In regard to the abutters' efforts, Engineer Whinery says: "These efforts were eminently essential, and the city's account with the improvement is not yet closed, as some comparatively minor items are yet to be adjusted."

The balance due the city, Engineer Whinery says in his report, amounts to \$267,555.81.

Engineer Whinery's report follows: A report upon this improvement, reciting the leading facts in the case, was made to your commission by Messrs. Metcalf & Eddy, consulting engineers, and was at my request submitted to me for my information. A group of six streets, Boylston, Jersey, Queensberry, Peterborough, Ipswich and Lansdowne, is embraced in the general scheme, though they were not all improved at the same time, and the history of some differs from that of others. It is intended here to consider results only, and reference is made to the report of Messrs. Metcalf & Eddy for the facts in detail.

Briefly, it appears that the owners of a large tract of marsh land in the Fens solicited the co-operation and aid of the city to improve the property, so that they might put it on the market. Their proposition was that the city should carry out the improvements in accordance with plans approved by it, and with the understanding that the whole cost of the improvement should be assessed against the property and paid for by its owners.

The proposition that the whole cost should be assessed upon the property seems to have been a fair and equitable one, since it was undertaken almost wholly for the benefit of the owners of the property and the public would not be greatly benefited thereby; and whatever benefit did accrue to the public would be fully paid for by the administrative care and the incidental costs that the city would have to assume.

Essentially the proposition was that the city should advance the money necessary, should make the improvements under the municipal machinery and should accept and legalize the improvements when completed.

Story of the Transaction.

The history of the transaction, as outlined in the report referred to is interesting and instructive. Undertaken for the benefit of the private owners of the property, no sooner was the work under way than these parties began to antagonize and put the city on the defensive; and no effort was apparently spared to compel the city to pay a large part of the cost of the improvement.

These efforts were eminently successful. Six streets in all, with their sewers, were constructed. One of these streets extended across the particular tract of

land on account of the improvement, the cost of the crushed stone used over the price at which it was charged up, and other miscellaneous expenses. These items are not shown on the books, and it would doubtless be difficult to obtain them. It is probably safe to say that they aggregated a sum sufficient to raise the above balance to at least \$1,000,000, and we may, therefore, say that the actual net investment of the city in this improvement is about \$1,000,000.

The annual interest on this sum at 4 per cent. amounts to \$40,000, and to this amount must be added the cost of maintaining the streets, which is small now, but may, in the future, amount to quite a considerable sum yearly.

Besides this, the city should have established a sinking fund to pay off the debt incurred. If we assume that the bonds run 30 years and that 3½ per cent. can be realized upon money in this sinking fund, the annual payment into it will amount to \$19,370, which, added to the interest charge above, makes the annual cost to the city \$59,370.

Return to the City of Boston.
What does the city get in return for this large annual expenditure? It gets only the increased taxes due to the enhancement of the value of the property by the improvement.

In 1891, or about the time these improvements were begun, the whole tract was assessed for taxation at \$2,150,800. In 1906, with the improvements practically completed, the same property was assessed at \$3,718,500, an increase of \$1,567,700. A part of this increase was doubtless due to the natural enhancement of values which occur in every growing city, and a part to the filling in of low grounds by the owners; but if we assume that the whole of it was due to the effect of the improvement of the streets, the increased taxes received from the property will amount in 1908, when the rate of taxation is \$16.50 per \$100, to \$25,567, leaving an annual deficit to be charged by the city to the improvement, of \$34,562.

In order that the increased taxes may be sufficient to meet the annual expenses of \$59,370, the property must reach a taxable value, at the present rate of taxation, of nearly \$3,600,000.

It is not possible to say when, if ever, the property will attain this value, but in the mean time the accumulation of interest and sinking fund (less the taxes collected) will go on, and it may safely be predicted that it will be a long period before the city will come out even on the transaction.

Lesson of the Improvement.

It is true that no small part of the disastrous outcome was chargeable to the mismanagement of the improvements by the city and to its failure to comply with agreements and obligations entered into, but this does not affect the importance of the lesson taught—that a municipality should not lend its aid to the making of private improvements, depending upon special assessments for repayment of the cost, unless the payment of such assessments in full can be amply secured.

It would doubtless be found that while there have been few, and perhaps no other similar transactions of equal magnitude, this one is fairly typical of hundreds of others, the aggregate losses on which to the city would be a very large sum.

Such cases can only be fitly characterized as the improvement of private property at public expense.

Boston Herald
March 19, 1909.

FIND BOSTON WOMAN OVERCOME BY GAS

Miss Helen Norris Who Was to
Have Come to Public Library
Discovered in New York Hotel
with Tube in Her Mouth.

HAD REGISTERED UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.]

NEW YORK, March 20.—A young woman believed to be Miss Helen Norris, who has been employed by the New York public library for the past two years, and whose disappearance on Thursday night was reported to police headquarters today, was found unconscious at 11:30 o'clock tonight in a room of the Trowmart Inn, a working girls' hotel at Abington square, with a gas tube firmly held in her mouth by plaster of paris. The attention of a servant was attracted to the room by the gas which filtered out into the halls, and the door was unlocked with a master key.

An ambulance took the young woman to the St. Vincent's Hospital. The physicians say she will probably die. A handkerchief which was found on the bed bore on one corner the name "Helen Norris," and several letters addressed to Helen Norris were found in the room.

The young woman had registered at the Trowmart Inn as Madeline Reeves of 66 Chestnut Hill, Boston, and informed the clerk of the hotel who takes down something of a pedigree of the girls who come there, that she was 23 years old.

Miss Norris last was seen by friends on her way from the Kingsbridge branch of the library to her home, the St. Bartholomew's Girls Club, at 135 East Forty-seventh street. The young woman was to have left the library on May 1, and it is said that the trustees of the library had declined to renew her contract. Her friends say, however, that she had been offered and had accepted a position with the Boston Public Library, and was to have begun work there as soon as her employment in New York was finished.

She was a native of Boston, her father and mother both being dead. One of her most intimate friends was Miss Ethel Pope of Boston, who was notified and who came on last night to join in the search. Miss Pope could give no reason for the disappearance, and verified the young woman's statement that she already had secured a position in Boston.

down streets.

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The engineer declares that when the street commissioners were urged to lay out and construct the streets the city was given to understand that the owners of the property—the abutters—would stand the expense. He adds that every indication points to the fact that those owners disregard agreements, so far as he could learn, and did all in their power to saddle expense upon the city.

In regard to the abutters' efforts, Engineer Whinery says: "These efforts were eminently essential, and the city's account with the improvement is not yet closed, as some comparatively minor items are yet to be adjusted."

The balance due the city, Engineer Whinery says in his report, amounts to \$97,555.81.

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The proposition that the whole cost should be assessed upon the property seems to have been a fair and equitable one, since it was undertaken almost wholly for the benefit of the owners of the property and the public would not be greatly benefited thereby; and whatever benefit did accrue to the public would be fully paid for by the administrative care and the incidental costs that the city would have to assume.

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These efforts were eminently successful. Six streets in all, with their sewers, were constructed. One of these streets extended outside the particular tract of land we have referred to, but was substantially a part of the improvement.

The city's account with the improvement is not yet closed, as some comparative minor items are yet to be adjusted, but when closed the account will stand about as follows:

Fenway improvement in account with the city of Boston:

Dr.	
To land damages paid by the city.....	\$372,151.01
To cost of highways.....	219,720.27
To construction of sewers.....	255,468.38
	\$1,247,180.70
Cr.	
By assessment levied on property.....	\$520,103.25
Less rebates.....	178,826.77
Leaving valid assessments.....	\$341,276.48
By probable valid assessments on Lansdowne street.....	8,900.60
	350,231.80

Balance due city..... \$97,555.81

Assessment of the Cost.

Taking the actual cost and assuming that all the above valid assessments will be collected by the city, the net result will be that only 27 per cent of the cost was actually (or effectively) assessed upon the owners of the property.

Of the assessments treated as valid in the above account, there remains to be collected by the city nearly \$54,100. Whether this will all reach the city treasury remains to be seen.

The total cost as shown by the city books is, as given above, \$1,247,180.70, but certain items that enter into the actual cost to the city are not shown by the record. The city advanced the funds for the prosecution of the work, and provided these funds by the sale of bonds, upon which interest was paid.

The amount of this interest is not shown in the report, and cannot be determined accurately, as it is complicated with questions of interest on deferred payments for land damages. Approximate computations indicate that it amounted to about \$6,500. Adding this to the balance of \$97,555.81 shown in the account above would make the net sum invested in the improvement by the city \$75,456.

Investment of \$1,000,000.

Furthermore, the city accounts do not show the cost of laying out the streets by the street commission, the cost of the litigation in which the city was in-

vestment, it is estimated that the increased taxes may be sufficient to meet the annual expenses of \$20,000, the property must reach a taxable value, at the present rate of taxation, of nearly \$5,000,000.

It is not possible to say when, if ever, the property will attain this value, but in the mean time the accumulation of interest and sinking fund (less the taxes collected) will go on, and it may safely be predicted that it will be a long period before the city will come out even on the transaction.

Lesson of the Improvement.

It is true that no small part of the disastrous outcome was chargeable to the mismanagement of the improvements by the city and to its failure to comply with agreements and obligations entered into, but this does not affect the importance of the lesson taught—that a municipality should not lend its aid to the making of private improvements, depending upon special assessments for repayment of the cost, unless the payment of such assessments in full can be amply secured.

It would doubtless be found that while there have been few, and perhaps no other similar transactions of equal magnitude, this one is fairly typical of hundreds of others, the aggregate losses on which to the city would be a very large sum.

Such cases can only be fully characterized as the improvement of private property at public expense.

headquarters today, was found unconscious at 11:30 o'clock tonight in a room of the Trowmart Inn, a working field hotel at Abington square, with a gas tube firmly held in her mouth by plaster of paris. The attention of a servant was attracted to the room by the gas which filtered out into the hall, and the door was unlocked with a master key.

An ambulance took the young woman to the St. Vincent's Hospital. The physicians say she will probably die. A handkerchief which was found on the bed bore on one corner the name "Helen Norris" and several letters addressed to Helen Norris were found in the room.

The young woman had registered at the Trowmart Inn as Madeline Reeves, of 28 Chestnut Hill, Boston, and informed the clerk of the hotel who takes down something of a pedigree of the girls who come there, that she was 23 years old.

Miss Norris last was seen by friends on her way from the Kingsbridge branch of the library to her home, the St. Bartholomew's Girls Club, at 135 East Forty-seventh street. The young woman was to have left the library on May 1, and it is said that the trustees of the library had declined to renew her contract. Her friends say, however, that she had been offered and had accepted a position with the Boston Public Library, and was to have begun work there as soon as her employment in New York was finished.

She was a native of Boston, her father and mother both being dead. One of her most intimate friends was Miss Ethel Pope of Boston, who was notified and who came on last night to join in the search. Miss Pope could give no reason for the disappearance, and verified the young woman's statement that she already had secured a position in Boston.

PUBLIC PAID WHILE ABUTTERS PROFITED

FINANCE BOARD'S EXPERTS SAY OF FENWAY STREETS

Their Report on Peterborough,
Jersey and Queensbury Sts.
Given Out by Mayor's Office.

	Total cost, including damages.	Collected from abutters.	Left to city.
Peterborough st.	\$18,267.83	\$5,428.49	\$12,839.34
Jersey st.	\$28,151.85	\$5,779.51	\$22,372.34
Queensbury st.	\$22,625.37	\$7,594.34	\$15,031.03
	\$1,090,000.00	\$500,724.48	\$589,275.52

"In the case of Boylston st., alone, out of the four streets cited, was the public materially benefited, and here the public contributed 33 per cent. of the cost of construction. In the other cases, covering the construction of Peterborough, Jersey and Queensbury sts., the abutters alone were benefited. Nevertheless, it was the general public that substantially paid the cost involved in the construction of these latter streets, which were known to be of merely local interest when first planned."—REPORT OF EXPERTS TO THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

The mayor's office last evening, through Supt. of Printing Smyth made public the report of the land transactions between the city and certain property owners on Peterborough, Queensbury and Jersey sts., in the Fenway district, handed to the late finance commission by their expert engineers, and concerning which land does Finance Comm'r Crocker and Street Comm'r Gallivan recently make sensational charges of graft. None of the property owners, who benefited by the deal, were named in the report, and the exact amounts paid individually were not contained. The only conclusion drawn from the whole transaction as contained in the report given out, is that in the construction of Peterborough, Jersey and Queensbury sts., the abutters alone, and not the general public, upon which the report dwells with special emphasis, were benefited. Yet the report says further in this connection that it was the general public that paid for the construction of these streets.

The report also includes the figures on the Boylston st. work in this district. "At your request we present these further comments on the 'Cost of certain streets in the Fenway district,' reported on by us Oct. 17, 1908," say the experts.

"We can sum up the data given in the report above referred to as—

"Boylston st., within the district, was laid out several times by authority of various laws. It was finally built, however, under chap. 233 of the acts of 1885. This act differed from chap. 232 of the acts of 1881 in that it allowed the whole benefit to be assessed whenever found, instead of distributing the whole cost upon a limited area. Only 67 per cent. of the actual cost has, however, been collected, owing largely to the excess of award over estimated land damages and to the cost of the sewer in excess of the legal price of \$4 per linear foot of sewer.

Boston Transcript March — 1909

"The conditions affecting the cost of building Jersey, Queensbury and Peterborough sts., are quite different. These streets were built under chap. 232 of the acts of 1881, supplemented by an agreement with the abutters that in consideration of the immediate construction of these streets they would accept certain land damages, and would pay the whole cost of the improvement as determined by law.

"Peterborough st. was built within a reasonable length of time, and the assessments were determined, levied and collected without further trouble. The whole cost of the street was not assessed upon the abutters, as provided for by the original agreement, since it was found that this might prove to be illegal, but approximately 50 per cent. of the 'assessable cost' was assessed.

"Jersey and Queensbury sts., for some reason or other, were not completed for many years; in fact, not until after order of the court.

"The agreements pertaining to Jersey and Queensbury sts. were declared to have no force, because the streets had not been immediately constructed; the old law of 1881 had, in the meantime, been declared unconstitutional, so the streets were finally assessed under the act of 1902, which allowed but 50 per cent. of the cost to be assessed.

"Moreover, while these amounts were assessed, large abatements were made to offset the land damages."

The report gives these figures for Peterborough st.: Estimated cost, \$18,267.83; assessable cost, omitting the cost of the sewer in excess of \$4 per foot as required by law, \$23,396; benefit determined, \$22,372.34.

The actual land damages shown on the auditor's books were somewhat greater, bringing the actual cost up to \$28,151.85.

For Peterborough st. the estimated land damages were \$17,485, the assessable cost of sewers \$880, and the highway construction cost \$170,915. The assessments were 50 per cent. of \$28,151.85.

"No reason is apparent," says the report, "why the whole cost should not have been assessed under the 'agreement,' as the street was built promptly; but it is understood that the board feared that the change in the highway acts might invalidate the 'agreement' and therefore preferred to make assessment under the act of 1902, providing for assessment of one-half of the cost, than to risk the loss of the whole assessment by adverse legal decision upon the 'agreement.'"

Of the \$117,485 estimated as land damages \$78,985 was paid by abating assessment. The total land damages were \$118,487, the increase over the estimate being due to costs of suits and interest payments.

The total cost was \$188,267 and the net cost to the city was \$192,801.

The Jersey st. estimated land damages were \$27,675, the final land damages, not including all interest charges, \$28,151.85, the actual cost of highway construction \$25,308.

Boston Transcript Thursday, Mar. 18, 1909

MORGAN'S GIFT TO MUSEUM

Catalogues to the Hoentschel
Collection

Invaluable to the Students of Old
Furniture

Represent the Highest Art of
France

Public Library Also Shares in the Handsome
Gift

Catalogues of the magnificent Hoentschel collection purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan a Paris a year ago, and presented by him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he is president, have been presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Boston Public Library. These catalogues, which are in four volumes, present illustrations of the most notable objects in the collection, which cost more than \$1,000,000, and themselves rank as works of art. The Museum copy is one of 100 numbered copies on hand-made paper, for private distribution only, and is in sheets, loosely laid in a portfolio, so that it may be bound in any style which the recipient desires. The volumes cost several hundred dollars each, and were printed in Paris at the Librairie Centrale des Beaux Arts. They are in French, and scholarly introductions and notes have been furnished by Andre Perrot and Gaston Bliere.

The Hoentschel collection consists of carvings, statuary, tapestries and furniture. The objects have great historical interest, aside from their artistic value. Many of the choicest objects were taken from famous palaces of the Old World. Many of the rare furnishings and carvings are emblazoned with the royal arms of France. They represent an epoch when luxury reached its zenith, and the finest workmen and artists of France devoted their talents to the production of decorations for the homes of royalty.

The collection was gathered originally by a decorator who obtained from these objects designs and inspiration for his own work. The accumulations of many years, they filled a large house in Paris. At the time when Mr. Morgan bought them there was some doubt that they would be allowed to leave the country, but the laws of France are not so strict in this respect as those of Italy, and while many had been taken in times of violence from churches, cathedrals and palaces, the collection was brought to this country entire.

Hundreds of objects are described in the four large volumes of the catalogue, each one being considered an artistic gem. Volume I, devoted to Middle Ages and the Renaissance, contains seventy-two plates in photograph, and is illustrated with four plates of marbles and gems, wood-carved statues and groups, wood furniture, panels and friezes and tapestries. Volume II, with fifty-nine plates, describes wood carvings of the times of Louis XIV., Louis XV. and Louis XVI. and the Regency. Volume III, which has seventy-six plates, is devoted to wood furniture of the same periods. Volume IV, has sixty plates of bronzes from the time of Louis XIV. to the Empire.

In the opinion of many experts the collection is equal to that of the Musée des Decoratifs in Paris. Some of the examples are regarded as almost priceless, as they could not be reproduced. The value of these catalogues to students of art and designers is apparent, as few have the time and means to study the objects themselves in New York. They place within the reach of the Boston workman or artist specimens of the finest examples of the Gothic, Renaissance, rococo and Empire styles, and some of the beautiful forms of the Regency epoch. Ecclesiastical art is represented by carvings in stone and wood taken from Spanish, French and Italian churches. The tapestries represent the superb art of Flanders, and in the bronzes are seen examples of the best productions of Caffieri and Gouthier. They serve to keep before workers in wood and stone and other mediums the best models in the applied arts.

The descriptions which accompany the plates while in French, are of particular value, being written by experts who have been familiar for years with the Hoentschel collection. There is not a single object described which is of other than the highest class of workmanship, and the photographic illustrations admirably present their features. The Museum copies are kept in the library in the basement, and those of the Public Library will be in the fine arts department.

The Museum of Fine Arts has also received copies bound in green, half morocco, of the privately printed catalogues of George A. Hearn of New York City. This was printed at the Gillies Press, and the catalogues of paintings contain 292 plates, reproducing works of ancient and modern masters, the frontispiece being the Gainsborough "Blue Boy," which was exhibited in Boston at the Copley Society's exhibition of pictures of "Fair Children." The catalogue of the Hearn collection of carved ivories contains 261 reproductions, and has an interesting preface by W. Stanton Howard.

Boston Transcript

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER

BAKING POWDER

Tartar Cream of

Pure

Mrs. MARY J. LINCOLN'S



she was happy in their performance, for she was the player king in "Hamlet," but she was not the only one who was not a member of the troupe. The troupe was a small one, and it was not until the troupe was called upon to play at the Copley square entrance to the public library building. Two groups were designed by St. Gaudens, who brought them to a point justifying completion by another's hand. Such an arrangement, however, was successfully opposed by members of the board of library trustees. Their wisdom in doing so is open to doubt. Plaster casts have been exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum and the Corcoran gallery and their impressed competent critics as being as near completion as a good many of Rodin's lauded works. It is reported that they are desired in present form but enlarged for use in decoration of a large building out West. It is Mrs. St. Gaudens' present intention, however, to have them cast in bronze, as they were left by the sculptor, and placed in the collection she contemplated forming at Cornish. Why should they not be secured for the spot St. Gaudens had in view? They would make an interesting memorial to the sculptor of his century. If the municipal appropriation for purchase of the groups has lapsed through termination of the contract, let it be revived.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1909.

DINNER BY JOSIAH H. BENTON.

Mayor Hibbard and Library Trustees
Entertained by the President of
the Board.

Josiah H. Benton, president of the trustees of the public library, gave a dinner last evening to his associates on the board and other guests at his home, 286 Newbury st. His Honor Mayor George A. Hibbard was present, and the others at the table were Thomas F. Doyle, Samuel Carr, Dr. Alexander Mann, William F. Kennedy, Horace G. Wallin, librarian of the Boston public library, and C. K. Bolton, chairman of the Boston Athenaeum.

Boston Record April 5, 1909

In their latest annual report the trustees of the Boston public library note termination of the city's contract with the late Augustus St. Gaudens under which group of statuary by him were to be placed on pedestals in front of the Copley sq. entrance to the public library building. Two groups were designed by St. Gaudens, who brought them to a point justifying completion by another's hand. Such an arrangement, however, was successfully opposed by members of the board of library trustees. Their wisdom in doing so is open to doubt. Plaster casts have been exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum and the Corcoran gallery and their impressed competent critics as being as near completion as a good many of Rodin's lauded works. It is reported that they are desired in present form but enlarged for use in decoration of a large building out West. It is Mrs. St. Gaudens' present intention, however, to have them cast in bronze, as they were left by the sculptor, and placed in the collection she contemplated forming at Cornish. Why should they not be secured for the spot St. Gaudens had in view? They would make an interesting memorial to the sculptor of his century. If the municipal appropriation for purchase of the groups has lapsed through termination of the contract, let it be revived.

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Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909

The Bulletin of the American Library Association prints a summary of the gifts and bequests to American libraries during 1908. Roughly it is said that altogether \$3,800,419 were given for various library purposes, of which Mr. Carnegie gave \$1,610,928. The gifts in Massachusetts are listed as follows:

- Amesbury—Public library. By will of M. M. Huntington, his estate, collection of cards, \$1000 for cases to display collection and \$1000 endowment.
- Boston—Museum of Fine Arts Library. \$25,000 from Mrs. Horatio Nelson Slater.
- Boston—Public library. Library of the late Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton given by her.
- Bridgewater—Public library. \$2000 by will of Theodore F. Wright.
- Cambridge—Harvard University library. 11,887 volumes, library of the late Richard Augustus Bowdler, from Edward D. Brandegee; \$200,000 for rebuilding or enlarging the library building known as Gore Hall by will of Mrs. Amy Richards Sheldon, or if the trustees so prefer, they may expend the money for other college purposes in their discretion; \$1000 for books from Mr. and Mrs. Richard Drey.
- Chelsea—\$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Chelsea—Public library. \$20,000 for building and \$2000 for books by will of Mrs. Sarah E. Spaulding.
- Gardner. Levi Heywood memorial library. Endowment of \$10,000 from Mrs. A. M. Greenwood.
- Lee. Public library. \$2,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- Leominster. Public library. \$27,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Lynn—Meadow. Public library. By will of Sarah Williams Storrs, Storrs homestead, built in 1784 for purpose of a library building, with \$5,000 for maintenance.
- Lynn. Riter memorial library. \$10,000 library building from Catherine Watson.
- Lynn. Public library. \$5,000 by will of Charles H. Newhall.
- Norfolk. Dickinson memorial library. About \$10,000 by will of the Misses Belcher.
- Sandwich. Weston memorial library. \$25,000 by will of Mr. and Mrs. Weston.
- Westport. \$15,000 for library in Westport Point by will of Charles Culbert Hall.
- Winchester. Offer of \$12,000 for library from Charles L. Beals.

PUBLIC PAID WHILE ABUTTERS PROFITED **FINANCE BOARD'S EXPERTS SAY OF FENWAY STREETS**

Their Report on Peterborough,
Jersey and Queensbury Sts.
Given Out by Mayor's Office.

	Total cost, including damages.	Collected from owners.	Left to city.
Peterborough st.	\$18,546.35	\$14,159.47	\$4,386.88
Jersey st.	18,267.83	88.48	18,179.35
Queensbury st.	255,625.37	57,956.34	197,669.03
	\$1,080,990.19	\$390,734.48	\$690,255.71

"In the case of Boylston st. alone, out of the four streets cited, was the public materially benefited, and here the public contributed 33 p.c. of the cost of construction. In the other cases, covering the construction of Peterborough, Jersey and Queensbury sts., the abutters alone were benefited. Nevertheless, it was the general public that substantially paid the cost involved in the construction of these latter streets, which were known to be of merely local interest when first planned."—REPORT OF EXPERTS TO THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

The mayor's office last evening, through Supt. of Printing Smith, made public the report of the land transactions between the city and certain property owners on Peterborough, Queensbury and Jersey sts. in the Fenway district, handed to the finance commission by their expert engineers, and concerning which land deals Finance Commr. Crocker and Street Commr. Sullivan recently made sensational charges of graft. None of the property owners, who benefited by the deal, were named in the report, and the exact amounts paid individually were not contained. The only conclusion drawn from the whole transaction as contained in the report given out, is that in the construction of Peterborough, Jersey and Queensbury sts., the abutters alone, and not the general public, upon which the report dwells with special emphasis, were benefited. Yet the report says further in this connection that it was the general public that paid for the construction of these streets.

The report also includes the figures on the Boylston st. work in this district. "At your request we present these further comments on the 'cost of certain streets in the Fenway district,' reported on by us Oct. 17, 1906," say the experts.

"We can sum up the data given in the report above referred to as:—
"Boylston st., within the district, was laid out several times by authority of various laws. It was finally built, however, under chap. 223 of the acts of 1883. This act differed from chap. 223 of the acts of 1891 in that it allowed the whole benefit to be assessed whenever found, instead of distributing the whole cost upon a limited area. Only 6 p.c. of the actual cost has, however, been collected, owing largely to the excess of award over estimated land damages and to the cost of the sewer in excess of the legal price of \$4 per linear foot of sewer."

Boston Advertiser March - 1909

"The conditions affecting the cost of building Jersey, Queensbury and Peterborough sts., are quite different. These streets were built under chap. 223 of the acts of 1891, supplemented by an agreement with the abutters that in consideration of the immediate construction of these streets they would accept certain land damages, and would pay the whole cost of the improvement as determined by law.

"Peterborough st. was built within a reasonable length of time, and the assessments were determined, levied and collected without further trouble. The whole cost of the street was not assessed upon the abutters, as provided for by the original agreement, since it was feared that this might prove to be illegal, but approximately 50 p.c. of the 'assessable cost' was assessed.

"Jersey and Queensbury sts., for some reason or other, were not completed for many years; in fact, not until after order of the court.

"The agreements pertaining to Jersey and Queensbury sts. were declared to have no force, because the streets had not been immediately constructed. The old law of 1891 laid, in the meantime, been declared unconstitutional, so the streets were finally assessed under the act of 1902, which allowed but 50 p.c. of the cost to be assessed.

"Moreover, while these amounts were assessed, large abatements were made to offset the land damages."

The report gives these figures for Jersey st. Estimated cost, \$400,000; assessable cost, omitting the cost of the sewer in excess of \$4 per foot as required by law, \$321,900; benefit determined, \$29,150. The actual land damages shown on the auditor's books were somewhat greater, bringing the actual cost up to \$350,945.35.

For Peterborough st. the estimated land damages were \$317.45, the assessable cost of sewers \$850, and the highway construction cost \$14,500, making the total assessable cost \$15,667.45. The assessments were 50 p.c., or \$7,833.73.

"No reason is apparent," says the report, "why the whole cost should not have been assessed under the 'agreement' as it is understood that the board feared that the cost of the highway acts might invalidate the 'agreement' and therefore preferred to make assessment under the act of 1902, providing for assessment of one-half of the cost, than to risk the loss of the whole assessment by adverse legal decision upon the 'agreement.'"

Of the \$17,445 estimated as land damages \$78,382 was paid by abutting assessment.

The total land damages were \$18,665. Of the \$17,445 estimated as land damages \$78,382 was paid by abutting assessment.

The total cost was \$188,277 and the net cost to the city was \$102,891.

The Jersey st. estimated land damages were \$317.45, the final land damages, not including all interest charges, \$120,601, the actual cost of highway construction \$35,398, 50 p.c., or \$17,699.

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Public Library Also Shares in the Handsome Gift

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The Hoentschel collection consists of carvings, statuary, tapestries and furniture. The objects have great historical interest, and are of the highest artistic value. Many of the choicest objects were taken from famous palaces of the Old World. Many of the rare furnishings and carvings are of the Renaissance, and some are of the 17th century. The collection is a rich and varied one, and is a most valuable addition to the Museum's holdings. The objects are of the highest artistic value, and are of the highest historical interest. Many of the choicest objects were taken from famous palaces of the Old World. Many of the rare furnishings and carvings are of the Renaissance, and some are of the 17th century. The collection is a rich and varied one, and is a most valuable addition to the Museum's holdings.

Hundreds of objects are described in the four large volumes of the catalogue, each one being considered an artistic gem. Volume I, devoted to Middle Ages, contains 144 plates in photograph, and is in four parts: marbles and gems, wood furniture, panels and friezes and tapestries. Volume II, with fifty-nine plates, describes wood carvings of the times of Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Louis XVI, and the Regency. Volume III, which has seventy-six plates, is devoted to wood furniture of the same periods. Volume IV, has sixty plates of bronzes from the time of Louis XIV, to the Empire.

In the opinion of many experts the collection is equal to that of the Musée des Decoratifs in Paris. Some of the examples are regarded as almost priceless, and they could not be reproduced. The value of these catalogues to students of art and designers is apparent, as few have the time and means to study the objects within the reach of the Boston workman or artist specimens of the finest examples of the Gothic, Renaissance, rococo and Empire styles, and some of the beautiful forms of the Regency epoch. Ecclesiastical art is represented by carvings in stone and wood taken from Spanish, French and Italian churches. The tapestries represent the superb art of Flanders, and in the bronzes are seen examples of the best productions of Caffieri and Goultier. They serve to keep before workers in wood and stone and other mediums the best models in the applied arts.

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The Museum of Fine Arts has also received copies bound in green, half morocco, of the privately printed catalogues of the paintings and carved ivories of George A. Hearn of New York City. This was printed at the Gillies Press, and the catalogue of paintings contains 202 plates, reproducing works of ancient and modern masters, the frontispiece being the Galsburgh "Blue Boy," which was exhibited in Boston at the Conley Society's exhibition of pictures of "Fair Children." The catalogue of the Hearn collection of carved ivories contains 291 reproductions, and has an interesting preface by W. Stanton Howard.

- Books in the Central Library**
- ABD AL-WAHID AB-S-SIKKI. The restorer of books and the restorer of chateaux. The Arabic text, edited by D. W. Noyman. London. 1908. *5024.113
- AMERICA. The. A universal reference. By Henry. (Issued as a supplementary volume to the Encyclopedia Americana.) New York. (1907-1908.) Portraits. Maps. 10 vols. (H. Ref. 104.1)
- BALL, E. D. The last hoppers of the sugar cane and their relation to the "curly-top" collection. Washington. 1909. Plates. *288.83
- BALL, E. K. A German text book essential to business in the study of German. Boston. 1906. (Horn's Modern language series.) *288.83
- BARNHILL, G. A. Showing Egan's the site of Rome after the painting in the Imperial Gallery. Vienna. (1906.) Colored. (Medial prints.) *Cab. 81.23.1
- BAZIN, R. E. N. M. "This, my son!" (Les Nouragues.) New York. 1909. 46.26
- BELLINI, G. The Madonna of the Palm Trees, after the panel in the Accademia, Venice. London. (1905.) Colored. (Medial prints.) *Cab. 81.23.1
- BIBLE. La Santa Biblia. Version modern. Nueva York. 1908. 547.8
- BOTTICELLI, S. The vision of St. Augustine, after the tempera panel, Accademia, Florence. London. (1905.) Colored. (Medial prints.) *Cab. 81.23.1
- BOWNE, E. P. Studies in Christianity. Boston. 1909. 140.192
- BOYLE, M. L. Her book. Edited by Sir Courtenay Boyle. London. 1901. Plates. *11.1908
- BRANCH, A. H. The shoes that danced, and other poems. Boston. 1905. *P. 85.113.1
- BREVIARIUM ROMANUM. The second recension of the choir breviary, edited by J. W. Legg. Vol. I. London. 1908. (Henry Bradshaw Society.) *242.123
- BROOKLYN Daily Eagle Almanac. 1909. Brooklyn. 1909. B.H. Ref. 513.13
- CENTRAL Conference of American Rabbis. Year Book. 1908. Frankfort, Michigan. 1908. *2208.14
- CHANNING, E. and M. P. LANSING. The story of the Great Lakes. New York. 1902. Plates. Maps. 4427.303
- CHURCHILL, W. L. S. My African journey. New York. (1908.) Plates. Maps. *5004.331
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- VAN RENNEN, Catharina. Althimische Weltnacht-Melodie für Frauchen & capellen. Amsterdam. (189-?)
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Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909

The Bulletin of the American Library Association prints a summary of the gifts and bequests to American libraries during 1908. Roughly it is said that altogether \$3,500,410 were given for various library purposes, of which Mr. Carnegie gave \$1,692,928. The gifts in Massachusetts are listed as follows:

Amesbury—Public library. By will of M. M. Huntington, his estate, collection of curios \$1000 for cases to display collection and \$1000 endowment.

Barnstable—Museum of Fine Arts Library. \$25,000 from Mrs. Horatio Nelson Slater.

Boston—Public library. Library of the late Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton given by her. Bridgewater—Public library. \$5000 by will of Theodore F. Wright.

Cambridge—Harvard University library. 11,857 volumes, library of the late Richard Ashurst Bowie, from Edward D. Brandegee. \$300,000 for rebuilding or enlarging the library building. Purchases in their discretion; \$1000 for books from Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dreyer.

Chester—\$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Cohasset—Public library. \$20,000 for building and \$5000 for books by will of Mrs. Sarah E. Spaulding.

Gardner—Gardner or Levi Heywood memorial library. Endowment of \$10,000 from Mrs. A. M. Greenwood.

Lee. Public library. \$2,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Leominster. Public library. \$37,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Longmeadow. Public library. By will of Sarah Williams Storrs, Storrs homestead, built in 1784, for purposes of a library building, with \$5,000 for maintenance.

Lunenburg. Ritter memorial library. \$10,000 library building from Catherine Watson.

Lynn. Public library. \$5,000 by will of Charles H. Newhall.

Norfolk. Dickinson memorial library. About \$10,000 by will of the Misses Belcher.

Sandwich. Weston memorial library. \$25,000 by will of Mr. and Mrs. Weston.

Ware. Public library. \$15,000 for library in Westport Point by will of Charles Cuthbert Hall.

Winchendon. Offer of \$12,000 for library from Charles L. Beals.

Boston Advertiser
Apr. 9, 1909.

THE ST. GAUDENS FIGURES

The reminder in the report of the public library trustees that the city's contract under which those groups of statuary designed for the pedestals in front of the library building were to be obtained, has terminated, suggests a loss to the city which may not yet be beyond remedy if action is promptly taken. These two groups were not completed, but they were brought sufficiently near completion to justify entrusting them to other hands, if necessary, to add whatever touches are considered essential. The fact that plaster casts of these two groups, exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum in New York and at the Corcoran art gallery, have excited warm admiration, gives reason for the hope that they might yet be obtained for the purpose for which St. Gaudens designed them. Some of the library trustees successfully opposed the plan of having these works completed and used in Copley square. Perhaps it would be well to reconsider. The groups are not likely to perish, if Boston does not obtain them. A western city is reported to desire them, in an enlarged form, for building decoration, and Mrs. St. Gaudens is said to consider casting them in bronze and making them a part of the Cornish collection. Boston is already criticised by artists for failure to utilize this opportunity to provide a worthy ornamentation of the library building entrance. It is not, perhaps, too late to step backward and renew the city appropriation for the purchase of these St. Gaudens creations.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, APR. 14, 1909

CALLS FOR LOAN OF \$989,500

Bill Drafted by the
Joint Committee.

If Approved, It Will Leave City
Reserve Fund at \$221,000.

Mayor May Veto Any or
All Items in Measure.

The joint committee on finance yesterday made up a loan bill which foots up \$989,500. There were no dissenters. Taking the above amount with \$60,000 from the above amount which may be allowed by the legislature from the present borrowing capacity of the city, there will, in the event the bill is approved by the mayor, be \$1,049,500, which may be regarded as a reserve fund.

The mayor may approve or veto any or all of the items, and if necessary reduce the amounts of any items he may select, the same law applying to loan bills that applies to appropriation bills.

If the mayor adheres to his original plan of keeping at least \$500,000 in the reserve fund, something will have to be unraised in the loan bill as drawn.

The loan bill, which will go to the common council Thursday night, follows:

PARK DEPARTMENT	
Playground, ward 1.....	\$25,000
Playground, ward 12.....	25,000
Playground, ward 18.....	25,000
Sanitary, Charlestown playground.....	25,000
Sanitary, Bowdoin playground.....	25,000
Sanitary and locker building, Columbia av playground.....	12,000
BATH DEPARTMENT	
Bathhouse, Orient Heights.....	5,000
Gymnasium, East Boston.....	20,000
Women's addition, East Boston.....	20,000
BRIDGE DIVISION	
Street Department, South Boston.....	10,000
Postoffice, Boston, in ward 10.....	10,000
Postoffice, Hyde Park av, ward 21.....	10,000
PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT	
Courthouse, South Boston.....	62,000
Commissioner's courthouse and police station, East Boston.....	80,000
Commissioner's courthouse and police station, Charlestown.....	80,000

The Congregationalist Apr. 28, 1909

Interesting Collection of Bibles

During April, the officers of the Boston Public Library have offered an unusually interesting exhibit of Bibles, old and new. The collection includes copies of the Book of Books, dating from 1490 down to the present. They are printed in many languages, ancient Latin and Anglo-Saxon, Japanese and Chinese. There are editions long since out of print and many a copy that is the only survivor of its issue; editions brought out at the command of popes and others especially ordered by monarchs. There are Bibles in medieval manuscript and in the type of the twentieth century. Samples of peculiar editions, such as the "Breeches Bible" and the "Vinegar Bible" lie among their more accurate companions. Americans, especially descendants of old Ray State stock, will be interested in the "Psalm-Book" and the Indian translation by "Apostle" Eliot. In addition to the curious specimens of the Book itself are the many examples of historic printing and illuminated illustration. The exhibition is not to be missed without real loss.

Our own Congregational Library, which also possesses a valuable and interesting collection of Bibles, has just received a noteworthy addition in Dr. Grenfell's personal copy. Fairly covered with marginal notes, interlined and underscored, the worn little volume now reposes beside one hardly less interesting, that of Dwight L. Moody.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second-Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1909

RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. TILLINGHAST

To the Editor of the Transcript:

We came to Boston, Mr. Tillinghast and I, the same year, 1870; entered newspaper work at the same time, and left it the same year, 1870, to take up our widely different tasks at the State House.

He knew Boston—old Boston—and could tell some of the antiquarians things they did not know. He knew the Boston of today, and was ready to tell what he knew to any who asked. He knew Massachusetts, not the State merely, but many of its towns and their histories. I have never found a man who knew so many things, and who possessed so much accurate knowledge on so many subjects and about so many people. He was offered the librarianship of the Boston Public Library more than once, but always declined it. He discovered in Mr. Wadlin the qualities of a superior librarian, and it was largely upon his judgment that Mr. Wadlin was appointed.

He was a very accommodating man, but very exacting. A man whom he knew to be trustworthy could borrow a book over night, on condition that he return it at nine o'clock the next morning, but if he brought it at ten, he could never have another. The library belonged to the public, and he would not risk the possibility, however remote, that somebody might want the book at five minutes past nine. The man who came to him for information always obtained it and far more than he asked. But the know-it-all was allowed to supply himself.

He had a fad, as most men have. It was in the line of his work. Years ago he began collecting information regarding members of the Legislature, going back to remote years, and gathering everything which could be found. Nearly every week the readers of the Transcript Notes and Queries would see a request, signed "C. B. T." for information regarding some member of the Legislature two or three generations ago. His correspondences for the same purpose involved the writing and reading of scores of thousands of letters. He spent more than \$1000 for postage. The work was a personal one, having no relation to the State library, and the expenditure was from his own pocket, merely from love of biographical research. The information collected is invaluable. It should be purchased by the State, or by some genealogical society, if that shall be found possible. Certainly the collection should be kept intact. It represents not only a very large money cost, but an immense amount of personal labor.

Boston, April 28. WARREN F. SPALDING

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, APR. 28, 1909

LIBRARIAN OF STATE DEAD

C. B. Tillinghast Was
Man of Letters.

A Faithful Champion in the
Cause of Education.

Honored With Degrees by
Tufts and Harvard.

C. B. Tillinghast, state librarian, died at the Homeopathic hospital at 1:05 this morning. He had been ill for some time and failed to recover from a surgical operation.

The news of his death was received at the state house this morning with deepest sorrow and regret. The passing of the able and efficient librarian was not expected. Today officials, heads of departments and attachés, and especially members of the general court, paid tribute to his worth and ability. The late librarian's faithful assistants take his death most keenly.

Gov. Draper today ordered the library closed on Friday between the hours of 10 and 12. His excellency, attended by a committee of the executive council, will be present at the funeral.

The funeral will take place on Friday. At 10:30 there will be prayers at the house on Dartmouth st. Subsequently the body will be taken for burial to Gloucester. If the weather permits services will be held at the cemetery in Gloucester, otherwise in the church there.

The state library is temporarily in charge of Miss Ellen M. Sawyer, chief assistant.

In the death of Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast the commonwealth of Massachusetts loses a public servant whose



C. B. TILLINGHAST.

unselfish devotion to duty and whose singleness of purpose made him conspicuous; the cause of education loses one of its most faithful and earnest champions, and a host of friends in and out of official station lose a companion whose staunch adherence to the cause of education endeared him to them in bonds of peculiar strength.

Born in West Greenwich, R. I., April 3, 1843, the son of Byron and Eunice Tillinghast (his mother's maiden name being also Tillinghast), he was a liberal descendant of the noted Elder Parson Tillinghast, a man of mark in the early days of the Rhode Island colony.

At an early age his family removed to Windham county, Conn., where he was educated and for some years taught school.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Tillinghast came to Boston and became a reporter on the Journal, of which paper he soon became city editor, serving in that capacity until 1873, when he accepted a position as acting librarian of the state library, of which at that time the secretary of the state board of education was by law the titular librarian.

Mr. Tillinghast was but 25 years old when he received his appointments, but his omnivorous reading, his thorough acquaintance with the literature of the time, his careful system with which he did everything, and his friendly and even intimate relations with authors and publishers had given him a rare equipment for the task, and his journalistic experience prepared him for the responsibility of the New England

Boston Herald
April 28, 1909.

STATE LIBRARIAN TILLINGHAST DEAD

Fails to Recover from an Operation—Born in Greenwich, R. I., in 1843—Formerly Engaged in Journalism.

WAS TREASURER OF
BOARD OF EDUCATION

Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, state librarian, died at the Homeopathic Hospital at 1:05 o'clock this morning, at the age of 66. Mr. Tillinghast had been ill for some time and went to the hospital April 4. A surgical operation became necessary and Mr. Tillinghast did not regain strength after it.

Born in Greenwich, R. I., April 3, 1843, and "brought up" on a farm, he obtained his education in the public schools of his native town, and in the public libraries of Windham county, Connecticut, where he was for several years a teacher and a school officer.

In 1870 Mr. Tillinghast came up to Boston and in May of that year became connected with the editorial department of a Boston paper, of which he was city editor thereafter for several years. Then in June, 1873, he left to accept the charge of the State Library, and he had its charge from that day.

At first he was officially known as assistant librarian, the secretary of the board of education being nominally the librarian, but in 1883 his headship was officially recognized in his appointment by Gov. Russell to be state librarian, under a resolve of that year creating the office.

In addition to this service he has been connected with the Massachusetts Board of Education as its clerk and treasurer for 20 years, and has been for a time its acting secretary. When the Massachusetts Free Public Library commission was organized in 1880 he was appointed one of the original members and designated as its chairman by Gov. Brackett, and he was reappointed chairman by Gov. Greenhalge.

He was a member of numerous historical societies, one of the council of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and corresponding member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Old Colony Historical Society, the Plymouth Historical Society, the Buffalo Historical Society, the Chicago Historical Society and the Western Reserve Historical Society.

He was also a life member and member of the committee on the library of the General Theological Library; a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club; a member of the Boston Art Club, and a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. And for several years he was a member of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library.

During his librarianship Mr. Tillinghast developed the state library from a small affair to a thoroughly organized, well-equipped, and substantial institution. It has more than doubled its size since he took hold of it, and numerous practical features, increasing its usefulness, were introduced by him. Notable among these was the "Index of Current Events," compiled from newspapers, files of which, covering the leading New England journals, are carefully preserved. Another work, which students of local history appreciate, is the collection and preservation in bound volumes, systematically arranged, of current historical and genealogical articles published in New England periodicals. His home was at 129 Dartmouth street.

During his librarianship Mr. Tillinghast developed the state library from a small affair to a thoroughly organized, well-equipped, and substantial institution. It has more than doubled its size since he took hold of it, and numerous practical features, increasing its usefulness, were introduced by him. Notable among these was the "Index of Current Events," compiled from newspapers, files of which, covering the leading New England journals, are carefully preserved. Another work, which students of local history appreciate, is the collection and preservation in bound volumes, systematically arranged, of current historical and genealogical articles published in New England periodicals. His home was at 129 Dartmouth street.

Without prayer. A volume at the Public Library gives the history of the whole discussion.

Boston Herald
Apr. 30, 1909.

STATE LIBRARIAN TILLINGHAST BURIED

Gov. Draper and Other Representative Citizens Attend the Funeral in Chapel of the New Old South Church.

REMAINS INTERRED IN
GLOUCESTER CEMETERY

In the chapel of the New Old South Church the funeral of Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, for 29 years state librarian of Massachusetts, was held this morning. Gov. Draper and most of the state officers were present, while the Great and General Court and the various boards and commissions were represented.

It had been intended to hold the services at the home of Mr. Tillinghast, but so many signified a desire to be present that the chapel of the Old South was selected, and Mr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the church officiated.

The casket was placed before the platform which was half hidden beneath floral offerings and the cover was removed so that the congregation after the services might pass by and see for the last time the well known features.

Dr. Gordon paid a brief, but impressive, tribute to the dead man. "In the presence of the memorials of the world's mighty dead," he said, "this man lived his life and did his work. He performed his duty and attended to his business with a tender humanity and charity of heart. His was the old Roman piety of feeling for man combined with the Christian piety of feeling for God. Now he has gone to the infinite record house where the essential things of our tragic human world are recorded. Would that we all might shut our eyes on this world with as much confidence and peace as did he. He then read with great feeling the exquisite poem of parting, 'Crossing the Bar'.

The family of Mr. Tillinghast were present, and included Mrs. Tillinghast, Miss Martha A. Tillinghast, daughter, and Linwood M. Tillinghast, the son of the dead man, and Waverly Womson, a stepson.

Where there were no pallbearers. The ushers were Edward L. Sears of the state board of public libraries, and J. F. Munroe of the state library. At the conclusion of the prayer the congregation, led by Gov. Draper, filed past the coffin.

Among those in attendance at the funeral were Gov. Draper, Lieut. Gov. Frothingham, President Treadway of the Senate, Speaker Walker of the House of Representatives, Atty.-Gen. Joseph Walker, Col. J. H. Benton, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, Ex-Representative Dwyer of Malden, Ex-Senator Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams, ex-chairman of the committee on education, Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, D. P. Corey of Malden of the free public library commission, Class S. Groves secretary of the republican state committee, George J. Aldrich of the state board of education, See George H. Martin of the state board of education, Horace G. Wadlin librarian of the city of Boston public library, Librarian Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, Sergeant-Arns David T. Remington, William A. Murphy representing the legislative press men at the state house, Atty. Gen. Dana Malone, State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, State Auditor Henry A. Turner, Ex-Senator Dean of Malden, Lindsay Swift of the Boston public library, Capt. E. F. Hamlin of the executive department, state house, Librarian William A. Walsh of Lawrence, Henry D. Coolidge clerk of the senate, Hon. Joshua P. Holden, Ex-Mayor Samuel H. Green librarian of the Massachusetts Historical society, Frank Haisdel of the Boston public library, Otto Fleischer of the Boston public library, Mrs. Kate C. Bennett Wells; and from the state library, Mrs. Sawyer acting librarian, Miss Martin Smith, Miss Jennie Foster, Miss Susie A. Dickinson, Mrs. Annie H. Hopkins and Mrs. James.

Bro. of Suffolk chairman of the senate committee on library, Representative Bennett of Malden, Ex-Senator Fred G. Pettigrove of the prison commission, Henry E. Woods commissioner of public records, Hon. Henry H. Sprague ex-president of the Massachusetts senate, and Carl W. Ernst.

The body of Mr. Tillinghast was taken to Gloucester on the noon train, accompanied by the family, and was interred this afternoon at Hope Grove cemetery. The Rev. William H. Ryder officiated at the grave.

Boston Globe
April 30, 1909.

LAST LOVING TRIBUTES PAID

To the Memory of Caleb

B. Tillinghast.

Heartfelt Eulogy Pronounced
by Rev G. A. Gordon.

Gov Draper and Leading
Men of State Attend.

The funeral of Caleb B. Tillinghast, late state librarian of Massachusetts, was held at 10:30 this forenoon in the chapel of the Old South church, Copley sq., the remains being afterward taken to Gloucester for interment.

The funeral was attended by Gov. Draper, Lieut. Gov. Frothingham and most of the state officials, as well as people prominently identified with the cause of education from various parts of the state.

Despite the inclement weather the chapel was crowded when the coffin was borne into the edifice, after being taken from the late home of the deceased, on Dartmouth st.

There was a wealth of floral tributes surrounding the coffin, a large wreath being sent by Gov. Draper and an immense pillow of roses from the members of the legislature.

The service was of an exceedingly simple character, being the regular funeral service of the Episcopal church, and was conducted by the pastor, Rev. George A. Gordon. It consisted of the reading of the Scriptures and the offering of prayer, a few words of heartfelt eulogy being spoken by the pastor at the close.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, after speaking of the sweet and simple life of Mr. Tillinghast, and how he had stood in the presence of the memorials of many great minds, doing his duty, attending faithfully to his business, and penetrating his whole routine with tender humanity, and cherishing in his broad variety of work the old Roman feeling for his fellow man, and in the Christian sense his feeling for God.

Now he has been admitted to the infinite record house where the memorials of essential things of our tragic human world are preserved. When we are admitted to that same august presence, the preacher expressed the hope that we may go forth with as much confidence in the infinite mercy and compassion of the Creator as Mr. Tillinghast had.

Rev. Mr. Gordon closed with an appropriate quotation from Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar."

The mourners then filed around and took a last look at the face of the dead librarian, prior to the coffin being removed from the church. The remains were taken to the North station, and connection was made with the 12:40 train for Gloucester, where the burial was to take place in Oak Grove cemetery.

There were no pallbearers. The ushers were Edward L. Sears of the state board of education, and J. F. Munroe, of the state library staff.

The general attendance included Gov. Draper, Lieut. Gov. Frothingham, Speaker Walker of the House, Joseph Walker, Col. J. H. Benton, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, Ex-Representative Dwyer of Malden, Ex-Senator Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams, ex-chairman of the committee on education, Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, D. P. Corey of Malden of the free public library commission, Class S. Groves secretary of the republican state committee, George J. Aldrich of the state board of education, See George H. Martin of the state board of education, Horace G. Wadlin librarian of the city of Boston public library, Librarian Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, Sergeant-Arns David T. Remington, William A. Murphy representing the legislative press men at the state house, Atty. Gen. Dana Malone, State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, State Auditor Henry A. Turner, Ex-Senator Dean of Malden, Lindsay Swift of the Boston public library, Capt. E. F. Hamlin of the executive department, state house, Librarian William A. Walsh of Lawrence, Henry D. Coolidge clerk of the senate, Hon. Joshua P. Holden, Ex-Mayor Samuel H. Green librarian of the Massachusetts Historical society, Frank Haisdel of the Boston public library, Otto Fleischer of the Boston public library, Mrs. Kate C. Bennett Wells; and from the state library, Mrs. Sawyer acting librarian, Miss Martin Smith, Miss Jennie Foster, Miss Susie A. Dickinson, Mrs. Annie H. Hopkins and Mrs. James.

Bro. of Suffolk chairman of the senate committee on library, Representative Bennett of Malden, Ex-Senator Fred G. Pettigrove of the prison commission, Henry E. Woods commissioner of public records, Hon. Henry H. Sprague ex-president of the Massachusetts senate, and Carl W. Ernst.

WEDNESDAY, APR. 14, 1909

CALLS FOR LOAN OF \$989,500

Bill Drafted by the
Joint Committee.

If Approved, It Will Leave City
Reserve Fund at \$221,000.

Mayor May Veto Any or
All Items in Measure.

The joint committee on finance yesterday made up a loan bill which foots up \$989,500. There were no dissenters. Taking the above amount with \$50,000 for schools that may be allowed by the legislature, from the present borrowing capacity of the city, there will, in the event the bill is approved by the mayor, be but \$17,468.50 which may be regarded as a reserve fund.

The mayor may approve or veto any or all of the items, and if necessary reduce the amounts of any items he may select, the same law applying to loan bills that applies to appropriation bills.

If the mayor adheres to his original plan of keeping at least \$50,000 in the reserve fund, something will have to be smashed in the loan bill as drawn.

The loan bill, which will go to the common council Thursday night, follows:

PARK DEPARTMENT	
Playground, ward 1.....	\$25,000
Playground, ward 12.....	25,000
Playground, ward 16.....	25,000
Sanitary, Charlestown playground.....	5,000
Sanitary, Roslindale playground.....	7,500
Sanitary and locker building, Columbus- av playground.....	12,000
BATH DEPARTMENT	
Bathhouse, Orient Heights.....	5,000
Gymnasium, East Boston.....	75,000
Women's addition, Lav. bath.....	35,000
BRIDGE DIVISION	
Street Department.....	
Footbridge, Dalton st., ward 10.....	10,000
Footbridge, Hyde Park av., ward 26.....	10,000
PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT	
Courthouse, South Boston.....	65,000
Combination courthouse and police sta- tion, East Boston.....	80,000
Combination courthouse and police sta- tion, Charlestown.....	80,000
CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL	
Completion of second ward.....	10,000
Outage ward for women.....	35,000
Administration building.....	100,000
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT	
New library, near Curtis hall, ward 22.....	20,000
Laying out and construction of high- ways.....	200,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT	
New fire boat.....	55,000
New quarters for men of fireboats.....	15,000
Fire station, Oak sq., ward 25.....	15,000
Total.....	\$989,500

To the Editor of the Transcript:

We came to Boston, Mr. Tillinghast and I, the same year, 1870; entered newspaper work at the same time, and left it the same year, 1870, to take up our widely different tasks at the State House.

He knew Boston—Old Boston—and could tell some of the antiquarian things there did not know. He knew the Boston of today, and was ready to tell what he knew to-day, and the State merely, but many of its towns and their histories. I have never found a man who knew so many things, and who possessed so much accurate knowledge on so many subjects and about so many people. He was offered the librarianship of the Boston Public Library more than once, but always declined it. He discovered in Mr. Wadlin the qualities of a superior librarian, and it was largely upon his judgment that Mr. Wadlin was appointed.

He was a very accommodating man, but very exacting. A man whom he knew to be trustworthy could borrow a book over night, on condition that he return it at nine o'clock the next morning, but if he brought it at ten, he could never have another. The library belonged to the public, and he would not risk the possibility, however remote, that somebody might want the book at five minutes past nine. The man who came to him for information always obtained it and far more than he asked. But the know-it-all was allowed to supply himself.

He had a fad, as most men have. It was in the line of his work. Years ago he began collecting information regarding members of the Legislature, going back to remote years, and gathering everything which could be found. Nearly every week the readers of the Transcript Notes and Queries would see a request, signed "C. B. T." for information regarding some member of the Legislature two or three generations ago. His correspondences for the same purpose involved the writing and reading of scores of thousands of letters. He spent more than \$4000 for postage. The work was a personal one, having no relation to the State library, and the expenditure was from his own pocket, merely for the love of biographical research. The information collected is invaluable. It should be purchased by the State, or by some genealogical society, if that shall be found possible. Certainly the collection should be kept intact. It represents not only a very large money cost, but an immense amount of personal labor.

WARREN F. STALDING
Boston, April 28.

house on Dartmouth st. Subsequently the body will be taken for burial to Gloucester. If the weather permits services will be held at the cemetery in Gloucester, otherwise in the church there.

The state library is temporarily in charge of Miss Ellen M. Sawyer, chief assistant.

In the death of Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast the commonwealth of Massachusetts loses a public servant whose



C. B. TILLINGHAST.

unselfish devotion to duty and whose singleness of purpose made him conspicuous; the cause of education loses one of its most faithful and earnest champions; and a host of friends in and out of official station lose a companion whose staunch adherence and cordial interest endeared him to them in hours of peculiar strength.

Born in West Greenwich, R. I., April 2, 1838, the son of Pardon and Eunice Tillinghast (his mother's maiden name being also Tillinghast), he was a lineal descendant of the noted Elder Pardon Tillinghast, a man of mark in the early days of the Rhode Island colony. At an early age his family removed to Windham county, Conn., where he was educated and for some years taught school.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Tillinghast came to Boston and became a reporter on the Journal, of which paper he soon became editor, and which he held in that capacity until 1873, when he accepted a position as acting librarian of the state library, of which at that time the secretary of the state board of education was by law the titular librarian. Mr. Tillinghast was but 35 years old when he received his appointments, but his omnivorous reading and his acquaintance with the best in literature, the careful system with which he did everything, and his friendly and even intimate relations with authors and publishers had given him a rare and valuable experience prepared him for the responsibility of the New England historic-genealogical society's publication, and as his pedagogic career had fitted him for his important position on the Massachusetts board of education.

Appointed Librarian in 1883.

When he entered upon the duties of his office, the late John W. Dickinson was secretary of the board of education, and therefore the nominal head of the library.

In 1883 a change in the law was made in which the title of his position was made "state librarian," and he was appointed to that office. The duties have changed since that time, but he has never unlearned in his labors to make the best reference library in the country. His exhibition in this direction has been so nearly perfect that in having been so nearly perfect in the matter of new acquisitions, it is indeed, library in the United States, if, indeed, in the world, a case for collection in the world, covering every country in the civilized globe.

At the time when Mr. Tillinghast first took charge of the library he also became treasurer of the board of education, which position he has held ever since. It is an illustration of his single devotion to duty that never in all these years, until an illness in the summer of 1897 compelled him to remain at home, did he miss attendance at any meeting of the board.

During the last illness and up to the death of the late Frank A. Hill, secretary of the board of education, Mr. Tillinghast was acting secretary of the board from May 19, 1896, to March 1, 1898.

When the free public library commission was created, in 1890, Mr. Tillinghast was appointed its chairman. In all these fields of activity for the interests of the commonwealth Mr. Tillinghast never received one cent of compensation other than his salary as librarian. He rarely permitted himself a vacation—in fact, his friends feel that he literally wore himself out in the service of the state.

Career as a Newspaper Man.

During Mr. Tillinghast's connection with the Boston Journal, both before and after he was appointed city editor, his work was largely in the line of reporting lectures and interviews with men of affairs, especially in the literary world, although he devoted much of his time to matters at the state house, particularly those of vital interest to the people of the state.

He also was a frequent visitor at the public library and the Boston Athenaeum and was a familiar figure at the leading bookstores and publishing houses of the city. There it was that he formed association with the elder Ticknor and Field, Little, Brown & Co., and their halcyon days, such as Dr. Holmes, Longfellow, Whitier, Sanborn, Hudson, Blake and many more writers of note.

He was a great reader, with an acute discriminating taste, and he accumulated one of the finest libraries in the city at his home on Dartmouth st., where he had many rare and valuable books. Not a few of them were autograph gifts from the authors, who delighted in his companionship at their homes.

Mr. Tillinghast's services to the cause of letters were recognized by Harvard university, which gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1897, and by Tufts college, which gave him the degree of Litt. D. in 1898.

He was a member of the American historical association, Colonial society of Massachusetts, American antiquarian society, New England historic-genealogical society and other organizations of similar character, and of the Boston art and Appalachian mountain clubs.

In 1886 he married Mrs. Martha A. Womson of Gloucester, who survives him.

Society, and corresponding member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Old Colony Historical Society, the Weymouth Historical Society, the Buffalo Historical Society, the Chicago Historical Society and the Western Reserve Historical Society.

He was also a life member and member of the committee on the library of the General Theological Library; a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club; a member of the Boston Art Club, and a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. And for several years he was a member of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library.

During his librarianship, Mr. Tillinghast developed the state library from a small affair to a thoroughly organized, well-equipped, and substantial institution. It has more than doubled its size since he took hold of it, and numerous practical features, increasing its usefulness, were introduced by him. Notable among these was the "Index of Current Events," compiled from newspapers, files of which, covering the leading New England journals, are carefully preserved. Another work, which students of local history appreciate, was the collection and preservation in bound volumes, systematically arranged of current historical and genealogical articles published in New England periodicals. His home was at 120 Dartmouth street.

Boston Post
April 28, 1909.

I notes that world-wide attention was attracted by the fact that the poet Swinburne was buried without a funeral service, yet in the early days of the colonies, a thing would have been quite in the line of custom. One of the greatest religious controversies which took place in this section in the days to which he refers was when a pastor of the famous old ship Meeting House in Hingham, the oldest in New England, came to Boston to officiate at a wedding. The committee that the colonies were "not yet ready to adopt the English custom of having ministers officiate at marriages or at funeral services," the dead being then interred without prayer. A volume at the Public Library gives the history of the whole discussion.

daughter, and Linwood M. Tillinghast, the son of the dead man, and Waverly Womson, a stepson.

There were no pallbearers. The ushers were Edward L. Sears of the state board of public libraries, and J. F. Munroe of the state library. At the conclusion of the prayer the congregation, led by Gov. Draper, filed past the coffin.

Among those in attendance at the funeral were Gov. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham, President Treadway of the Senate, Speaker Walker of the House of Representatives, Atty.-Gen. Malone, State Treasurer Stevens, Commissioner of Public Records Woods, Capt. David T. Remington, sergeant-at-arms, Councilor Edward P. Barry, Senator Bray of Suffolk and Representative Dennett of Malden, House and Senate chairmen of the committee on libraries; Prison Commissioner Fred G. Pettigrove, ex-Senator J. B. Holden, Henry H. Sprague, ex-president of the Senate, Col. Joseph H. Bolton of the Public Library trustees, and Carl W. Ernst.

Ex-Senator Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams, Police Commissioner O'Meara, Secretary George H. Martin of the state board of education, William E. Bryant, an old editorial associate of Mr. Tillinghast, ex-Senator Dean of Malden, Capt. E. F. Hamlin of the Governor's council, ex-Mayor Samuel A. Green of Boston, Kate Gannett Wells, Henry D. Coolidge.

The Boston Public Library was represented by Librarian Horace G. Wadlin, Frank Blissell, Otto Fleischer and Lindsay Swift, and the Boston Athenaeum by Librarian Charles H. Bolton. From the office of the state librarian were Miss Ellen Sawyer, at present in charge of the office, Miss Maria Smith, Miss Jennie Foster, Miss Susie A. Dickinson and Mrs. Anna G. Hopkins.

The body of Mr. Tillinghast was taken to Gloucester on the noon train, accompanied by the family, and was interred this afternoon at Hope Grove cemetery. The Rev. William H. Ryder officiated at the grave.

Now he has been admitted to the infinite record house where the memorials of essential things of our tragic human world are preserved. When we are admitted to that same august presence, the preacher expressed the hope that we may go forth with as much confidence in the infinite mercy and compassion of the Creator as Mr. Tillinghast had.

Rev. Mr. Gordon closed with an appropriate quotation from Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar."

The mourners then filed around and took a last look at the face of the dead librarian, prior to the coffin being removed from the church. The remains were taken to the North station, and a train for Gloucester, where the burial was to take place in Oak Grove cemetery.

There were no pallbearers. The ushers were Edward L. Sears of the state board of education and publication, and J. F. Munroe of the state library staff. The general attendance included Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut. Gov. Louis S. Barry, President Allen T. Treadway of the state senate, Speaker of the House, Joseph Walker, Col. J. H. Benton chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, Ex-Representative Dowse of Malden, Ex-Senator Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams, ex-chairman of the committee on education, Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, D. P. Corey of Malden of the free public library commission, Chas. S. Groves secretary of the republican state committee, George I. Aldrich of the state board of education, Sec. George H. Martin of the state board of education, Horace G. Wadlin librarian of the city of Boston public library, Librarian Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, Sergt-at-Arms David T. Remington, William A. Murphy representing the legislative press men at the state house, Atty. Gen. Dana Malone, State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, State Auditor Henry A. Turner, Ex-Senator Dean of Malden, Lindsay Swift of the Boston public library, Capt. E. F. Hamlin of the executive department, state house, Librarian William A. Walsh of Lawrence, Henry D. Coolidge clerk of the senate, Hon. Joshua B. Holden, Ex-Mayor Samuel H. Green librarian of the Massachusetts historical society, Frank Blissell of the Boston public library, Otto Fleischer of the Boston public library, Mrs. Anna G. Hopkins and Mrs. James F. Munroe, Senator Bray of Suffolk chairman of the senate committee on libraries, Sec. Fred G. Pettigrove of the prison commission, Henry E. Woods commissioner of public records, Hon. Henry H. Sprague ex-pres of the Massachusetts senate, and Carl W. Ernst.

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library
AGAR, T. L. Homerica. Foundations and elucidations to the Odyssey. Oxford, 1908. 207 p. 18.
ARMSTRONG, N. Nuggets of experience. Narratives of the sixties. (Civil War and other days. San Bernardino, Cal., 1908. Plates. 400 p. 11. 18.
BEVILLE, L. M. E. de. Le Musée de Grenoble. Peintures-marbres-bronzes, etc. Paris, 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
BITHELL, J. The millinery. Vol. 1. Trade. London, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
BUELL, J. One woman's work for farm women. May A. May's part in rural social movements. Boston, 1908. Portraits. 400 p. 11. 18.
CALVERT, A. F. and C. C. GALLICIAN. El Greco (Domenico Theotocopolis). An account of his life and work, with 150 reproductions from his life and work. London, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
CARSON, B. M. From Cairo to the Cataract. Nile. 1909. Plates. Map. 400 p. 11. 18.
CHARDIN, J. B. R. L'œuvre de J. B. R. Chardin et de J. H. Fragonard. Introduction par A. David. Notes par L. Vallat. Paris, 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
CLIMENS, S. L. (Mark Twain) is Shakespeare dead? New York, 1909. (Portraits). 400 p. 11. 18.
COLE, J. H. of the New York Five Zouaves. Under five commanders; or, a boy's experience with the Army of the Potomac. Boston, 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
COLUMBIA Historical Society. Washington. J. 1908. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.
CORLETT, W. T. The American tropics. Notes from the log of a midwinter cruise principally in the West Indies. Cleveland, 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
CURWOOD, J. O. The Great Lakes, the vessels that plough them; their owners, their builders, and their cargoes. New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
CYCLOPEDIA of automobile engineering. Chicago, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
DEUTSCHE akademische Vereinigung. Buenos Ayres. Veröffentlichungen. 1908-1909. Buenos Ayres, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
DINNEEN, M. The Catholic and the Protestant movement in the architecture of Boston. Boston, 1908. Portraits. Plates. 400 p. 11. 18.
EGAN, M. P. The villas of France. (Fifteen). New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
FALLNER, J. A. Erasmus: the scholar, the citizen, the man. Boston, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
FORD, J. Dramatische Werke in Norddeutsch. Herausgegeben von W. Bang. Band 1. 1908. Facsimiles. 400 p. 11. 18.
GARDEN, R. H. History of Scott township, Massachusetts. In: War reminiscences. Did the buffalo ever inhabit Iowa? 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
GENZSCH & HEYSE. Hamburg. Germany. Typen-Revue. Deutsche Normal-schrift. System. (Hamburg, 1908). 400 p. 11. 18.
GLASGOW, E. A. G. The wheel of life. (Scene laid in New York in the nineteenth century). New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
GOING, C. B. Star-glow and sons. (Verses). New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
GOLDBER, R. and others. Die vornehmste Gaskellett der Neuzeit. Ein Handbuch der modischen Gaskellette und Kofferherstellung. Leipzig, 1909. Illus., many colored. Facsimiles. 400 p. 11. 18.
GREENWOOD, G. G. In re Shakespeare. Researches in Greenwood. Referred to on behalf of the defendant. London, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY. Washington, D. C. Medical Department. A historical, biographical and statistical summary. Compiled by D. S. Lamb. Washington, 1909. Portraits. 400 p. 11. 18.
JORDAN, D. S. The fate of Iodoform. Being the story of a city made rich by taxation. (Satire on protection tariffs, based on the history of Iodoform, France). New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
KLEIN, C. The music master. Novelized from the play as produced by David Belasco. New York, 1909. Colored plates. 400 p. 11. 18.
LANE, A. P. E. The champagne standard. (Essays on English life). London, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
LIBBY, H. C. compiler. Under the willow. Verse contributed to the college publications by Cathy students. (Waterville, Maine). 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
MEANS, D. Mac. The methods of taxation compared with the established principles of justice. New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
MERES, P. Um 1800. Architektur und Handwerk im letzten Jahrhundert ihrer Institutionellen Entwicklung. München, 1908. 2 v. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.
NUTTING, J. R. Nutting genealogy. Syracuse, N. Y. 1908. Portraits. Plates. 400 p. 11. 18.
REDINGTON, M. E. compiler. Strong selections for public reading. Edited by M. E. Redington. Waterville, 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
ROSS, E. A. Social psychology. An outline. Source book. New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
SAINT MAUR, K. V. The earth's bounty. (Ten aceditions). New York, 1909. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.
SPARROW, W. S. editor. The British home of today. Modern domestic architecture & its applied arts. London, 1909. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.
STUTZEN-MAPPE. Mottos-Quelle für die Schüler- und Schüler-Lehrer. B. 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
SWINBURNE, A. C. Three plays of Shakespeare. (The Tempest, Othello, and King Lear). New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
TIPFANY. The New York Collection of antique glass. New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
WHITTON, E. Whitton to Acton. New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
WHO? WHO? in New England. Edited by A. N. Marquis. 1st edition. Chicago, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
WILKINS, E. E. The lives of Parson Lord, and other stories. New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
WILLIAMS, C. D. A valid Christianity for today. New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
WILLIAMS, H. L. compiler. The Lincoln story book. A judicious collection of the best stories and anecdotes of the great President. New York, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
WOODRUFF, F. E. The Woodruffs of New Jersey who came from Fitchburg, Kent, England, by way of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Southampton, Long Island. New York, 1909. Portraits. Plates. Map. 400 p. 11. 18.
WOODWARD, J. T. Historic record and comprehensive library record of the 21st Me. Vols. with

reunion records of the 21st Maine Regimental Association. Augusta, 1907. Portraits. Map. 400 p. 11. 18.
Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection
AMBRONIO, A. V. Suite pour 2 violins, alto et 2 violoncelles. Op. 8. Partitions. New York, 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
BERWALD, W. The voice of Fate. Cantata for women's voices. Vocal score. New York, 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
EDWARDS, J. The Lord of light and love. An Easter cantata. Vocal score. New York, 1908. 400 p. 11. 18.
HILL, E. R. Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration. For chorus of women's voices. (Vocal score). Boston, 1909. 400 p. 11. 18.
Books in the Children's Room
ANDREWS, M. B. S. The perfect tribute. New York, 1908. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.
GOLDING, V. The story of David Livingstone. London, 1909. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.
LANG, J. The story of General Gordon. London, 1909. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.
ON TRACK and diamond. By G. Harvey, Van T. Sutphen, J. M. Hallowell, J. Conover, and S. Scoville, Junior. New York, 1909. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.
WILLISTON, T. P. Japanese fairy tales. Chicago, 1904. Illus. 400 p. 11. 18.

Boston Journal
May 1, 1909.

LAST HONORS PAID
TO LATE LIBRARIAN

Governor, State Officials and
Civilians at Caleb B. Tillinghast's Bier.

DR. GEO. A. GORDON
DELIVERS EULOGY

Pays High Tribute to Deceased's
Character and Accomplishments.
Interment at Gloucester.

State officials and distinguished civilians attended the funeral services for the late Caleb B. Tillinghast, former State Librarian, which were held in the chapel of the Old South Church, Copley square, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Besides Governor Draper and Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, a number of State officials were present, and the chapel was crowded with friends who came to pay the last tribute to the man who had served his State in the capacity of Librarian for the past thirty years.

The services were conducted by the Rev. George A. Gordon, pastor of the church, who paid a high tribute to the character and ability of the deceased. There were no pallbearers. The ushers were Edward L. Sears, of the State board of public libraries, and J. F. Munroe, of the State Library.

Governor Draper Present.
Among those in attendance, besides the governor and lieutenant governor, were President Treadway of the Senate, Speaker Walker of the House of Representatives, Attorney General Malone, State Treasurer Stevens, Commissioner of Public Records Woods, Capt. David T. Remington, sergeant-at-arms, Counselor Edward P. Barry, Senator Bray of Suffolk and Representative Bennett of Malden, House and Senate chairmen of the committee on libraries, Prison Commissioner Fred G. Pettigrove, ex-Senator J. H. Holden, Henry H. Sprague, ex-president of the Senate, Col. J. H. Martin of the State Board of Education, William E. Bryant, an old editorial associate of Mr. Tillinghast, ex-Senator Dean of Malden, Capt. E. F. Hamlin of the governor's council, ex-Mayor Samuel A. Green of Boston, Kate Jannett Wells and Henry D. Coolidge.

Interment at Gloucester.
The Boston Public Library was represented by Librarian Howard G. Wadlin, Frank Blaisdel, Otto Fleischer and Lindsay Swift, and the Boston Athenaeum by Librarian Charles H. Bolton. From the office of the State Librarian were Miss Ellen Sawyer, at present in charge of the office, Miss Marie Smith, Miss Jennie Foster, Miss Susie A. Dickinson and Mrs. Anna G. Hookins. The body of Mr. Tillinghast was taken to Gloucester on the noon train, accompanied by the family, and was interred yesterday afternoon at Hope Grove cemetery. The Rev. William H. Ryder officiated at the grave.

Boston Globe
May 1, 1909

FROM 12 TO
10 P M SUNDAY

Boston Public Library
Will be Open.

Change Goes Into Effect
Tomorrow Noon.

Attractive Place for Visitors to City.

The board of trustees of the Boston public library yesterday took very important action by voting unanimously that hereafter on Sundays, beginning tomorrow, the Central library will be open to the public at 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 2 p. m. as formerly.

The change is expected to prove of great advantage to the public, especially during the summer months, when Boston is usually crowded with visitors from various sections of the country. They are always much interested in the public library and its work, as well as eager to study its architectural features, both inside and out.

The opening of the library at noon on Sunday hereafter will afford many of them a chance to inspect the library when on their way from church in the different sections of the Back Bay, as well as to avail of the reading facilities if they so desire.

One reason for the change is that the museum of fine arts is being removed from Copley square, and with its artistic curiosities no longer available to those who frequent that section of the city on Sundays, there is a little doubt that the desire to visit the public library will be greater than heretofore. It is expected that the increased opportunity for using the library facilities will be generally appreciated by the public.

Boston Transcript
May 1, 1909

LIBRARY TO OPEN AT NOON

Trustees Announce Change in Sunday Plans, to Become Effective Tomorrow

Beginning tomorrow, the Public Library in Copley square will be open Sundays to the public, including complete reading-room service and for the issue of books for home use, at noon instead of 2 p. m. The library will remain open until ten o'clock at night.

The trustees anticipate greatly increased use of the library consequent upon the change of the opening hour. It will be particularly advantageous during the summer when there are many visitors in the city. Visitors from a distance are always interested in the Boston Public Library and frequently prefer to visit it on Sunday. The noon opening will also be appreciated by those who like to spend their Sunday afternoons in the reading-rooms, or who have occasion to call for books or to look up something immediately following church services.

The closing of the Art Museum in Copley square tomorrow removes from that section a place which was a favorite with visitors on Sunday and the earlier opening of the library will help replace to some extent the loss.

Boston Advertiser
May 1, 1909

GOV. DRAPER AND OFFICIALS.
At Services for State Librarian Tillinghast at Chapel of Old South Church.

The chapel of the Old South church was crowded yesterday with public officials, including the governor, at the services for the late State Librarian Tillinghast. It had been planned to have prayers at the house of the deceased in Dartmouth st., prior to the taking of the body to Gloucester for burial, but so many had expressed a desire to attend the services that it was decided to have a service at the chapel.

The service was a simple one, there being no music. Rev. George A. Gordon officiated. There was scriptural reading and a few words of eulogy, followed by a recital of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." A prayer concluded the service.

There were no pallbearers. Edward S. Sears of the public records office and J. F. Monroe of the staff of the state library acted as ushers.

At the close of the service the body was taken to the North station, where a noon train was boarded for Gloucester.

Among those attending the service were Gov. Draper and members of the executive council, Lieut.-Gov. Frothingham, Pres. Treadway of the senate, Speaker Walker of the house, Sergeant-at-Arms Remington, Atty.-Gen. Malone, Treas. Turner, Senator Bray, Joshua B. Holden, Col. Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the Boston Public Library trustees; Prison Commr. Pettigrove; Librarian Wadlin and Otto Fleischer of the Boston Public Library; George H. Bartlett, long at the head of the Normal Art school; Supt. Aldrich of the Brookline public schools; Senator Richmond and Police Commr. O'Meara.

As a special mark of respect the office of the state library remained closed between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon.

Boston Record
May 1, 1909

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OPEN AT NOON

Beginning tomorrow the Boston public library will be open Sundays at noon, instead of 2 p. m. as formerly.

This change is the result of the action of the board of trustees, who voted unanimously at their meeting yesterday to make this change.

It will remain open as usual until 10 p. m. The complete reading room service and the departments for the issue of books for home use will be thrown open to the public.

One reason for the change is the fact that the Museum of Fine Arts is being removed from Copley sq., and the desire of the public to visit the library will be greater than heretofore.

Boston Traveler
May 1, 1909

PUBLIC LIBRARY
TO OPEN SUNDAYS.

To accommodate the many hundreds of people who wish to use the Public Library on Sunday, and who find no other time to go there, the trustees have announced that beginning tomorrow, and on every Sunday during the remainder of the year, the library will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Boston Sunday Globe.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE,
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1909.
LIBRARY OPENS AT NOON.

Beginning Today Public Can Use It 10 Hours on Sunday Instead of Eight as Formerly.

One result of the removal of the museum of Fine Arts from Copley sq. is a change in the hour of opening of the public library. Beginning today the library will be opened at noon and will remain open until 10 p. m., giving the public 10 hours instead of eight, as heretofore, for the use of the library. The change affects every branch of the institution.

The object of extending the open time is to favor the great number of tourists and visitors to the city during the spring, summer and winter, giving them opportunity to visit the library on the way home from forenoon church service, and also to see a substitute art exhibition, in a way, for the one transferred from Copley sq. to the new art museum in the Roxbury district.

Boston Post
May 2, 1909.

EXTENSION OF
LIBRARY SERVICE

After today the Public Library, Copley square, will be open to the public, including complete reading room service and for the issue of books for home use, at 12 o'clock noon instead of 2 p. m.

Boston American
May 2, 1909

Library to Open Earlier.

The trustees of the Public Library announced that on and after today the library in Copley Square will be open to the public at noon instead of 2 o'clock. This includes the complete reading room service. Books will be issued in the regular way for home use.

With the exception of the last two named operas, light and melodious compositions by Pergolesi, none of the works are novelties here, but several of them have been rarely performed during recent years.

The season is expected to begin Nov. 8 and the plans are for 15 weeks of four performances, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon. It is understood that the season will be divided into two divisions, with an interval of five weeks between, during which time the opera company will return to other cities.

Boston Advertiser
May 3, 1909

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OPEN AT NOON

The Boston public library will be open Sundays at noon, instead of 2 p. m., as formerly. The new rule went into effect yesterday.

This change is the result of the action of the board of trustees, who voted unanimously at their meeting yesterday to make this change.

It will remain open as usual until 10 p. m. The complete reading room service and the departments for the issue of books for home use will be thrown open to the public.

One reason for the change is the fact that the Museum of Fine Arts is being removed from Copley sq., and the desire of the public to visit the library will be greater than heretofore.

Boston Advertiser
May 3, 1909

As one of the special attractions of the exhibition of pictures by Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida, a lecturer on the artist's life and work, illustrated by stereopticon, will be William E. R. Starkweather in Copley hall tomorrow evening. On Wednesday evening will occur a reception in honor of Senator and Senora Sorolla by the society. A lecture by Mr. Starkweather will be given at the Public Library on Thursday evening.

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1909.

One more step toward "Boston the finest city in 1915"—the public library is to be kept open 10 hours on Sundays.

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1909.

OPERA REPERTORY.

Announcement of Works to Be Sung During the First Season of the Boston Company.

Director Henry Russell of the Boston opera company yesterday gave out the following as the list of operas to be sung during the first season of the new organization: "I Pagliacci," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Tosca," "Mefistofele," "La Boheme," "The Hugenots," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Aida," "Romeo and Juliet," "Mme. Butterfly," "Faust," "Carmen," Massenet's "Nanon," "Don Pasquale," "Lucia," "Palastra," "La Gioconda," "William Tell," "Barber of Seville," "Maestro di Capella" and "La Serva Padrona."

With the exception of the last two named operas, light and melodious compositions by Pergolesi, none of the works are novelties here, but several of them have been rarely performed during recent years.

The season is expected to begin Nov. 8 and the plans are for 15 weeks of four performances, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon. It is understood that the season will be divided into two divisions, with an interval of five weeks between, during which time the opera company will return to other cities.

Boston Record
May 4, 1909

As the result of the experience of a member of the board of trustees as typical of many cases at the public library, Aid, Anderson has requested, through the board and the mayor, that the library trustees set apart one room of the library where persons so desiring may read until 11 p. m. Aid, Anderson has found that many people who cannot arrive there before 8 p. m., will get right up to midnight some interesting reading when the 9 p. m. closing bell rings. For the benefit of these people he wants a room set apart where they can take their reading to finish it.

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Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909.

MEMORABLE WEEK RECALLED.

"Centenary of the See of Boston," by William F. Kenney.

The great celebration that marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Catholic church in Boston, which made such an impression upon the minds of thousands last October, is too recent to be forgotten in its entirety. However, there were some things connected with it which even the most faithful followers of the church may have missed. So William F. Kenney's "Centenary of the See of Boston" will be welcomed, because it will place in the hands of everyone who wishes to retain a more vivid impression of that glorious week than is afforded by memory alone, a complete account of the celebration.

Because of Mr. Kenney's long training in newspaper work he has grasped the essential factors of the centenary, and now in book form they are all there: not a story of the centenary as the author saw it, but what the chief participants said and did during that memorable week. The vigorous address of Archbishop O'Connell at the pontifical mass is worthy of being read over and over, and naturally it is given the place of prominence in the book. The addresses at the banquet by prominent laymen all reveal the true note of Christian brotherhood, and one is more impressed with their words now, after a lapse of some months. Then there is the editorial comment by the press of Boston, which showed how impressive were the exercises even upon many of other religions.

Letters from Theodore Roosevelt, President at the time; Pope Pius X and Gov. Curtis Guild, have their place in the book. The Holy Name parade roster recalls the thousands that marched on Sunday as a finale of the observance. In fact, nothing is omitted that was of interest. Many pictures are found in the volume, and it is certain to have a wide circulation. It is nicely bound in purple. Boston: J. K. Waters company.

Boston Transcript
May 3, 1909

NOON OPENING A SUCCESS

Large Number of People Took Advantage of Extra Sunday Hours at the Public Library—Conditions at West End Branch

That the noon opening of the Public Library in Copley square was appreciated yesterday as evident from the large number of persons who took advantage of the opportunity to visit the building at twelve instead of two o'clock, as had previously been the rule. Some persons were waiting to enter when the doors were opened, and within a few minutes there were many more, some of them apparently coming to the library directly from the churches in the vicinity. Among the earliest visitors was J. H. Benton, chairman of the library trustees. He has favored the earlier opening of the central library on Sunday, and yesterday went directly to the building from Trinity Church.

"Within the first forty-five minutes after the doors were opened," said Mr. Benton today, "211 persons entered the building, which I consider shows that the earlier opening was successful. There were a few waiting, perhaps twelve or fifteen, but others came rapidly after the doors were opened, having heard of the earlier opening hour. Some brought books to exchange, others apparently came to look at the building, while a good many went into Bates Hall and the other reading rooms. When I came away, before one o'clock, they were scattered all over the building about as usual."

Concerning the statement reported to have been made last night by Rev. F. B. Fisher of the Temple Street M. E. Church that the West End branch library on Cambridge street is "a rendezvous of drunkards and tramps," Mr. Benton said today that such a statement is, of course, a great exaggeration. It is inevitable that there should be some people who come into the library, especially in cold weather, for shelter and for rest, but they do not make a disturbance or bother anybody, and if they take a book and read, it is hard to discriminate between loafers and readers. The branch has an arrangement with the police, however, so that the patrolman on the route visits the library at frequent intervals, and if there are any persons there whom the custodian considers objectionable they are ordered out. The library does a tremendous good as anybody can see by a visit there, and it is conducted with the greatest care and with the aim in view of catering to the very large patronage.

Boston Record
May 4, 1909.

TO LECTURE ON SOROLLA.

A lecture on the painter Sorolla will be given in Copley hall by William E. B. Starkweather, tonight at 8 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon with a hundred views showing all of the Sorolla pictures of importance which are exhibited here and many others which have never been shown in Boston, as well as views of Senor Sorolla when painting out doors in the Spanish country.

The lecture includes a consideration of the recent regeneration of essentially national art in Spain and Sorolla's position as a leader of art in Spain. Attention is given to his early life and struggles and the four manners which have marked his work in the present time are considered. Sorolla's theories with regard to painting and modern art in general are indicated.

The lecture will be open free to members of the Copley Society and at half price to friends coming with members. It will be repeated on Thursday evening, free to the public, in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript
May 3, 1909

Sargent's Public Library Decoration. Concerning the new part of the mural decoration by John S. Sargent for the Boston Public Library the critic of the London Sunday Times writes as follows:

In this matter of interior decoration America, as well as France, appears to be ahead of England, the proof being the great semi-circular painting by Mr. Sargent which hangs at the end of Gallery No. VIII. I understand that this work will form part of the interior decoration of the Boston Library, and if every panel Mr. Sargent is contributing is as fine as the one now exhibited—and this there is little reason to doubt—then Boston will soon have to be congratulated on the possession of the most important achievement in decorative painting since the days of Puvis de Chavannes. Mr. Sargent has been given his opportunity, and he has seized it nobly, raising himself thereby far above his level as a fashionable portrait painter. The title of his design at Burlington House is "Israel and the Law" (1440), and he has treated his theme with the utmost simplicity and solemn beauty.

Against the azure of the sky is a group of rose-draped figures unfold the golden scroll of the Law. The sky is quivering with radiance, the figures are calm and serene, of classic beauty in face and form. The placing of the figures and their clear-cut, sculptural presentation have a wonderfully majestic effect, expressing the unbreakable power of the Law, its enduring dignity and awe-inspiring beauty, while the exquisite color, the delicate blues and grays and rose and gold, tells all who are willing to receive the message of its exceeding loveliness and sweetness, of the peace and comfort that is given when we bow our heads in acquiescence to its wise and just decrees. This is a work before which only the idle and unreflecting can chatter; there is no excuse to linger here and praise of Mr. Sargent's cleverness and technical dexterity.

In this he has taken to himself wings and soared into the higher air, the tricks of trade and the trappings of fashion have alike fallen to the ground, and accomplishing with reverence the high mission with which he had been intrusted, Mr. Sargent worthily dons the mantle of our own Alfred Stevens and the great masters of the Renaissance. We can only be grateful to Mr. Sargent for showing this work to London, and express a fervent hope that its exhibition and the noble example it affords may not be without fruitful results.

GALLERY AND STUDIO NOTES

The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1909.

An admirer of THE SUN informs us of an outrage recently perpetrated on those patrons of the Boston Public Library who relieve the monotony of existence in the capital of Massachusetts by reading our pages in the newspaper room of that institution, and he adds:

"If you care to investigate I would rather you did not use my name, as I live in a house and locality full of Christian Scientists. I would make a complaint myself at the library but for that fact. They are very powerful here."

We shall not investigate, nor shall we disclose to the Christian Scientists the name of our friend. Our own opinion is that the dastardly act of which he complains will bring due punishment on those responsible for it. Some person of strong convictions, long accustomed to find THE SUN in its ancient and appropriate place on the file board, going confidently to the familiar spot and discovering the Christian Science Monitor in the place, will, in perhaps not unjustifiable rage, adopt violent measures to express his displeasure.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1909.

SOROLLA, THE ARTIST.

Lecture on Spanish Painter to be Delivered in Copley Hall Tonight by William E. B. Starkweather.

A lecture on the painter Sorolla will be delivered in Copley hall by William E. B. Starkweather, this evening. The talk will be illustrated by stereopticon, with 100 views showing all of the Sorolla pictures of importance which are exhibited here, and many others which have never been shown in Boston, as well as views of Senor Sorolla when painting outdoors in the Spanish country. These slides are exclusive and the only ones which have ever been made of Senor Sorolla's work.

Mr. Starkweather has been a pupil of Senor Sorolla in Spain several years and has had the unusual privilege of working beside him at Valencia, and at Javea and other points in Spain which Sorolla has pictured.

The lecture includes a consideration of the recent regeneration of essentially national art in Spain and Sorolla's position as a leader of art in that country. Attention is given to his early life and struggles and the four manners which have marked his work in the present time are considered. Sorolla's theories with regard to painting and modern art in general are indicated and the latter part of the lecture is devoted to a description of the life on the brilliant beaches on which he produces his pictures.

The lecture will be open free to members of the Copley society and at half price to friends coming with members. It will be repeated on Thursday evening free to the public in the lecture room of the Boston public library.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909.

The free illustrated lecture by William E. B. Starkweather on the paintings of Sorolla, the great Spanish artist, whose pictures have made such a stir among New York and Boston art-loving public, will be repeated at the Boston public library on Monday evening, because of the great demand for seats for last evening's lecture which could not be supplied.

Boston Herald
May 7, 1909.

MANY WERE TURNED AWAY.

Large Attendance at Lecture of W. E. B. Starkweather Upon Sorolla.

So many students and art lovers crowded to the Public Library last night where William E. B. Starkweather gave a stereopticon lecture upon the Spanish artist Sorolla, some of whose paintings are now on exhibition in Copley Hall, that every seat in the lecture room was taken at 7:45 o'clock and many were turned away.

The lecture will be repeated at the library at 8 o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Starkweather, curator of the Hispanic Society of America, a pupil of Sorolla and a comrade upon some of his painting trips, had many anecdotes to tell of the artist at work, of his daily life and his children who appear so often in his paintings. The lecture was illustrated by 100 stereopticon slides, including pictures now on exhibition here and other pictures and views of the painter at work out of doors.

Boston Record
May 7, 1909

OWES MUCH TO PARIS

Sorolla's Art Thoroughly Spanish, However, Starkweather Says.

Before a very large audience at the Boston Public Library last evening, William E. B. Starkweather delivered an illustrated lecture on the life and work of Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida, the distinguished Spanish painter, whose works are on exhibition at Copley hall.

As a preliminary he traced briefly the course of art in Spain in the past half century. He claimed for Sorolla the unquestionable leadership in the group of strong painters of the present day in the land of the grandees.

The painter's indebtedness to Paris was freely admitted. He has never ceased to acknowledge with gratitude the influence of Bastien-Lepage.

Despite this sense of obligation, however, to French masters Sorolla's art, according to Mr. Starkweather, is thoroughly Spanish. It is in his intense naturalism, his sincerity and directness, that Sorolla shows the national temperament.

Lantern slides of a number of works that were not brought to this country interested the audience, as did representations of the painter at work.

Copley hall was filled yesterday with students from Harvard university, Wheaton seminary and Boston university. Up to Wednesday evening 213 students had taken advantage of the Copley society's invitation to visit the exhibition.

Boston Record
Fri. May 7, 1909

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Boston Transcript
May 7, 1909

Painters
Mr. Starkweather's illustrated lecture on Sorolla was given at the Boston Public Library last evening. About one thousand persons were turned away for lack of room. The lecture will be repeated next Monday evening at eight o'clock.

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909

THRONG HEARS ABOUT SOROLLA

William E. B. Starkweather, Intimate of the Spanish Painter, Gives Lecture

William E. B. Starkweather, an intimate companion of Sorolla, the Spanish painter, whose work is now on exhibition in Copley Hall, gave an illustrated lecture on his art in the hall of the public library last evening. Mr. Starkweather is curator of the Hispanic Society of America, a pupil and comrade of Sorolla during many a delightful tramp in search of subjects. He has, therefore, abundant material for an entertaining story, and it was heard by a throng of art lovers last evening. So many went to hear the lecture and see the beautiful stereoscopic views that some could not gain admission.

Boston Transcript
May 7, 1909

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Boston Traveler
May 7, 1909

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS.

James J. Shannon, Roxbury—The patent room, public library, Copley square, would give you all the necessary information on this subject. Inquire of the attendant and he will be able to put you in direct touch with the books you need.

Sat. May 8, 1909
BOSTON HERALD

The lecture on the paintings of Sorolla by William E. B. Starkweather will be repeated at the Boston Public Library Monday evening.

Boston Even. Record
May 8, 1909

Esperantists will assemble on the steps of the public library this afternoon. Those interested in the "universal language" are urged to go early and avoid the rush.

Boston Transcript
May 8, 1909

The Boston Ruskin Club will meet on Monday, May 10, at 2.30 P. M., in the Boston Public Library lecture hall. Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt will speak on "Arts and Crafts" at 3 P. M. All interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

Boston Transcript
May 8, 1909

As so many persons failed to gain admission to the free lecture on the paintings of Sorolla Thursday evening at the Public Library, William E. B. Starkweather has consented to repeat it next Monday evening.

Boston Traveler
May 8, 1909

TO REPEAT LECTURE.

William E. B. Starkweather will deliver a lecture on "The Paintings of Sorolla" next Monday evening in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. This lecture will be mainly for the benefit of the throng of people who were unable to gain admittance at his last lecture Thursday evening.

- Boston Herald*
May 9, 1909.

Meet In Public Library Lecture Hall.

Boston Herald
May 9, 1909

WOMEN'S CLUBS BUSY IN THE WORLD'S WORK

The Boston Ruskin Club will meet on Monday, May 10, at 2:30 P. M., in the Boston Public Library lecture hall. Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt will speak on "Arts and Crafts." The public is invited to attend.

EXCESSIVE compatibility of temperament was the singular cause of divorce between Frederick MacMonnies, the famous artist, and his almost equally distinguished artist wife. They were both so perfectly artists that they were on one another's nerves bearably. This is how it happened: "You should be a woman first and an artist afterward."

"I believe that I should be an artist first and a woman afterward. There are so many women and so few artists."

"Our home has ceased to be homelike. It has come to be a mere studio."

"A mere studio? What sarcasm! You know that the beginning and middle end of your life is in your studio."

"But I am a man and have my work. You are a woman and have your home."

"And, pray, have you not a home also? And do you allow it to absorb you to the exclusion of all else?"

"No; but a woman cannot be a wife, a mother, a housewife and an artist. That is asking too much of one human being."

"Then suppose that I give up one or more of these functions?"

"By all means. Give up being an artist."

"I would as lief give up being a wife."

"Perhaps you had rather?"

"Perhaps I had."

This was a typical conversation between Frederick MacMonnies and his wife. Typical of late, though not at first. As their wedding guests whispered to each other, "There at last is perfect compatibility in the marriage state. Both are absolutely congenial. See how he looks at her! Watch her any places at him! At last there is a perfect match."

In the honeymoon and the blissful first years that followed, their conversation had been like this:

"Dearest, that statue is superb."

"Darling, you spoil me by your gentle criticism. What have you been doing to-day?"

"Oh, I made a little sketch of the Seine at the last bridge, a mere nothing."

"Impossible, my own. If you made it now."

"Five O'Clock Tea," Greatly Admired Picture By Mrs. MacMonnies, Purchased for the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts.

The Famous Bacchante By MacMonnies Which Aroused World-Wide Excitement When It Was Rejected By the Boston Public Library, and of Which Mrs. MacMonnies Was the Inspiration.

than the one he had planned. When Mary Fairchild, the pretty and gifted daughter of Sidney Fairchild, married the young sculptor, all the friends of both said: "How delightful that two artists should marry. It was art that brought them together. Art will keep them together."

It is said that she inspired him in the composition of his most remarkable work, "The Bacchante."

But never were prophets more mistaken. While incompatibility causes most divorces, it had nothing whatever to do with severing the ties between Mr. Frederick MacMonnies and his wife. They were entirely compatible. Were they not both artists? Did they not have the same masters, the same ideals, the same artist friends? Did they not wholly agree that their little daughters, Margery and Barbara, should also become artists if they possessed talent for art? Then, why, after twenty years of marriage, are they divorced?

Perhaps the compatibility between them was so entire that it got upon the nerves of the twin, for a few years ago overwork produced neurasthenia in both of them.

Frederick MacMonnies, who in his birthplace, Brooklyn, had been a steady-pulsed youth, with eyes full of dreams, suddenly became poignantly conscious of nerves. His body seemed brimming with them, and every one of the several million were tense and vibrant. At that time that, indeed, his wife sketching a beggar on the dusty road that skirted their summer home in Normandy, he reminded her that the housemaid had eloped with the stableman that morning and that the library required dusting.

"But who shall dust it, my dear?" His wife stirred in her sketching stool and lifted large eyes from the sketch of the old beggar.

"I don't care who dusts it, but as mistress of the house I should say that you should see that it is done."

"But I had planned a morning's sketching. I am behind with my sketches now," expostulated the sculptor's wife.

this country for her colossal work, "The Primitive Woman," exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago; for studies of women in a garden and of bits of scenery along the Seine, whose paintings are so admirable that they have been exhibited at the Salons in Paris, said: "Mr. MacMonnies and I separated by a perfectly friendly arrangement. Our daughters will remain with me, but they will spend a part of their time with their father. Mr. MacMonnies has been in all respects so courteous that I cannot allow myself to be outdone."

"Mr. MacMonnies is the greatest living sculptor. No man can possibly admire him more than I do," says the friend who was once his wife.

There are critics who agree with her. One of these is Faigulere, of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. At the end of two years spent with this master, the Brooklyn boy heard a tribute seldom paid to a pupil.

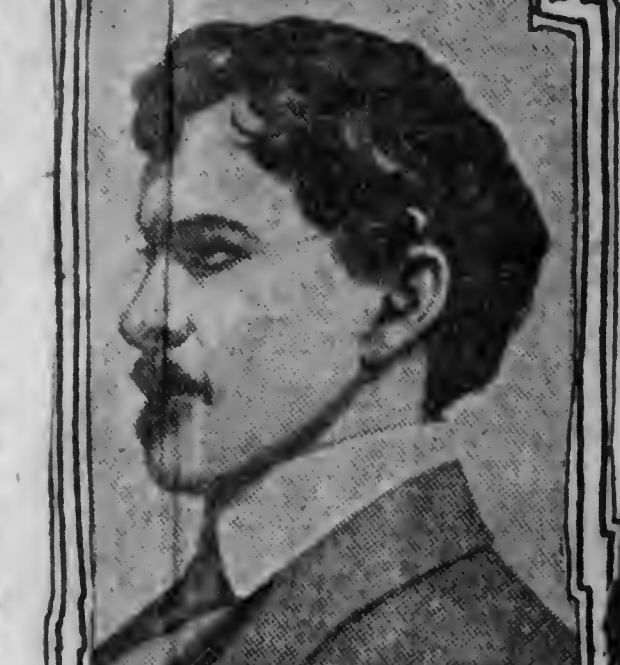
"Leave my studio, young man," said Frederick MacMonnies.

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Only once has he reverted to the ideals of those months when he stood behind the counter of a jeweler's shop in Brooklyn. This reversion to early ideals found form in an altar to Cupid, that was exhibited in the window of a Fifth Avenue jeweler. Cupid, eight inches tall, and exquisitely carved in ivory, stands with conquering feet firmly placed on a world of gold. His right arm is raised and his forefinger mischievously extended. In his left hand he holds a bow of hammered gold, and on his arm hangs a laurel wreath.

The face is implicitly regal. Two roses surmount his temples. He seems to say to the world: "I have conquered. I banish all trouble."

And yet this creator of a care-free Cupid was latterly heavily burdened by care. Not of a professional nature were his cares. Rocket-like he rose, and star-like he remained in the

tangled in the reeds, at peril of my life; at another time in the same mood being nearly run over by an express train in Italy; nothing but a vagabond's life, with hard study, until Brooklyn ordered a statue of Mayor Sturtevant from me.

"I once walked from Munich to Italy with scarcely a cent in my pocket. I slept and ate with sailors in Venice, living on two cent plates of polenta at the sailors' restaurants, as gay as a parrot. I studied elum life in London. This nearly ended in tragedy, for at 3 o'clock one morning I was nearly murdered by a lunatic in a five-cent lodging house. In New York I studied the life of the pave, but maintained the existence of a sternest moralist. Women didn't interest me, and I didn't interest them."

Puzzled friends point to this last confession as a possible solution of the regretted parting of the ways of Frederick MacMonnies and his gifted wife. "Perhaps he was a bachelor born," they suggest sadly. But those who know their best say it is a clear case of too great compatibility of tastes.

"A man should marry a woman unlike him. Contrast is the cornerstone of happiness in marriage," they say. Meanwhile in her apartment at No. 44 Rue Halevy, in Paris, Mrs. MacMonnies is sketching as long and as often as she likes. Her mother, widow of the housekeeper, Mr. MacMonnies, at their country place at Giverny, in Normandy, is finishing his statue of Booth as Hamlet. He is also teaching a few pupils. One of the brightest of these has been studying with him for a year. She is Miss Alice Jones, daughter of Senator Jones, of Nevada.

Paris that loves its gossip shrugs its shoulders and says: "Compatibility after a number of years became odious. Now incompatibility has its charms. Mademoiselle Jones only plays at her art. She is never in earnest. She cares a little for society, a little for travel, a little for home, a little for her friends, not very much for anything. Such a woman is not too earnest. Her devotion to a person or an art never bores. Do you suppose that Mr. MacMonnies?"

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Will Mr. MacMonnies marry his merry-eyed, merry-hearted pupil?

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Independently of the ethical significance, the artistic beauty of the composition is remarkable; so fine a balance of line, such perfect rhythm, is indeed rarely to be found in any decorative composition of today.

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Only two copies of the original edition are known to exist.

There is also a Wyclif translation published in 1382. A King James version with marginal notes by John Canno, printed in Amsterdam in 1688, is also a rarity.

The finest manuscript Bible in the collection is French, and dates back to the 13th century. It is done on vellum and the text is illuminated. It is probable that this Bible was the work of one of the famous monastic scribes of France and probably came out of one of the scriptoria connected with some of the larger French monasteries. This particular Bible was at one time owned by the late William Morris and was probably the basis of some of his famous fonts of type.

Another interesting Bible from a library and historical point of view is the "Bishops' Bible," which was printed in London in 1568. On the title page it says: "The holy Bible, containing the olde Testament and the Newe-Set forth by Authority." It is a revision of the great Bible version undertaken by Archbishop Matthew Parker and other bishops. This is also folio in size.

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There are Bibles in all of the oriental languages, in Chinese, Japanese, Burmese, Persian, Turkish, Arabic, Assamese, Bengali and Mongolian—the written language of the province of Mongolia. There are Lettish Bibles, Finnish Bibles, Russian Bibles, Portuguese Bibles, Dutch Bibles, Icelandic Bibles, Greenlandic, Lithuanian, Hungarian Bibles, spoken in the

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One of the very few examples of that Gothic language which preceded the Germanic languages may be seen here in the form of a facsimile of a Gothic

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Looking at this whole collection of printed Bibles, manuscripts and facsimiles of codices, one can get a very clear idea of the importance of the Bible in the history of the world, not only in the life of the world but in the language, literature, and art of all nations. The Bible is the bed rock of the great modern languages and it is out of the earliest translations and the modern English language has flowed. It is the superstructure of the language which most of its idioms and metaphors rest. And indeed if one would get the fundamentals of the English language it is necessary to go to these early translations. And the same is in a measure true of the Germanic languages. For there is a very early translation of the Bible here, may be seen a copy of that old German Bible printed by Anton Koburger at Nuremberg in 1483, in two volumes, large folio size. It is in black letter type with wood cut illustrations colored by hand. Near this in the same case is a Luther Bible with copper plate illustrations from drawings by Mathias Merian, printed in 1540.

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Boston Herald
May 12, 1909.

BACK TO HORSE AND WAGON.

Public Library Ends Contract for Delivery of Books by Auto.

The Public Library trustees have terminated their contract for the delivery of books from the central office to the branch libraries by automobile and have substituted horses and wagons.

The work during the next 12 months will be done by Charles W. Phillips of the Back Bay for \$135 a week. He will supply the drivers, six horses and wagons. Although the new concern will get \$35 a week more than the auto company was paid, the trustees say they were obliged to spend the difference weekly for delivery and collection of the books that was not done by the two autos.

The contract with the auto company

was terminated by mutual agreement, according to the trustees.

Boston Transcript
May 12, 1909.

PRINTERS VISIT BROWN

Members of Society Meet Mr. Pollard of British Museum and Inspect University Library, Paying Particular Attention to the Annmary Brown Collection

Providence, May 12.—The presence of Alfred W. Pollard of the British Museum, London, who is now here editing a work dealing with the books in the Annmary Brown Collection, was made the occasion yesterday for a trip by the members of the Society of Printers to see the collection and to meet Mr. Pollard. The party left Boston at 1.03 and exceptional opportunities were given members for inspection of various collections and libraries under the leadership of Mr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, and George Parker Winship, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library. The Pendleton Furniture Collection, the Brown University Library, rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society, John Carter Brown Library and the Annmary Brown Memorial were visited. The collection at the last-named library was the most interesting as it contains one of the most complete collections of the first European presses. To catalogue these books and to make essentially a history of printing of the fifteenth century is the purpose of Mr. Pollard's visit to this country.

In the early evening dinner was given at the University Club, at which Mr. Pollard was the guest of the Society. In speaking of the books in the Annmary Brown Memorial, Mr. Pollard described them as being the most important, well arranged and accessible collection of its size with the exception of the British Museum. This trip was arranged under the direction of C. Chester Lane, the secretary, and Henry Lewis Johnson, president of the Society of Printers, and in the party were included Otto Fleischner, S. A. Chevalier and Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library; W. H. Greeley and Edward K. Robinson of Ginn & Co.; Bruce Rogers, Riverdale Press; E. T. Stiger, The University Press; Thos. Todd, Jr., The Beacon Press; William Aspinwall Bradley, T. B. Hapgood, A. A. Stewart, George P. Tilton and William B. Wheelwright. Plans are being made for similar excursions to visit other libraries and private collections.

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The contract with the motor car company was terminated by mutual agreement, according to the trustees.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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Boston Traveler
May 12, 1909

AUTOS BARRED FROM LIBRARY

Terminating their contract with the auto company that has been delivering books from the central library to the branch libraries, the public library trustees have substituted horses and wagons. The work for the next 12 months will be done by Charles W. Phillips of the Back Bay for \$135 a week. He will supply the drivers, six horses and wagons. Though the new delivery costs \$35 more a week than that done by the auto company, the trustees say they were obliged to pay the difference weekly for the work not done by the auto company, on delivery and collection.

New York Sun

An admirer of *The Sun* informs us of an outrage recently perpetrated on those patrons of the Boston Public Library who relieve the monotony of existence in the capital of Massachusetts by reading our pages in the newspaper room of that institution, and he adds:

"If you care to investigate I would rather you did not use my name, as I live in a house and locality full of Christian Scientists. I would make a complaint myself at the library but for that fact. They are very powerful here."

We shall not investigate, nor shall we disclose to the Christian Scientists the name of our friend. Our own opinion is that the dastardly act of which he complains will bring due punishment on those responsible for it. Some person of strong convictions, long accustomed to find *The Sun* in its ancient and appropriate place on the file board, going confidently to the familiar spot and discovering the *Christian Science Monitor* in the place, will, in perhaps not unjustifiable rage, adopt violent measures to express his displeasure.

MANY WERE TURNED AWAY.

Large Attendance at Lecture of W. E. B. Starkweather Upon Sorolla.

So many students and art lovers crowded to the Public Library last night where William E. B. Starkweather gave a stereopticon lecture upon the Spanish artist Sorolla, some of whose paintings are now on exhibition in Copley Hall, that every seat in the lecture room was taken at 7:45 o'clock and many were turned away.

The lecture will be repeated at the library at 8 o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Starkweather, curator of the Hispanic Society of America, a pupil of Sorolla and a comrade upon some of his painting trips, had many anecdotes to tell of the artist at work, of his daily life and his children who appear so often in his paintings.

The lecture was illustrated by 100 stereopticon slides, including pictures now on exhibition here and other pictures and views of the painter at work out of doors.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COURSE.

Arthur A. Shurtleff Will Discuss Boston's Crooked Streets Next Thursday Evening.

The free public lectures, illustrated, that were inaugurated last winter at the Boston public library for Thursday evenings, are attracting much interest this season. Arthur A. Shurtleff will be the speaker next Thursday evening, his subject being "Modern City Planning, and Its Bearing Upon the Crooked Streets of Boston."

On Nov. 5 Stephen Child will have as a topic "Civic Centers and the Grouping of Public Buildings." The subjects and speakers for the remainder of the lectures will be: Nov. 12, "The Hill Towns of Italy," by George B. Dexter; Nov. 19, "The Building of Boston," by Henry C. Long; Dec. 3, "Constantinople," by Arthur Stoddard Cooley; Dec. 10, "A Tour Through Greece," by Arthur Stoddard Cooley; Dec. 17, "Along the Dalmatian Coast," by Arthur Stoddard Cooley.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, Edwin D. Mead will deliver an address on "John Milton" in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of the poet.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

PHOTOGRAPHS
AND PRINTSBy the Best of Modern
Spanish Artists.Comprehensive Collection Now
On ExhibitionIn Art Gallery of Boston
Library Building.

The Boston public library has taken advantage of the interest which has been aroused in Spanish art, through the Sorolla exhibition of paintings, to give a larger and more complete idea of modern Spanish art by means of an exhibition of photographs and prints of pictures by some of the best of the latter-day artists of the Spanish peninsula. This comprehensive exhibition is hung in the art gallery, on the third floor of the central library building on Copsey

84. To most Americans Spanish art is only known through the works of Velasquez and Murillo; to a less number by the works also of Goya, Ribera, Madrazo and Fortuny, and to a very small number indeed are the works of the men of today in Spain known. Sorolla has done one good thing for his country—he has opened the eyes of the world to that modern Spanish art of which he himself is probably the greatest living exponent. There is a vitality in this modern Spanish school, especially in the work of Sorolla and Zuloaga, which is scarcely rivaled by the artists of any other nation. And there is a "local" flavor and character to it which should be a lesson to the artists of every nation. The scenes, the incidents, the color, the spirit—everything in the picture which these men paint is Spanish, excepting of course such portrait work as they do, but even this is always happiest when they are painting portraits of their own people. They are contented to utilize technical traits and peculiarities which they incorporate into their own Spanish feelings.

In this public library exhibition may be seen some excellent examples of the work of Mariano Fortuny, including an etching which is very characteristic of the delicacy of this master. The Spaniards for some reason do not regard Fortuny as a representative Spaniard in art, but it certainly would be very difficult to place him anywhere else, for he is utterly unlike any other painter of his day and generation—finer in his color sensitiveness, his drawing and his composition than any Frenchman of his day. That portrait of a young Spanish woman by Fortuny could never have been painted so adequately by one who was not a Spaniard; and it would be almost sheer nonsense for any other artist to attempt such a painting as the "Spanish Wedding."

There are here also some very good examples of the work of Francisco Praxinos. The "Surrender of Granada" and "Boabdil's Farewell to Granada" are two remarkably fine historical paintings, not equaled in the spirit of the things, not equaled in the days of Velasquez, composition since the days of Velasquez.

A good example of the work of the "barbarians"—a large and spirited composition. A good example of the work of Goya is seen in "A Spanish Courtship." It is surely and characteristically Spanish.

There was one Spanish painter—Ricardo de Madrazo—who revered Fortuny, as may be seen from his picture of Fortuny at work in his studio, apparently unconscious of the white vision of an angel that holds a wreath over his head.

"The Barber's Shop," by Louis Jimenez, is an exquisite Spanish genre. The laughing, chatting young women at work and the two somewhat embarrassed dandies on one side tell a story that must surely be typical. "The Studio of Titian," by Jose Villegas y Sotillo, shows something of the influence of the English pre-Raphaelite school.

"Public Whipping in Barcelona," by Olier Francisco Gualfre, is almost comically realistic. It is a strong composition, however. "An Andalusian Song," by Lawrence Harris, shows a new type of the Spanish young woman as she goes on the stage.

"The Day at Base," by German Hernandez Amore is a clever bit of portrait work. A rather gruesome historical incident depicted by Casado del Alisal is "The Bell of Huesca." In a vastly different vein and much more interesting is the picture entitled, "Taking the Veil," by Salvador Sanchez Barrio.

Another in the same spirit, and a fine composition, is "The First Communion," by Jose Guallegaz y Armas. Still another picture in which the religious feeling of the Spanish is accentuated is "The Benediction of the Fields," by Salvador Villegas y Sotillo. "Four Boys in Seville Cathedral," by Martinez is a very interesting picture.

Here also may be seen characteristic examples of the work of Hernandez Aranda, Joaquin Ascaso, Bilbao, Carrionero, Gil, Martin Rico, Juan Beull Ynolaz, Pondovillo, Antonio, Giesbert Ynolaz, Zuloaga and a number of the artists of Joaquin Sorolla with which Bostonians have become familiar and several not seen in the recent exhibition.

Boston Post
(May 14, 1909)

G. D. R.—Where can I obtain books on wireless telegraphy and the location of the different stations?
Books treating on wireless telegraphy may be obtained at the Public Library or at any of the larger book publishers.

Boston Advertiser
(May 15, 1909)

"And Boston, the pure, the proper, the chaste, the cultured, that kicked the Baccante out of the Public Library; Boston, that sits by its foggy bay and hugs itself with righteous approval, a pharisee of cities, Boston has been known to tumble over itself to hear the Ziegfeld indecencies." Under the lash of Walter Prichard Eaton we sit silent and cowed.

Boston Transcript

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909

Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt spoke on "The Arts and Crafts" before the Boston Ruskin Club, in the Boston Public Library lecture hall, Monday afternoon. She emphasized the healing power of creative handwork; of the mental development and moral uplift through making the craftsman an artist and creator. A discussion followed. The officers for the coming year are: President, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley; first vice president, Mrs. Ada Hood Bonelli; recording secretary, Mrs. Luraine Gerrish; corresponding secretary, Miss Irene Jepson; treasurer, Mrs. Carlissa Sears Blackmer; auditor, Mrs. Mary Louise Taylor; librarian, Mrs. Susan W. Miller; executive committee, Mrs. Miranda Chester, Dr. Sara Newcomb Merrick, Mrs. Emma G. Whitney. The Boston Ruskin Club was founded on Feb. 25, 1901, by Mrs. Abbie Adams Tower. Mrs. Tower served as its first president.

A List of Books Added During the Past
Week

A List of Books Added During the Past
Week

Books in the Central Library

ABBREY, E. A. The quest of the Holy Grail. (Photographs
illustrated. 3rd edn. 1909.) 16 plates in portfolio.
folio. (Copley prints.)

ANDREASCH, E. Die Leubhuch der physyologischen
Chemie in zweisprachiger Vorlesungsform.
2. Auflage. Berlin.
1908. 128 S. 1000. 1000. 1000.

—, and F. UERRACH, eds. Hand-
buch der anorganischen Chemie. Band
Abtheilung 1. Leipzig. 1908. Diagrams. 1000. 1000.

APALAO, F. G. Sunset photographs: finishing
days of the California coast. 1908. 1000. 1000.

AMPHORA. (Poems, principally in Latin.)
Mary, Mother of the Virgin. 1908. 1000. 1000.

ASHE, S. A. C. History of North Carolina. 1908. 1000. 1000.

ATWOOD, G. E. Complete graded arithmetic.
Third grade. Boston. 1904. 1000. 1000.

—, Complete graded arithmetic. Fourth
grade. Boston. 1905. 1000. 1000.

BALFORTH, T. W. Patten genealogy. 1908. 1000. 1000.

BATES. F. A. Camping and camp country
Boston. 1900. 1000. 1000.

BARNES, T. C. The Barnes family year
1907. New York. 1907. 1000. 1000.

BEDFORD, J. A sister of Prince's
photo. Princess Palatine and
photo. Elisabeth (1894-1902). (paucal.) London.
1900. Portraits. Plates. 1000. 1000.

BEERS, J. H., & Co., publishers.
Windham companies, Connecticut. Chicago.
1908. 1000. 1000.

BILLOP, C. F. A history of Thomas & Ash
Bil提高 and some of its products.
Bil提高 Farnar and some of its products.
1907. Portraits. Plates.
1000. 1000.

BOPH, T. The flute and flute-playing.
Chicago. (1908.) 1000. 1000.

BURNETT, E. Inspected milk (of the
Farm). Kansas. (1908.) 1000. 1000.

—, (Anon. Boston. 1908.) 1000. 1000.

BUXTON, C. R. Turkey in revolution.
New York. 1900. Plates. 1000. 1000.

CAVALIER, A. F. Royal palaces of Spain. L.
1900. 1000. 1000.

CARREL, F. and L. PEICZEWICZ, eds.
Commence. 1908. 1000. 1000.

CHURCH, E. D. A catalogue of books con-
taining English literature and
including many parts of the library of E. D. Church.
Compiled by G. W. Folger. Vol. 1. 1900. 1000. 1000.

CONGER, S. P. Letters from China, with
illustrations. Chicago. 1900. 1000. 1000.

COSTA, O. China. Censo de la república
de Cuba bajo la administración provisional
del Estado. 1900. 1000. 1000.

CUTTER, W. R., editor. Genealogical
and family records of the families of
the north and eastern Massachusetts.
1900. 1000. 1000.

DABY, I. M. An advanced rational spell-
book. 1905. 1000. 1000.

DANIEL, C. The transformations of
animal world. New York. 1900. 1000. 1000.

DINSMORE, J. W. Teaching a district
school. A book for young teachers. New
York. 1900. 1000. 1000.

DIRECTORIO, El official minero de
"Las Minas de México y Virreinato"
y "Las Minas de México y Virreinato"
Vol. 10. 1908. Mexico. (1908.) 1000. 1000.

DOUBLEDAY, N. B. Deg. The American
flower garden by Mrs. N. B. Doubleday.
New York. 1900. 1000. 1000.

DUTTON, S. T. The Morse spell. (Par-
tially dictated and partially written.)
1900. 1000. 1000.

EDMANN, H. Alaska: ein Beitrag.
1900. 1000. 1000.

FIFTY years of Darwinism. Modern aspects
of the theory of evolution. In honor
of Charles Darwin, before the American
Association for the Advancement of
Science. 1900. 1000. 1000.

FISCHER, O. Die deutsche Malerei im
19. Jahrhundert. 1900. 1000. 1000.

FLACK, H. E. The adoption of the four-
year course. A cyclopedia of civil
government. Chicago. (1908.) 1000. 1000.

FOSTER, G. B. The struggle for
existence. Chicago. 1900. 1000. 1000.

FOSTER, W. T. Argumentation and
debate. 1900. 1000. 1000.

FRISZKE, A. Early history of the
Cleveland. 1900. 1000. 1000.

FRETZ, A. J. A genealogical record
of the descendants of the
Founding N. J. of New York. 1900. 1000. 1000.

GEDEN, A. J. Outlines of introduction
to the Bible. Edinburgh. 1900. 1000. 1000.

GRANT, R. The Chippewas. (Fiction.)
New York. 1900. 1000. 1000.

GRINDLEY, H. S., and others. Studies
in the history of the methods of cooking
the thoroughness and ease of digestion.
The University of Washington. 1900. 1000. 1000.

HAMERLY, L. L., Co. A military
manual for officers who served the
American War. 1900. 1000. 1000.

HART, K. L. Simple exercises
for the application of the
1900. 1000. 1000.

HATSCHE, J. Allgemeines
rechtsgeschichtliches
(Sammlung Gesetzen). 1900. 1000. 1000.

HIRSH, W. Popular electricity.
1900. 1000. 1000.

HOWLAND, F. A history of Acahuat
chats. 1900. 1000. 1000.

ITALY. Irrigation and drainage laws
1900. 1000. 1000.

JENKS, J. W. Principles of politics.
New York. 1900. 1000. 1000.

JONATHAN, G. E. Elementary rational
1900. 1000. 1000.

JONATHAN, M. Old laws. A handbook
for lawyers. London. 1900. 1000. 1000.

KATSLAKE, R. D. Distinguished
Museum. London. 1900. 1000. 1000.

KEANE, C. A. Illus. History of the F.
1900. 1000. 1000.

KIRK, C. H., editor. Cavalry
1900. 1000. 1000.

KIRCH, N. Deutsches Zivilrecht.
1900. 1000. 1000.

KLEINHAHN, R. A. R. P. Deutsches
1900. 1000. 1000.

KLEINHAHN, R. A. R. P. Deutsches
1900. 1000. 1000.

KREHL, S. Fuge. *Erläuterung und Anleitung*
zur Komposition Guteschen. Leipzig.
(Sammlung Göschen.)
LITTELL editor. Holzschnitte der ersten
Hälfte des XV. Jahrhunderts im Königl.
Kabinett zu München.
Places. "Cabal. 21. 93."
LEVITT, D. The woman and the man.
A little handbook for all classes who
love or who want to respect London.
London. 1890. 801f.
MUCKE, C. E., and S. M. WOODWARD.
Texts of internal combustion engines on alcohol fuel
and their practical application.
J. N. Lenker. Vol. 2. Emphany, Baster
and Sons. Minneapolis. 1900. 67f.
LUTHER, M. Epistole sermone. Translated
by J. N. Lenker. Vol. 2. Emphany, Baster
and Sons. Minneapolis. 1900. 67f.
MACKEY, P. W. The playhouse and the place
and other addresses concerning the theatre
and democracy in America. New York.
1900. 62f.
MACNABARA, N. C. Human speech.
Philadelphia. 1900. 62f.
MAHONY, R. H. 1899. 62f.
(internal scientific series).
MAYERHOFF, F. Instrumentenlehre. Leipzig.
1900. 62f.
MAYNE, J. Journal during a tour on the con-
tinental upon its reopening after the fall
of Napoleon. 1814. London. 1900. 62f.
MICHAELSON, M. Guido Berlinger. Roman
historical sketch. (German.) 4. Letzte
Brauneslag. Berlin. (1901.). 45000f.
MILNER, I. E. The psychology of the
child. London. 1900. 62f.
MISTRAL, F. Les lies d'or. Texte et tran-
scription. (Poems, In Provencal and French.)
Paris. 1900. 2050a.
MITCHELL, M. F. Course in cereal foods
for the preparation of bread.
Washington. 1900. "0063.70." f.
MOORE, P. F. A Georgian peasant. (The
Georgia school.) New York. 1900. Portraits.
MOTHERS, R. Kaufmann'sche Rechtslehre
(Göschel). (Samm.) 73500a.
MUELLER, C. Die Methode einer kritischen
Analyse der Kantenheide dargestellt
an einer Analyse des Begriffes eines "Prak-
tisch-sollen". (Samm.) 73500a.
MUENSTERBERG, H. Psychophycho-
logy. 1900. 73500a.
NAGHAR, Ibn al-Aqayyum. The Bustani
Ukud. Edited and translated from an un-
known Arabic manuscript by the author.
University of L. Levine. New York. 1900. 800f.
NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
National Educational Association. Education
schools for rural communities. (Winn.)
1900. 800f.
NOLAN, P. The Irish dances of Ypres. A
history of the Royal Irish Academy.
New York. 1900. Portraits. 801f.
PHELPS, R. V. The social sciences. 1900.
"0363.42.2." f.
PREFBLE, H. Month of celebrities. The
month of celebrities. 1900. 4000f.
REVELATION, Th. To the monk of
Revelation. In eleven hundred and ninety-six
concerning the places of purgatory and
the places of purgatory. (Samm.) 4000f.
Fagot. New York. 1900. 4000f.
ROBERTS, C. Q. D. The heart of the
heart. (1900.) Places. "AT."
ROBERTSON, A. T. Epochs in the life of
the heart. (1900.) Places. "AT."
SCHAFFNER, M. A. The labor contract
individual to collective bargaining. 1900.
1900. 4000f.
SCOTT, R. The Pauline Epistles. A critical
edition. Edinburgh. 1900. 4000f.
SCHWARTZ, R. R. The Russo-Japanese
First period—the concentration. London.
1900. 4000f.
SPARGO, J. Socialism. A summary and in-
terpretation of socialist principles. New
York. 1900. 4000f.
STRAUSS, R. Elektra. Tragedie in strom
dramatischer Kunst. (Samm.) 4000f.
R. Strauss. Op. 15. Klavier-Auszug mit
von O. Slamer.
Thomson. Path. Abhandl. New York.
1900. 4000f.
THOMPSON, E. J. T. Hillsboro. (An
sketches and family records. Cincinnati,
1900. 4000f.)
THONOR, C. The book of the cottage.
London. 1900. Places.
TOUT, T. F. From William and Mary
to George III. (History of England by Powell and
Tout.) London. 1900. 4000f.
VORHEES, E. B. and J. G. LIPMAN.
review of investigations in soil bacteriology.
Amherst and beyond. Amherst. 1900. 4000f.
WALKER, A. M. Through Turkey
Pamir and beyond. Amherst. 1900. 4000f.
WALKER Lithograph & Publishing Co.
Medford, Massachusetts. Boston.
1900. 4000f.
WALTON, G. L. Practical guide to the
flowers and fruits. Philadelphia. 1900.
4000f.
WARD, G. E. Countess of Dudley. The
book of cookery and household rece-
ipes. London. 1900. 4000f.

WEST VIRGINIA. Department of Free School
Library annual, with programme and suggestions
for the year. 1907. 16 pp. 10c. Y
With material for the observance of We
Virginia, 1907. 1907. 16 pp. 10c. Y
1907. 16 pp. 10c. Y
WHAT is a picture? Chicago. 1906. 4075.
WICKWANE. *1870-1878*. London: Longship of
Durham. (1907. Surtees Society.) *2427.
WILSON. *1870-1878*. London: Longship of
Durham. (1907. Surtees Society.) *2427.
Army of the Cumberland before the battle
Chickamauga. (Cincinnati. 1908.) *2041: 75.
WOLCKE. A. Postrecht. Leipzig. 1906. (Sam
lung Gächter.)
WOLFE. E. M. Birds of the Boston Pub
Garden: a study in migration. Boston. 19
WRIGHT, J. O. The prevention of injury
in the Neokao Valley, Kansas. 1903. 100
Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection
BERTON, J. M. *Le valsesau amiral*. Op
HERBERT, P. *Bagasse*. 12 poemes de Ver
Chant et piano. Paris. 1908
WILLIAMS, E. *Bagasse*. 12 poemes de Ver
an act. (Paris. 1907-8)
MISSA, E. J. L. Lucas et Lucette. Opera
Paris. 1905.
NAYLOR, E. W. The angelus. A roma
accom. score. London. 1908.
WEINGARTNER, P. F. *Elder von Muench*
accom. Op. 28. London (1909).
Books in the Children's Room
BARRETT, O. E. Wagner opera stories. 1
DUNCAN, P. F. When mother lets us garden
den and don't know how. New York
FARMER adventures and prison escapes of
Civil War. New York. 1906. 2.20
HAEREN, J. The Middle Ages. New York
MAGNAN, M. E. H. How to dress a dol
adelphs. (1908 illus.) 2.50
PAINE, A. B. The Arkward bear
Philadelphia. (1902 illus.) 2.50
Timothy's. Boston. 1908. Plates. 2.50
Books in the Juvenile fairy tale
WILLIAMS, T. 1908 illus. 1.50

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Mr. Dewing's little ladies were rendered. One of them struck me being rather the best thing he has done in recent years.

With elaborate ceremony the new \$25,000 Carnegie library in West Somerville, dedicated Tuesday Wednesday evening, May 28. The celebration is in the hands of the library trustees, who decided on the date of the dedication yesterday. Work was started on the building July 1, 1911, and the expense of the library would be open for use by last January.

Dr. William H. G. Wadlin of the Presbyterian church, will make the dedication address. The ceremonies will consist of the formal turning of the corner stone by the trustees. Mayor John M. Woods, a speech of acceptance and presentation of the keys to the board of trustees, president of the board of trustees.

It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Wadlin and Mr. P. Foster of West Somerville that the library was secured for that section of the city. The people of West Somerville are the owners of a library in West Somerville for years and Mr. Foster wrote to Andrew Carnegie, who has been willing to contribute \$2500 yearly to maintain it, he would willingly contribute \$2500 yearly to the West Somerville aldermen, after deliberating on the question for several weeks, finally accepted the gift and approved the money.

Miss Nellie M. Whipple, who has been connected with the Hill school for several years, will be placed in charge of the new building. For several years she has been supervising the installation of furnishings and the placing of books.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909

ABBEY EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Pictures of Mural Decorations in Harrisburg Capitol Are Shown

In the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library there has been placed on exhibition a collection of Copley Prints showing the mural decorations made by E. A. Abbey for the new Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg, together with decorations in the Boston Public Library and a few miscellaneous pieces. The position of honor is given to a large print of the "Castle of Amfortas, King of the Grail," the original of which is to be found over the entrance to the general delivery room in the library. On one of the end walls are pictures of Abbey's Pavanna, Cordella and Beatrice, with "The Quiet Conscience," representing a Puritan; "Homeward," a girl looking out to sea, and "The Widower," upon whose coat a young woman is sewing a button.

Principal interest centres in the Harrisburg decorations, however, large reproductions of which have not been seen here before. Four of these are figures placed in the centre of large circular spaces, and representing Art, Science, Justice and Religion. There are also four lunettes, "Science Revealing the Treasures of the Earth," symbolic of Pennsylvania's coal fields; "The Spirit of Light," which shows angelic figures bearing torches, the background being filled with oil derricks; "The Spirit of Vulcan," symbolizing manufactures, and "The Spirit of Religion."

Boston Herald
May 21, 1909

ABBEY COLLECTION SHOWN.

Mural Decorations of Pennsylvania Capitol Included.

A collection of photographs showing the mural decorations made by E. A. Abbey for the new Pennsylvania state Capitol at Harrisburg, together with decorations in the Boston Public Library, have been placed on exhibition at the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library.

Interest centres in the Harrisburg decorations, large reproductions of which have not been seen here before. Four of these are figures placed in the centre of large circular spaces, and representing art, science, justice and religion. There are also four lunettes, "Science Revealing the Treasures of the Earth," symbolic of Pennsylvania's coal fields; "The Spirit of Light," which shows angelic figures bearing torches, the background being filled with oil derricks; "The Spirit of Vulcan," symbolizing manufactures, and "The Spirit of Religion."

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324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909

LIBRARY CLUB ELECTIONS

C. W. AYER HEADS MASSACHUSETTS ORGANIZATION

Andover, May 21.—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held here yesterday, the following-named officers were elected: President, C. W. Ayer of the Cambridge public library; vice president, Percy H. Tufts of the Harvard College library; Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston Public Library, and Frank G. Wilcox of the Holyoke public library; secretary, Drew B. Hall of the Millicent Fairhaven; recorder, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest of the Milton public library; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Robbins of Simmons College, Boston. William F. Fletcher, librarian at Amherst College, presided, and there were about three hundred members of the club present. Addresses were delivered by C. Kendall Jenkins, Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge and Miss Emma Louise Adams. Mrs. Sarah M. H. Gardner of Andover read selections from her own writings. An instructive conference followed, at which many helpful suggestions in connection with the public library work were offered by various speakers. This feature was under the direction of Sam Walter Foss.

Boston Advertiser
May 21, 1909

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING

C. W. Ayer of Cambridge Elected President—Addresses by Prominent Librarians of the State.

Andover, May 21.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library club was held here, about 300 members attending. William F. Fletcher, librarian of the Amherst college library, presided.

These officers were elected: President, C. W. Ayer of the Cambridge public library, vice-presidents, Percy H. Tufts of the Harvard library, Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston public library, and Frank G. Wilcox of the Holyoke public library; secretary, Drew B. Hall of the Millicent Fairhaven; recorder, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest of the Milton public library; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Robbins of Simmons college, Boston.

The address of welcome was delivered by E. Kendall Jenkins of Andover, president of the board of trustees of the Memorial hall library in Andover.

Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge delivered an address on Oliver Wendell Holmes.

An address on "The Social Opportunity of the Public Library," was delivered by Miss Emma Louise Adams. Mrs. Sarah M. H. Gardner of Andover read selections from her own writings.

A conference followed on the subject, "How the Biggest Wrinkle May Be Smoothed Out with the Least Ironing." This feature was conducted under the direction of Sam Walter Foss.

MEETS AT ANDOVER.

Massachusetts Library Club Elects
Cambridge Man President—Sam
Walter Foss Leads Conference.

ANDOVER, May 20.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts library club was held here today, about 200 members attending. The morning session opened in the Stone chapel on Andover hill at 11 o'clock. William F. Fletcher, librarian of the Amherst college library, presided.

The following officers were elected: C. W. Ayer of the Cambridge public library, pres.; Percy H. Tufts of the Harvard college library, Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston public library, and Frank G. Wilcox of the Holyoke public library vice-pres.; Drew B. Hall of the Millicent library of Fairhaven as sec.; Miss Gertrude E. Forrest of the Milton public library recorder; Miss Mary E. Robbins of Simmons college, Boston, treas.

The address of welcome was delivered by E. Kendall Jenkins of Andover, president of the board of trustees of the Memorial hall library in Andover. Rev Samuel McChord Crothers of Cam-

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The afternoon session was held at the Free church. An interesting address on "The Social Opportunity of the Public Library" was delivered by Miss Emma Louise Adams. Mrs Sarah M. H. Gardner of Andover read a few selections from her own writings. A conference followed on the subject, "How the Biggest Wrinkle May Be Smoothed Out With the Least Ironing," many helpful suggestions in connection with public library work being offered by various speakers. This feature was conducted under the direction of Sam Walter Foss.

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Friday May 21, 09 The Boston Post LIBRARY CLUB HAS ELECTION

ANDOVER, May 20.—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held here today, the following officers were elected: President, C. W. Ayer of the Cambridge Public Library; vice-presidents, Percy H. Tufts of the Harvard College Library, Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston Public Library and Frank G. Wilcox of the Holyoke Public Library; secretary, Drew B. Hall of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven; recorder, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest of the Milton Public Library; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Robbins of Simmons College, Boston.

Addresses were delivered by C. Kendall Jenkins, the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge and Miss Emma Louise Adams.

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- ALFONSO XII. of Spain. Laudo pronunciado en la cuestion de limites entre las republicas de Honduras y Nicaragua. . . Tegucigalpa, 1907. 431.258
- ALLEN, H. N. Things Korean. New York. (1908.) Plates. 399.207
- BAIVICK, H. The philosophy of revelation. The Stone lectures for 1908-1909, Princeton Theological Seminary. New York. 1909. 396.121
- BELGIUM. Ministère de la Justice. Statistique judiciaire de la Belgique, de 1905. Bruxelles. 1905. 343.494
- BERNARD, A. J. Geoffrey Tory, painter and engraver; first royal printer; reformer of orthography and typography under Francis I. (2d edition. Cambridge.) 1909. Facsimiles. 408.235
- BLAKE, A. E., editor. Memoirs of a vanished generation, 1813-1850. (Relates to the family of Thomas Knox, 1st Earl of Banbury.) London. 1908. Plates. 237.245
- BLANCHARD, A. A. Synthetic inorganic chemistry. A laboratory course for first year college students. New York. 1908. Chart. 397.233
- BODINGTON, C. Books of devotion. London. 1903. (The Oxford library of practical theology.) 244.217
- BOSTON, Mass. Special Commission to Investigate Questions Affecting the Collection and Disposition of Garbage and Offal in the City of Boston. Report. Boston. 1908. 409.155
- BRACHVOGEL, A. E. Narziss. Ein Trauerspiel. Leipzig. (1909.) Music. No. 6 in 4806.50.512
- BRITISH Fire Prevention Committee. Fire test with fire extinguishers. Fire extinguishers known as the Armstrong "Jupiter" petrol extinguishers. London. 1900. 409.317
- BROWNING, P. E. Introduction to the career elements. 2d edition. New York. 1908. Plates. 397.179
- CALMAN, W. T. Appendiculae. 3d fascicle. Crustacea. London. 1909. Illus. (Treatise on zoology. Part 1. fasc. 3.) 588.81.7. fasc. 3
- CANNON, W. A. The topography of the chlorophyll apparatus in desert plants. Washington. 1908. Illus. (Carnegie Institution of Washington.) No. 1 in 7910.198
- CHAPPEE, W. H. The Chaffee genealogy. New York. 1909. Plates. Map. 483.240
- CHAPEAUTON, A. de. Une aventure de Frédéric Lemaitre (1854). Par Serge Basset (Geneva. 1908.) Plates. 607.220
- CHATELAIN, L. Les monuments romains d'Orange. Paris. 1908. Illus. Map. 382.294
- CHESTERTON, G. K. "All things considered." (Essays.) New York. 1909. 4500.210
- CHOP, F. J. M. Joh. Seb. Bach: Mathematische Passion, Oratorium. Geschichtlich und musikalisch analysiert. . . Leipzig. (1909.) Music. No. 5 in 4806.50.512
- CINCINNATI, Society of the. Virginia. Bylaws. (Richmond. 1905.) 442.86
- CONDIEL, C. R. The city of Jerusalem. New York. 1909. Plates. Map. 3048.235
- CORNISH, V. The Panama Canal and its makers. With photographs. Boston. 1909. Plates. Map. 440.214
- CRANE, W. R. Gold and silver: comprising an economic history of mining in the United States. New York. 1908. Illus. Map. 264.118
- DALE, T. N. The chief commercial granites of Massachusetts. New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Washington. 1908. Plates. 4782.55.354
- DALY, T. A. Carmina. (Poems.) New York. 1909. 4360.350
- DILLER, J. S. Geology of the Taylorville Region, California. Washington. 1908. Illus. Map. 5782.55.353
- EASTON, Pa. First Reformed Church. Some of the first settlers of "The forks of the Delaware," and their descendants. A translation of the record books to 1892. Easton. 1902. Plates. 4473.230
- EATON, D. C. A handbook of modern French painting. New York. 1909. Plates. 4075.304
- ECKARDT, A. Die Gasmachine, insonderheit die Vierrakt-Gasmachine. Braunschweig. 1908. Illus. Plates. 4018.272
- FABRE, E. Les vainqueurs. (Paris. 1909.) Illus. 6071.928
- FLIESSCHER, V. Bauerngeschichten. Leipzig. (1909.) No. 2 in 4806.50.512
- FLORY, J. S. Literary activity of the German humanists in the eighteenth century. (Ligein. 1908.) 4308.230
- POSTER, J. M. To know and believe. Studies in the Apostles' Creed. New York. 1909. 3465.287
- FRAZER, J. G. Pytheas's task. A discourse concerning the influence of superstition on the growth of institutions. London. 1904. 3464.110
- FRONTON, M. C. M. Cornelli Frontoni's allometric religious quæstiones. Vatican. MDCCCXVI. 286 facsimile plates. (Codices Vaticanæ select phototypicæ expressæ.) "CAB. 34.314
- GIBSON, E. C. S. Lord Bishop of Gloucester. The three creeds. London. 1908. (The Oxford library of practical theology.) 3465.281
- GOSS, W. F. M. Comparative tests of run-off mine and briquetted coal on locomotives, including torpedo-boat tests. Washington. 1908. Plates. 4782.55.353
- GREAT BRITAIN. Admiralty. Signals and instructions 1776-1814. With appendix to vol. 23. Edited by J. S. Corbett. (London.) 1908. (Navy Records Society.) 2562.117.35
- GUENTHER, S. Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften. Teil 1. Leipzig. (1909.) Plates. 38.1 in 4806.50.512
- GUTZKOW, C. F. Zopf und Schwert. Lustspiel. Leipzig. (1909.) No. 1 in 4806.50.512
- HACKLAENDER, E. W. Ritter von. Handel und Wandel. (Autobiographical and other sketches.) Leipzig. (1909.) No. 5 in 4806.50.512
- HAMMOND, S. T. My friend the partridge. Memoirs of New England shooting. New York. 1908. Plates. 490.308
- HART, C. H. An original portrait of Doctor Franklin, painted by Joseph Wright, 1752, belonging to the Royal Society, London. Portraits of Franklin attributed to Duplessis, in the Grosvenor Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., and to Grove, in the Public Library, Boston, Mass., shown to be by Joseph Wright. Philadelphia. 1908. Portrait. 4343.95
- HAYS, H. A. Little Maryland garden. New York. 1909. Colored plates. 3260.289
- HESS, F. L. The magnetite deposits of California. Washington. 1908. Plates. Map. 4782.55.353
- HOLMAN, D. E. The Holmans in America. New York. 1909. Plates. 4353.245
- HOLMES, E. E. Immortality. London. 1908. (The Oxford library of practical theology.) 347.253
- HUFFER, O. M. The book of witches. New York. 1909. Plate. 398.222
- JAMES, W. A. A graphic universe. Hibbert Lectures. New York. 1909. 3993.372
- JAPAN. Department of Education. Imperial rescript on education (Tokyo. 1907.) 3260.111
- JONES, E. C. The Brewster genealogy. 1909. 4330.198

- JONES, M. B. History of Waltham, Vermont. With family genealogies. Boston. 1909. Plates. Map. 4437.216
- JOYCE, R. D. Ballads of Irish chivalry. London. 1908. Plates. 2593.231
- KENNEY, W. F. Centenary of the Sea of Boston. Boston. (1909.) Portraits. 3468.145
- KNAUBER'S Manufacturers of the United States. 3d edition. New York. 1908. 4800.52
- KRAUSE, F. Die Pueblo-Indianer. Eine historisch-ethnographische Studie. Halle. 1907. Plates. Map. No. 1 in 7406.587
- LEARNED, M. D. The life of Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown, Philadelphia. 1908. Plates. Facsimiles. 4243.141
- LEE, W. T. Geologic reconnaissance of a part of western Arizona. Washington. 1908. Plates. Map. 4782.55.352
- LIEBHENTHAL, E. Praktische Photometrie. Braunschweig. 1907. Illus. Charts. 4018.271
- LIEPMANN, H. Über die Rauch und Rauschgas. Braunschweig. vom geographischen Standpunkte. Braunschweig. 1908. Illus. 4018.275
- LLOYD, A. A brand from the burning. (Formative elements of Japanese Buddhism. N. p. 1908.) 4188.260
- LLOYD, E. M. A review of the history of infantry. London. 1908. 2504.81
- LORENZ, E. S. Practical church music. New York. 1909. 409.202
- LOUIS XVII. of France. The king who never reigned. Being memoirs upon Louis XVII. by Eckard and Naundorff. With introduction and notes by M. Vitrac and A. Galopin and notes by J. Farquhar. "New light upon the fate of Louis XVII." New York. 1908. Portraits. Plates. 2042.171
- LOW-COST suburban homes. Designs and pictures. 2d edition. Philadelphia. (1909.) 5105.26
- LUTZ, F. E. The variation and correlations of certain taxonomic characters of Gryllus. Washington. 1908. Illus. 4782.55.353
- MEYER, W. Letters from an ocean tramp (Life on a freight steamer.) London. 1908. Colored plates. 4260.178
- MASON, C. A. The spell of Italy. Boston. 1909. Plates. Map. 4704.42
- MOLER, A. R. The manual on barbering, electrolysing, manicuring, facial massage. Illus. (New York. 1909.) 6060.175
- MOORE, T. A. Albert Durer. London. 1907. Portraits. Plates. 4080.21
- MORRISON, C. E. Highway engineering. New York. 1908. Illus. 4015.271
- MUELLER, J. J. C. Lehrbuch der Elektrolyse. 3. Aufl. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der elektrischen Anlagen auf Schiffen. Braunschweig. 1907. Illus. Plan. 4018.271
- MUSEO NAZIONALE, Naples. Guida illustrata. Napoli. (1908.) Illus. 8070.304
- NEW YORK, City. Public Library. List of works relating to witchcraft in the United States. Compiled by G. F. Black. (New York. 1909.) 4188.260
- O'BRIEN, S. R. English für foreigners. Boston. (1909.) Illus. 4268.111
- O'CONNOR, J. B. Chapters in the history of actors and acting in ancient Greece. Chicago. 1908. 4268.111
- OPIANUS. "Oppianus" Κορυναϊκός. La chase. Edition critique, par P. Boudreaux. Paris. 1909. 2563.105
- PAGET, S. The faith and works of christian science. By the writer of "Confessions of a faith healer." New York. 1909. 4268.111
- PASCAL, P. Œuvres, publiées par L. Brunschwig et P. Boudreaux. Paris. 1908. 5 v. 4268.111
- PATON, L. B. Jerusalem in Bible times. Chicago. 1908. 4268.111
- PAVING brick and paving brick clays of the state. By C. W. Rolfe, R. C. Purdy, A. N. Talbot and L. O. Baker. Urbana. 1908. Plates. Charts. 2565.14.9
- PEARCE, W. B. Practical bookbinding. London. (1908.) Illus. 4268.111
- PICK, H. T. Studies in several literatures. New York. 1909. 4268.111
- PIRE, P. Kashmir, the land of streams and solitudes. London. 1909. Illus. Colored plates. 4268.111
- REINSCH, P. S., compiler. Readings in American federal government. Boston. (1909.) 5208.140
- RICHEPIN, J. La route d'Amaraud. Drame en vers, d'après le roman d'Eugène Denoulet. (Paris. 1909.) Illus. 4268.111
- RICHARD, T. A. Journeys of observation (Mining in Mexico and Colorado.) San Francisco. 1907. Illus. Maps. 4268.111
- ROSENDAHL, F. Vergleichend-anatomische Untersuchungen über die braunen Darmelien. Halle. 1907. Plates. 4268.111
- SCOTT, J. B. The Hague Peace Conference of 1907 and 1909. Lectures before the Johns Hopkins University. 1908. Baltimore. 1909. 2 v. 4268.111
- SEITZ, A. I. L. Vergleichende Studien über den mikroskopischen Knochenbau (Säugetiere und rezenter Reptilien). Halle. 1907. Plates. 4268.111
- SLETTE, C. Der stadtplan nach seinen künstlerischen Grundrissen. 4. Auflage. Wien. 1909. Illus. Plans. 4268.111
- SMITH, J. B. Our insect friends and enemies. Philadelphia. 1909. Illus. 4268.111
- SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, London. Japanese color prints. Catalogue of prints by Hasegawa Toyokuni I., in the National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum. London. 1908. Plates. 4268.111
- SPENCER, A. C. Manganese deposits of the Cornwall type in Pennsylvania. Washington. 1908. Maps. 4782.55.353
- STOWE, A. M. English grammar schools in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. New York. 1908. 4268.111
- THATCHER, P. A treatise of practical medicine and medicine. London. 1908. 4268.111
- TOWLE Manufacturing Company, Newburyport. Colonial History. Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette, Paul Revere, Colonial, Newburyport. (Newburyport. 1908.) 6 v. in 1. Illus. Portraits. 4268.111
- TRAMWAY and power developments in Porto Rico. (New York.) 1908. Illus. Map. 6010.70
- UNITED STATES. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Alaska. Coast pilot notes from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet. Washington. 1908. 4268.111
- VERER, P. and A. de CHAPEAUTON (Geneva.) Les grando. (Paris. 1909.) Illus. 6071.928
- WASHINGTON and cooking tests of coal and coke tests of coke. Conducted by the United States Fuel-testing plant at St. Louis, Mo., by R. Mendenke, A. W. Holden and G. B. Thayer. Washington. 1909. 4782.55.353
- WATERFIELD, L. D. G. Home life in 1911. By John Puff Gordon. New York. 1908. Plates. 4782.55.353
- WILHELM, A. V. Elmer muss heiraten! Leipzig. (1909.) No. 4 in 4806.50.512
- WOLFF, P. and G. LEROUX. Le 188. (Paris. 1909.) Illus. 6071.928
- WRIGHT, C. D. The apprenticeship system in its relation to industrial civility. Washington. 1908. 4268.111
- WRIGHT, P. E. and C. W. WRIGHT. The Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining District, Alaska. Washington. 1908. Plates. Map. 4782.55.353

Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection

- DALAYRAC, N. Nina or the love distracted maid. (Vers. (Vocal score.) London. (1797.) 4268.111
- GRAPEN HOFFMANN, C. Ein grosser Pilsener. Musikalisches Gespräch in sieben Akten. 27. Clavierauszug (mit Text.) V. l. (1889.) 4268.111
- GRAY, C. H. Der Tod Jesu. Kantate. Partitur. Leipzig. (1815.) 4268.111
- HUMMEL, J. S. Trios pour piano, violon et violoncelle. Braunschweig. (1887.) 2 v. 4268.111
- ADAMS, J. H. Harper's Machinery. Book 1. New York. 1909. 4268.111
- FOU, J. Jr. The Trail of the Lonesome Pine. (Fiction.) New York. 1909. 4268.111
- GRANT, R. The Chippendales. (Fiction.) New York. 1909. 4268.111
- GRIPPE, W. E. The story of New Netherlands, the Dutch in America. Boston. 1909. Illus. 4268.111
- KENNELLY, A. E. Wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony. New York. 1909. 4268.111
- KENNEY, W. F., compiler. Centenary of the Sea of Boston. Boston. (1909.) Illus. 4268.111

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May 24, 1909.

The Boston Post
ART FOR HUB
STIRS LONDON

LONDON, May 23.—The discrimination, evidently shown by the directors of the 141st exhibition of the Royal Academy, against the paintings of John Sargent, the American artist, which will shortly be sent to Boston to grace the Public Library there, has caused a lot of comment among the Americans here. Instead of being hung in Gallery 3, where they would be seen almost as soon as a person entered the exhibition, they have been placed in Gallery 5, necessitating a hunt for those who wish to view them. These paintings, which will go to make up the decorative panel "Israel and the Law," are to be placed in one of the rooms of the Boston Public Library, and are majestic in conception, simple in construction and beautiful and refined in color.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

BIBLES IN MANY TONGUES

Rare Collection is in
Public Library.

Facsimiles of Manuscripts and
Codices Are Shown.

Development of Language and Art to be Traced.

An extensive and extremely valuable collection of Bibles has been placed in the art gallery of the Bodleian public library in Copley sq. This collection contains some of the earliest Bibles printed in the English, German and French languages, and especially rich in the English translations prior to the King James version. And it includes, also, translations in practically every language in the world, as well as facsimile of manuscript versions of the Bible in Greek dating back to the fourth century. Among the latter is the facsimile of the Codex Vaticanus, the greatest treasure in the Bodleian library, which belongs to the fourth century. This Codex is in Greek uncial (capital letters), and is only rivalled by the Sinaitic by Theodorind in 1844 and in the convent of St Catherine of Sinai. The Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae, and the Sinaitic, and is one of the treasures of the Imperial library in St. Petersburg. Part of the Codex Vaticanus has been known to the world at large, however, when it appeared in the first Vatican collection.

Looking at this whole collection of printed Bibles, manuscripts and similar of codices, one can get a very clear idea of the important part which the Bible has played not only in the world but in all nations. The Bible is the bed rock of the great nations and languages and the source of the best translations that all of the wealth of the modern English language has flowed. With the Bible, with most of its idioms and metaphors, one can go to the foundations and the fundamental of the English language. It is necessary to go to these foundations if one wants to go to the source in a measure true of the Germanic languages, for the German language has been very largely influenced by the early translations from the Bible. It has been seen in a copy of that old human Bible printed by Anton Koberger at Nuremberg in 1493. It is in the folio size. It is in the black type with wood cut illustrations ordered by hand. It is the Bible printed by Luthier in 1541 with the same illustrations as the one printed in 1704.

Irish Bible and "Bible in Scots.

Then comes an Irish Bible translated into Irish by William Bedel, Episcopus of Kilmore, and printed in London in 1685. This, of course, is a translation of the King James version.

The "Bible in Scots" is a work, in which the English and Irish idioms are woven together. what is known as "Purvey's Re-

A Spanish Bible, printed in Amsterdam in 1602 is a translation from Hebrew and Greek by Cassiodoro de V. revised by Cypriano de V.

In this collection is a fine copy of the Bible which was printed for Elizabeth at Rouen in 1566, and was ordered read in all churches within the majesty's realm." The title page is in English.

"The Bible in English, and Greatest volume, that is to say, The contents of all the holye Scriptures, as theye were firste set forth in the booth of the onlde and newe Testament, according to the Translation appointed by the Queene's Maiestie, and cha-

Richard Carmarden."

Another rare Bible is the one printed by Robert Barker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," in 1611. It is entitled "The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, newly translated out of the original Greeke; and with the former translation directly compared and revised by his majesties special commandment. Appointed to be read in churches." This is the first printed Bible. The title page is illustrated. The type is in the old English gothic and the running titles are in an English old style letter, caps and lower case, and great primer in size. It is a folio volume with 10 pages.

Another interesting Bible is Tyndale's version, in 1526. There are only some specimen pages of this Bible in the library collection. This was really the first English printed Bible, and influenced to a remarkable degree the language and style of all later translations. Only two copies of the original edition are known to exist.

There is also a Wycliff translation published in 1731. A King James version with marginal notes by John Cannon printed in Amsterdam in 1682, is also available.

The finest manuscript Bible in the collection is French, and dates back to the 13th century. It is done on vellum and the text is illuminated. It is probable that this Bible was the work of one of the famous monastic scribes of France, and probably came out of one of the scriptoria connected with some of the larger French monasteries. The particular Bible was at one time owned by the late William Morris and was probably the basis of some of his famous founts of type.

Another interesting Bible from a literary and historical point of view is the "Bishops' Bible," which was printed in London in 1568. On the title page says: "The holy Byble—conteyning the olde Testament and the Newe—Set forth by Authoritie." It is a "revision" of the great Bible version undertaken by Archbishop Matthew Parker and other bishops. This is also folio in size.

Printed for Confederate States.
In the collection is an Episcopal "Book of Common Prayer" which possesses considerable historical significance. It was printed in London in 1863, during the civil war in this country, and was gotten up for use in the Episcopal churches of the Confederate States. In this version of the words "United States" occurred they were changed to "Confederate States."

And the curious Bible is the so-called "Hieroglyphic Bible," printed in Boston in 1794. There are also several of the miniature Bibles printed in personalized type, which were common in the early part of the 19th century, when printers cared little for their own eyesight of the eyesight of the reader.

A Maux Bible used on the Isle of Man is another curiosity.

There are Bibles in all of the oriental languages: in Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Mongolian, Chinese, Bengalese and the Chinese written language of the province of Mongolia. There are also Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, and

Finnish Bibles, Russian Bibles, Icelandic Bibles, Dutch Bibles, Icelandic Bibles, Greenlandic, Lithuanian, and
 1871, Chinese (spoken in
 islands) and a Zulu Bible. It
 is not a language with mention
 of the earth into which
 Bible has not been translated, and
 people who are blind have not been
 given, for here may be seen se
 gotten, for here may be seen se
 gotten, for here may be seen se

one of the very few examples of Gothic language which preceded Germanic languages may be seen in the form of a facsimile of a manuscript version of the gospel of John.

Copy of "Vinegar" Bible.
Other rare Bibles and the "Vinegar Bible," printed by John Baskett in 1706, and the Coverdale Bible, printed

"Vinegar Bible" is so-called because of a typographical error in the heading over Luke 20, where the word "yard" has been changed to "Vinegar". It is a very good facsimile of the original.

There is a very good facsimile of the famous Codex Alexandrinus, which was discovered in Alexandria in the sixteenth century, and was presented by the patriarch of Constantinople, Cyril Lucar, to Charles I. of England in 1628.

Some idea of the part which Bible has played in the development of the graphic arts may be gained from the illustrated Bibles in this library collection—including some

Taken all in all this is a very impressive exhibition.

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Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.

NEW LIBRARY IN SOMERVILLE DEDICATED.



READING ROOM,
CHILDREN'S ROOM IN
DISTANCE.



THE DELIVERY ROOM

"The newest library in the world," as Horace G. Wadlin, Boston's public librarian, called it, was dedicated last evening on College av., West Somerville, as a branch of the Somerville central library.

The building was erected through the contribution of \$25,000 from the Carnegie library fund, and although termed a branch, because of the fact that the library trustees will have charge of it, it will be a library fully equipped with between 5000 and 6000 books, reading, reference and children's rooms and a public hall on the second floor.

The dedicatory exercises last evening were attended by 100 residents of West Somerville. The hall in which they were held was too small to accommodate the gathering and those who had no opportunity to become a part of the audience made an inspection of the administration rooms on the first floor.

The program was ushered in by a prayer from Rev. J. Vanor Garton, pastor of the West Somerville Baptist church, after which Walter T. Littlefield, building commissioner of the city, on behalf of the architects, turned the keys over to Mayor John M. Woods. John F. Foster, who opened the negotiations with the managers of the Carnegie library fund and brought matters to the pass where an offer of \$25,000 was made to the city, was introduced and made a stirring speech, touching on local topics largely. He took oc-

casion to mildly rebuke those who were prone to criticize the city for accepting the money by which the library was built. Mayor Woods followed Mr. Foster in an extended address, dealing with "Intellectuality" after which he presented the keys to William L. Barbours, a member of the board of trustees, who presented them in the absence of Dr. Edwin C. Booth, president of the board. The last address on the program was

given by Mr. Wadlin, who was accorded a most cordial reception. Seated on the platform, beside those mentioned, were Ex-Mayor Charles A. Simmons, in whose administration the gift was accepted and the orders adopted for the erection of the building; Rev. James E. Allen, pastor of the Parkway M. E. church; Sam Walter Foss, public librarian of Somerville; Supt. Charles S. Clarke of the school board, and Fred. Erick W. Parker of the library trustees.

Boston Traveler
May 26, 1909.

SOMERVILLE'S NEW LIBRARY

The new Carnegie library building which is to be used as the West Somerville branch library, will be dedicated this evening. Mayor John M. Woods will preside, and will formally receive the keys from Building Commissioner Walter T. Littlefield, who will turn the same over to Dr. Edwin C. Booth, chairman of the board of trustees. It is hoped that John F. Foster, who was instrumental in securing the gift, will give an address. The formal address of the occasion, however, will be given by Dr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library. The building will be opened to the public tomorrow afternoon at 1 P. M. This library will contain at first between five and six thousand books. Miss Nellie M. Whipple, for the past seven years connected with the central library, will be in charge, and will be assisted by Miss Ethel M. Nute and Miss Irma Christopher. Miss Annie Currie, a Tufts College student, will act as substitute.

This Clipping is from THE BOSTON HERALD of May 29, 1909

In the weekly list of new books issued by the Boston Public Library, we note the following as of particular interest: "Mendel's Principles of Heredity," by W. Bateson, covering the latest range of biological inquiry; "Mary Gray," a novel by Katharine Tynan, an English, or rather Irish, writer whose work in verse and prose is of unusual artistic merit; "Studies in Mystical Religion," by R. W. Jones; "Chapters on Spanish Literature," by J. Fitzmaurice Kelley, the principal English authority on the subject; "The Moral System of Dante's 'Inferno,'" by W. H. V. Reade; "Six Masters in Disillusion," by A. Thorold, who, under this head, writes of Fontanelle, Merimee, Fabre, Huysmans, Maeterlinck and Anatole France; "Medievalism," G. Tyrrell's reply to Cardinal Mercier on the burning topic of the day in Catholic countries, and "Shelley," the late Francis Thompson's rhetorically resplendent essay which we review to-day in these columns.

Boston Transcript (Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909

NEW LIBRARY IS DEDICATED West Somerville's Handsome Building Is Gift of Carnegie

West Somerville's new public library, given by Andrew Carnegie and serving as a branch of the Somerville Public Library, was dedicated last evening. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, made an address. There were present about one thousand residents of the western end of the city, but all were not able to crowd into the main room where the exercises were held, and some had to content themselves with inspecting the other rooms of the handsome building. After prayer by Rev. J. Vanor Garton, pastor of the West Somerville Baptist Church, Building Commissioner W. T. Littlefield, on behalf of the architects, delivered the keys to Mayor Woods. John F. Foster, who got the library building through direct appeals to Mr. Carnegie and his secretary, against the city's acceptance of such a gift. Mayor Woods spoke briefly and delivered the keys to William L. Barbours, one of the public library trustees. There were present a number of present and former city officials, including former Mayor Grinnons, under whose administration the gift was accepted.

Boston Herald
May 29, 1909

In the weekly list of new books issued by the Boston Public Library, we note the following as of particular interest: "Mendel's Principles of Heredity," by W. Bateson, covering the latest range of biological inquiry; "Mary Gray," a novel by Katharine Tynan, an English, or rather Irish, writer whose work in verse and prose is of unusual artistic merit; "Studies in Mystical Religion," by R. W. Jones; "Chapters on Spanish Literature," by J. Fitzmaurice Kelley, the principal English authority on the subject; "The Moral System of Dante's 'Inferno,'" by W. H. V. Reade; "Six Masters in Disillusion," by A. Thorold, who, under this head, writes of Fontanelle, Merimee, Fabre, Huysmans, Maeterlinck and Anatole France; "Medievalism," G. Tyrrell's reply to Cardinal Mercier on the burning topic of the day in Catholic countries, and "Shelley," the late Francis Thompson's rhetorically resplendent essay which we review to-day in these columns.

Boston Herald
May 27, 1909

LIBRARY DEDICATED.

Somerville Mayor Presides at Opening of Carnegie Building.

Mayor John M. Woods presided and 100 persons attended the dedicatory exercises at the new \$25,000 Carnegie branch library on College avenue, West Somerville, last night. The Rev. J. Vanor Garton, pastor of the West Somerville Baptist Church, offered prayer. Walter T. Littlefield, commissioner of public buildings, presented the keys to the mayor. Ex-Representative John F. Foster, through whose efforts Andrew Carnegie was led to donate \$25,000 for the building, made an address. Mayor Woods delivered the keys to trustee William L. Barbours, member of the board of public library trustees. Dr. Edwin C. Booth, the chairman, was absent owing to illness. Horace G. Wadlin, Boston public librarian, made the principal address, after which the building was thrown open for inspection. The branch will be open to the public this morning, in charge of Miss Nellie M. Whipple, custodian, assisted by the Misses Ethel M. Nute, Irma J. Christopher and Annie Currie.

Boston American

PROTEST MAY FORCE LIBRARY TO KEEP OPEN

Trustees Now Announce That
Institution May Resume
Old Closing Hours.

WHAT LIBRARIAN SAYS

Forced by public protest, voted in the AMERICAN, the trustees of the Public Library now announce that they may be able to keep the library open until 10 p. m. the old time. Librarian Horace G. Wadlin says that the reason the institution is closed an hour earlier in the evening than it used to be is because employees are paid by the hour and it has been found necessary to curtail expenses in order to keep within the appropriation, which was cut down this year by Mayor Hibbard, which is less this year than for a long time. The time of closing the library in the evening has been 10 o'clock during the winter. Now it is closed at 9. Many students who use Public Library books for reference and the general purposes of study have complained. The closing of the library an hour earlier is said to work a great hardship upon many scholars who are striving to better their condition and are too poor to buy the books they use at the library, but which they cannot take home. Frank P. Spence, educational director of the Evening Institute of the Young Men's Christian Association, says: "There is an army of young men and girls who would like to use the Public Library at the close of the school evening hours of the city. Closing early will be a great deprivation to those men."

MR. SARGENT'S NEW PANEL

[illegible][illegible]

tery—of a thing superhuman, that human imagination has yet compassed and expressed with mighty simplicity by the power of line.

Mr. Sargent, the modern painter, the colorist, the modern artist of the day, speaks in the golden falchions, and perhaps in the puzzling and evidently symbolic figure of the crouching boy. (The crouching boy, which is the figure when decoration is in place, will explain all these things to the humblest.) In the figure of the Delty and in the figure of the angels (which, in their turn, are recollected more than once to Michael Angelo), there is a new Sargent of a larger, deeper and graver imagination, of a deeper and austerer power, of a more exalted and more profound sense of artistry from the modern nervousness and restlessness have vanished. The decoration of the religious is a new and a more potent fantasy than the decoration of the secular. The panel of Sargent's portraits are modern in their nervous quivering characterization. The panel of painting which has no particular belongs to painting, that which a lofty design has stirred in the imagination of the painter who would accomplish it, it is a stripped, its executive artistry to the high, slenderness and the reposeful mind of his conception.

H. T. F.

London, May 27.

Boston Transcript.

EARLIER OPENING ON SUNDAY

Aldermen and Councilmen Request Trustees to Unlock Public Library Doors at 9 A. M. Instead of 1 P. M.—Would Keep Employees from Church

Both branches of the City Government have just concurred in the passage of resolutions requesting that the Public Library be opened early on Sunday mornings. It is the custom now to open the reading rooms at one o'clock Sunday afternoons, and the request, if followed, will change hours to 9 A. M., or earlier.

In view of the recent decisions on Sunday labor at City Hall and the resultant work that the clerks there will have to perform under it, it will be interesting to await the decision of the board of trustees of the Public Library as to whether they will order their force to take more of their time on the Lord's Day for the service of the public. Setting the opening time ahead four hours would keep all of the library branches away from church services.

The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, the Revised Ordinances of the City of Boston, chapter 24, section 1, provide that as a part of the duties of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library they "shall adopt such measures as shall extend the benefits of the institution as widely as possible;" and

Whereas, the Public Library is now closed on Sunday mornings, at a time when, were it accessible to men and women who are obliged to labor through the week, they would enjoy its benefits; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council of Boston

Resolved, That the City Council of Boston express the opinion that the trustees would be conferring a benefit which should be widely appreciated if the main branch of the Public Library were opened as early as nine o'clock Sunday mornings, and they are respectfully requested to take steps as early as possible to make such a change; and be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be directed to send a copy of these resolutions, together with the date upon their adoption in each branch of the City Council, to each of the trustees of the Public Library.

Academy, on the other hand, is either crane his head toward it at comparatively close range, or desert it as best he may from a distance through the doorway of the opposite gallery. Near at hand, he realizes the astuteness of the design, the justness of the composition, the fineness of the detail. Through the doorway, he may gain a hint of the large and sweeping proportions of the whole, of the vigor of line, of the comparative austerity of color, and of the truly decorative effect of the whole. "Israel and the Law," the catalogue names the panel rather vaguely; the other morning at the Academy the average visitor hardly glanced at it; and while every set of "Pictures of the Year" reproduces Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mrs. Astor, not one contains the new decoration.

It is not exactly the public that frequents the Academy or that buys these handbooks to which a grave mural decoration appeals. In the centre of the lunette sits a massive, brooding figure, presumably of the Deity. No face is visible; only the outline of a bent head shrouded in the broad, deep folds of a mantle, wing-like in its breadth and sweep. One mighty arm is bent inward and upward toward the veiled face, and from it springs a scroll, bearing in Hebrew characters words of the law. The other arm droops, carries the scroll across the figure, and seemingly holds it there. The brooding attitude of the figure, the outstretched and falling mantle, and the massive legs enfold a vaulted space. Within it, with uplifted eyes, is the half-kneeling, half-crouching figure of a boy. The east of the pale, slender, oval face is distinctly Semitic; the eyes seek the Deity in wonder; while the uplifted hands seem less clasped in prayer than to be expressing some ancient and cabalistic symbol of the kind that Mr. Sargent's scholarship sought in the figures of old goddesses that have been long familiar in the Library. On either hand of the great, brooding Deity are three angels with swords. In the foreground, to right and to left, each angel faces the observer and helps to bear the scroll of the law. Behind, on the left, another angel rests on bended knee, in watchful pose, searching the air and the invisible earth beneath him. Behind, the third angel, with head and body outstretched and turned away from the observer, is tense with the alertness of his guard. To the right, on the opposite side of the lunette, and behind the angel holding the scroll, are two other angelic figures searching the regions beneath, strong, watchful. The observer sees the foremost angels face to face. Those behind he regards in side view. Finally, around the whole lunette, close under the present frame, runs an inscription in Hebrew lettering.

So much for the design and the composition. The coloring is at once brilliant and austere. It is brilliant in the gold of the scroll that bears the law and in the gold of the angels' falchions and their scabbards. One angel, for example, is drawing his sword, so that weapon and scabbard make a long, broad band of gold. With another there is only a glimpse of the shining hilt. With the third the sheathed falchion lies golden beside him. And so forth, with the six angels, and filling the lunette with gleams and glints and curves and bars of full, bright gold. For the rest the coloring is sober and austere. The mantle of the brooding figure, the mantles of the angels and their spreading wings are of a dull red, shading into a darker hue that is now grayish and now almost of the tint of sepia. Dark, too, are the figures of the angels and of the Deity, but the gazing boy is more warmly colored. All this stands against a dull blue background, and of like coloring are the characters on the scroll. The inscription in turn repeats the gold of the scroll itself. The Sargent-like touch in the coloring is obviously the brilliance of the golden falchions and golden swords, shining out of the duller colors around them. The sense of the gold is the first impression of the beholder and the lingering fascination of the whole decoration. The austerity, on the other hand, of the rest of the coloring gives the panel a deepening gravity, and helps to the sober might and the reticent majesty that the painter seemingly sought in his design. In time, too, the dull and glowing red of the angels' wings—by so much at least as they flaming archangels—becomes as fascinating as the gold of their swords.

The largeness of the design, the broad balance of it, the harmony of its proportions, the rhythm of the lines—the general impression of a decoration composed almost architecturally and certainly beautifully—speak for themselves. There is commanding sweep of line in it and vividly expressive sweep. The brooding figure that fills the centre of the panel has mysterious majesty. Wisdom dwells in it and the might of omnipotence. The wondering boy brings lighter, almost poetic contrast. The figures of the angels in turn, are vividly and distinctively imagined and executed. Each group of three makes a kind of crescendo, beginning in the gentler and more contemplative figures that face the spectator, mounting in the alert and more puissant figures next behind, and touching climax in the intensity of pose and action, in the straining might of the rearmost angels of the drawn swords. Everyone knows the sweep and the freedom of Mr. Sargent's brush in his portraits. There is like sweep and freedom in his painting of these angels, but joined to it is a new power of line—a kind of magnificent vigor or definiteness. Everyone knows, too, the nervous vitality that quivers in so many of his portraits. The vitality animates the angels, but it is no longer nervous and quivering; but large, firm and sure. The imagination that has created them is ampler, more exalted, more sustained than that of the decoration, for example, of the ancient religions. It is at once more reticent and more grave, more willing to attempt comparatively less that actually it may accomplish more. To look upon the brooding figure of the Deity in "Israel and the Law" is to think involuntarily of some of the figures of Michael Angelo—those on the tomb of the Medici or the Moses of the Vatican. There is like suggestion in Mr. Sargent's decoration of majesty, of remoteness, of awe and of mys-

teriousness. The panel of "Israel and the Law" belongs to painting that knows no particular impulse, except that which a lofty design has stirred in the imagination of the painter who would accomplish it, and who has stripped his executive artistry to the high simplicity and the reposeful might of his conception. H. T. F.

London, May 27.

Boston Transcript

EARLIER OPENING ON SUNDAY

Aldermen and Councilmen Request Trustees to Unlock Public Library Doors at 9 A. M. Instead of 1 P. M.—Would Keep Employees from Church

Both branches of the City Government have just concurred in the passage of resolutions requesting that the Public Library be opened early on Sunday mornings. It is the custom now to open the reading rooms at one o'clock Sunday afternoons, and the request, if followed, will change the hour to 9 A. M., or earlier.

In view of the recent decisions on Sunday labor at City Hall and the resultant work that the clerks there will have to perform under it, it will be interesting to await the decision of the board of trustees of the Public Library as to whether they will order their force to take more of their time on the Lord's Day for the service of the public. Setting the opening time ahead four hours would keep all of the library employees away from church services.

The resolution reads as follows: Whereas, the Revised Ordinances of the City of Boston, chapter 24, section 1, provide that as a part of the duties of the trustees of the Boston Public Library they "shall adopt such measures as shall extend the benefits of the institution as widely as possible;" and Whereas, the Public Library is now closed Sunday mornings, at a time when, were it accessible to men and women who are obliged to labor through the week, they would enjoy its benefits; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council of Boston express the opinion that the trustees would be conferring a benefit which would be widely appreciated if the main Public Library were opened as early as nine o'clock Sunday mornings, and they are respectfully requested to take steps as early as possible to make such a change; and be it further Resolved, That the city clerk be directed to send a copy of these resolutions, together with the vote upon their adoption in each branch of the City Council, to each of the trustees of the Public Library.

June 3, 1909

The Boston Post

Considers Library Fines Unjust

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—There is a regulation of the Public Library which seems unfair, and which I think ought to be changed. Not only do they charge you the full price for a book that is lost, but they charge in addition a ridiculous lot of fines; otherwise they withdraw your card. It seems to me that to charge full amount for a book lost is enough, and that fines above that are contrary to law and justice. Do you know how the Public Library is run? Would it do any good to call attention to this abuse if it be a real abuse? Yours truly,
PETER MACQUEEN.

Boston Herald
June 4, 1909

On the weekly list of new books issued by the Boston Public Library we note the following as of particular interest: W. S. Booth's "Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon" (reviewed in The Herald); Prof. W. L. Cross' "The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne"; G. Lowes Dickinson's "Is Immortality Desirable?" Ferrero's "Characters and Events of Roman History"; Mr. Sanborn's "Recollections of Seventy Years" (reviewed in The Herald); P. J. Toynbee's "Dante in English Literature"; Prof. Munsterberg's "The Eternal Values"; C. T. Warwick's "Robespierre and the Revolution"; and J. W. Thompson's "The Wars of Religion in France."

Boston Globe, June 4, 1909

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Will Not Begin to Close at 9 P. M.
Until June 15—After Sept. 14 It
Will Close at 10 P. M.

The Copley-sq. building of the Boston public library will not begin its early closing hours this summer until June 15, until that time remaining open every evening, including Sundays, until 10. From June 15 until Sept. 14 the library will close at 9, on its regular summer schedule, but on Sept. 15 will resume 10 as the closing hour.

In previous years the summer schedule has gone into effect on the first day of June and continued until the last of September, and the present arrangement extends the evening service two weeks at each end of the period.

June 4, 1909

The Boston Journal

LIBRARY OPEN UNTIL 10

Instead of closing at 9 P. M. from June 1 to Oct. 1 this year, as has been customary, the Boston Public Library will remain open till 10 each day, including Sundays, until June 15, and on Sept. 15 the 10 o'clock closing hour will be resumed for the fall, winter and spring.

June 4, 1909

BOSTON HERALD

FOUR MORE AT THE LIBRARY.

The Central Public Library, Copley square, will be kept open until 10 P. M. daily and Sunday until June 15. Formerly the library closed at 9 o'clock evenings, beginning June 1 and extending to Oct. 1. The change benefits the public by allowing it an hour more daily for the next two weeks.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

222 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1909

Library Open Until 10 P. M.

Instead of closing at 9 P. M. from June 1 to Oct. 1 this year, as has been customary, the Boston Public Library will remain open till 10 P. M. each day, including Sundays, until June 15, and on Sept. 15 the 10 o'clock closing hour will be resumed for the fall, winter and spring.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

524 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- ADAMS, C. F. Jr. "The Solid South" and the Afro-American race problem. Speech, Richmond, 24 October, 1908. Boston. 1908. 1227.149
- BOOTH, W. B. Some acrostic signatures of Francis Bacon. Boston. 1908. Diagrams. Facsimiles. 4504.177
- BROWN, J. F. The American high school. New York. 1909. Tables. 3508.402
- BROWNE, H. S. J. Handbook of Latin composition with exercises. 2d edition. London. 1907. 2038.124
- CARY, A. A manual for northern woodmen. Cambridge. 1909. Illus. Maps. 3540a.41
- COOPER, A. H. The Norwegian fjords. London. 1907. Colored plates. 4505.79
- CRAIG, A. D. S. Motor driving for a living. 3d edition. London. 1906. 8008.122
- CRAWFORD, E. M. The White Sister. (Fiction.) New York. 1909. 244.200
- CROSS, W. L. The life and times of Laurence Sterne. New York. 1909. Plates. 244.200
- DICKINSON, G. L. Is immortality desirable? Boston. 1909. (Harvard College. Ingersoll Lectures, 1908.) 3457.215
- FERRERO, G. Characters and events of Roman history, from Cæsar to Nero. The Lowell Lectures of 1908. New York. 1909. 4755.40
- GIBSON, C. E. How telegraphs and telephones work. Philadelphia. 1909. Plates. 3607.53
- GUTHRIE, Mrs. E. and M. G. WOODRUFF. Examples of printed folk-lore concerning Lincolnshire. London. 1908. 4550a.80.5
- HADLEY, A. T. Facilities for study and research in the offices of the United States Government at Washington. Washington. 1909. 7500.63.398
- HALL, B. The garden yard: a handbook of intensive farming. Philadelphia. 1908.145
- HOWELLS, W. D. The mother and the father. Dramatic passages. (Verse.) New York. 1909. Plates. 4409a.289
- JOYCE, J. A. Beautiful Washington. Washington. 1909. 4709a.311
- KENT, C. F. The kings and prophets of Israel and Judah, from the division of the kingdom to the Babylonian exile. New York. 1909. (The historical Bible. 3.) 3418.168
- KIRKPATRICK, E. A. Genetic psychology. New York. 1909. Illus. 3609.277
- KLUMPKER, A. Rosa Bonheur, sa vie, son œuvre. Paris. 1908. Illus. 4409a.118
- KUHNENMANN, E. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University. Boston. 1909. Portrait. 2448.188
- LEPS, F. A summer in Touraine. Chicago. 1909. Plates. Map. 2093.124
- LEWIS, W. D. Editor. Great American law. (University edition.) Vols. 6-8. Philadelphia. 1907-09. 2245.17.6-8
- LODGE, Sir O. J. The ether of space. New York. 1909. Illus. 3920.181
- LUDLOFF, Richard. Die Schöpfung. Dichtung. Erlangen. 1908. 3907.220
- MARIUS, G. H. Dutch painting in the nineteenth century. London. 1908. Plates. 4074.420
- MARTE, J. H. Jane Hamilton's recipes. Delicacies from the Old Dominion. Chicago. 1909. 8009a.105
- MATTHEWS, J. L. Remaking the Mississippi. Boston. 1909. Plates. 2948.178
- MELVILLE, H. and L. MELVILLE, compilers. London's lure. An anthology in prose and verse. London. 1909. 2570a.103
- MITCHELL, M. J. The fireless cook book. New York. 1909. Illus. 8009a.197
- MORSE, C. H. and A. W. VERNON, compilers. Songs for the chapel. For male voices. New York. 1909. 8045.144
- MUMM, A. L. Five months in the Himalaya. New York. 1909. Illus. Maps. 3043.277
- NATHAN, Sir N. Economic heresies. Boston. 1909. 3030.149
- NATURE BOOK. The. A popular description by pen and camera of the delights and beauties of the open air. London. 1908. 99. 2 v. Illus. 3812.23
- NORTON, A. O. Readings in the history of education. Medieval universities. Cambridge. 1909. 3006.374
- MÜNSTERBERG, H. The eternal value. Boston. 1909. 3006.374
- PIERCE, W. An historical introduction to the Marcellite tracts. London. 1908. Facsimiles. 3527.100
- ROBERTSON, J. M. Trade and tariffs. London. 1908. 3007.242a.34
- ROGERS, R. W. The religion of Babylon and Assyria, especially in its relations to Israel. Five lectures delivered at Harvard University (Summer School of Theology). New York. 1908. Illus. 3482.155
- SANBORN, F. R. Hawthorne and his friends. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 1908. 47816.2
- Recollections of seventy years. Boston. 1909. 244.169
- 2 v. Plates. Facsimiles.
- SIMONIS, H. and M. E. H. DENNSTEDT. Anleitung zur Elementaranalyse und Bestimmung des Molekulargewichts. Leipzig. 1908. Illus. 3971.151
- THOMPSON, J. W. The wars of religion in France, 1559-1578. Chicago. 1909. Illus. Maps. 3522.28
- TOMPKINS, P. C. Court tennis with notes; racquets and squash-racquets. Philadelphia. 1909. Illus. 4609a.312
- TOYNEBE, F. J. Dante in English literature from Chaucer to Cary. New York. 1909. 2 v. 3522.182
- WARWICK, C. F. Robespierre and the French Revolution. Philadelphia. 1909. 2064.83
- WORTHINGTON, L. N. Polyphthongs, collected and arranged. London. 1906. 2064.129

Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection

- ERIAN, H. By the waters of Babylon. Psalm for solo, chorus and orchestra. (Vocal score.) London. 1907. 3527.100
- BRIDGE, Sir J. F. The lobster's garden party; or, the selfish shell-fish. Humorous cantata. (Vocal score.) London. 1904. 3527.100
- CONTE, F. B. (Chouffe). Songs in the new opera called Chouffe. (London. 1799.) 3527.100
- GERMAN, J. E. Rival poets or the love charm. An opera in two acts. (Vocal score.) London. 1904. 3527.100
- ROGERS, F. F. The magic flower. A cantata for treble voices. (Vocal score.) London. 1884. 3527.100
- SOLOMON, E. "Domestic economy." Comic opera in one act. Vocal score. London. 189-7. 3527.100
- SQUIRE, W. H. Bénédict pour le violoncelle avec accompagnement de piano. Op. 15. London. 189-7. 3527.100
- WAGNER, W. R. (Rienzi). Grosses Festspiel aus der Oper Rienzi. Arrang. von T. M. Meyer. (Partitur. Manuscript.) 1909. 3527.100

Books in the Children's Room

- CHAMBERLAIN, J. F. How we travel. (Means of transportation in various countries.) A geographical reader. New York. 1908. Illus. 250a.9.1
- BORTON, E. The frozen north: an account of Arctic exploration for use in schools. Boston. 1904. Illus. Map. 240c.2.1
- JERRILD, W. C. compiler. The big book of nursery rhymes. New York. 1903. Illus. 240b.12.1

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909.

DAYS OF THE BEARD.

Civil War Generals All,
Nearly, Wore Them.

Feature of Interesting Collection On
View at Public Library.

In the art gallery of the Boston public library there is an interesting exhibition of portraits of the leading men who took part in the civil war on both sides or who were prominent in public affairs during that memorable struggle. And probably the first thing that will impress the visitor on looking around on these splendid photographs which the library possesses is the fact that nearly all the great men of that day wore beards—from Lincoln and Grant and Jefferson Davis and Lee, all the way down on both sides. These are the bearded men of a bearded age, all except Farragut, Gov. John A. Andrew, Gen. Benjamin T. Butler and a few others. Gen. Butler wore a mustache.

And what enormous beards some of the generals wore. No Hersekir child looked any fiercer than Gen. James Longstreet or Gen. Edward Pickens, and no Highland chief looked any more dignified in his long beard than did Gen. Stonewall Jackson or Admiral D. H. Porter.

Gen. Robert E. Lee wore a rather short beard, and it certainly became his face. Gen. Grant also wore his beard rather short and stubby. He clearly did not care for his beard in the same way that Lee did for his. In some of the early bearded pictures of Grant he looks like a frontiersman of the period—a little unkempt, with a hard, stern face. Gen. Sheridan wore a rather long beard at one time, and there is one picture of Gen. Sherman in which his beard is long, thick and black, very unlike the closely-cropped beard he wore in later life.

The pictures of Gen. Hancock by which he is most familiar show him with fine mustache and goatee; but here in this collection is one in which he is shown with a not too elegant or dignified beard. Gen. Custer is also best known without a beard, but there is an excellent portrait of him in this collection, bearded.

A portrait of Gen. Banks shows him bearded, whereas the usual pictures show him with goatee and mustache. A portrait of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler shows him with the long hair and long, drooping mustache. The portrait of Gen. Garfield shows him in much the same style of beard he wore in later life.

The type of men who were prominent in these days has surely disappeared, but it is probable that the general lack of a beard today on the faces of prominent men has much to do with this apparent difference. Nearly all of these men looked rougher, as if they had been used to more physical struggle with life. There is a sort of ruggedness about the faces which has running through them the interest and value as showing the interesting and of value as showing the type of bearded men who thought and fought in '61.

In connection with this exhibition of portraits is a collection of war pictures—battle scenes in color—the Franco civil war pictures by prominent artists, and they sketches by prominent artists, and as are very spirited in action and as are very well done. These include the "Capture of New Orleans," the "Battle of Vicksburg," the "Siege of Vicksburg," the "Siege of Atlanta," the battles of Fredericksburg and Winchester, "Sheridan's charge," the "Battle of Kennesaw Mountain," the "Battle of Chattanooga," the "Battle of Antietam," Mobile bay, Port Fisher, Hudson, Spotsylvania, Port Fisher, and the naval conflicts between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, and the Monitor and Merrimack.

June 5, 1909.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

The central library, College Ave., will remain open until 10 p.m. including Sundays, until June 15, and the 10 o'clock closing hour will be resumed Sept. 15. Usually the library has closed at 9 p.m. from June 1 to Oct. 1.

Boston Advertiser

PUBLIC LIBRARY VENTILATION.

Will not our able and energetic commissioner of health, Dr. Evans, soon turn his attention to the conditions in the public library? Upon entering the different rooms one cannot fail to notice the bad air and stifling odors. I am losing a golden opportunity of informing myself upon many subjects, for I dare not remain.

The Boston public library, which stands second to none, has no inclosed or shut-up rooms. The inside partitions run up only two or three feet, if I am correct, and there are no swinging or hanging doors. This affords quicker exit in danger, better circulation of air, more light, and if any annoyance arises among the patrons it can readily be seen.

I believe the conditions in the street cars are less detrimental to health than are those of the Chicago public library.

Chicago. FRESH AIR.

Boston Advertiser

MILTON TERCENTENARY

Observance of Natal Day of John Milton Is
Ushered In with Church Ceremonies—
Special Exercises to Be Held

Wherever the English language is spoken something will be heard this week of the name of John Milton, for Wednesday is the three hundredth anniversary of his birth at the Spread Eagle, Broad street, London. In the city of his birth there will be a great celebration on Wednesday, in which the foremost men of letters will take part, at St. Marylebone Church. In New York a similar celebration will occur on the same day, at which the list of speakers includes "Milton, the Statesman," by Mayor McClellan; "Milton, the Scholar," by Nicholas Murray Butler; "Milton, the Prose Writer," by Hamilton W. Mable; "Milton, the Poet," by Richard Watson Gifford. Mr. Choate has been asked to speak on "Milton and Early America." President Roosevelt and Ambassador Bryce are also invited.

Here in Boston the observances began in the churches Sunday, although an exhibition of Milton's writings was arranged last week at the Public Library, where a Milton autograph is a feature. A similar exhibition will be made at the Harvard University library, Thursday and Friday. This evening Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., will deliver a lecture at the Theatre, Harvard, on "John Milton: His Life and Works." The lecture will be open to the public. Professor W. A. Neilson of the department of English at Harvard left today for the University of Wisconsin, to lecture on Wednesday on "The Life of Milton." On Friday he will speak on the same subject at the University of Cincinnati, and at Oberlin College on Saturday.

On Wednesday evening at eight, Edwin D. Mead will give an address at the Boston Public Library. Charles F. Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, will preside. At the Public Library exercises Bliss Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, will read three of Milton's sonnets. Mr. Mead will also speak Thursday morning at nine o'clock at the Emerson School of Oratory.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will hold memorial exercises in connection with the tercentenary at the First Church in Boston on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. The doors will be open to members of the society, invited guests and their families at 3.30 o'clock and to the public at five minutes of four. The address will be delivered by Hon. William Everett, LL. D.

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.
FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.
Public Library Examination.
Librarian Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston public library announces that there will be an examination for grade E of the library service on the special libraries' floor at the central library at 19 a m Saturday, June 12.

This Clipping is from
THE BOSTON HERALD
of June 26, 1909

Among the new acquisitions announced in the weekly list of the Boston Public Library, we note the following as of particular interest: H. Bayley's "A New Light on the Renaissance. Displayed in Contemporary Emblems" (especially in mediaeval paper marking and printing); E. B. Abrahams' "Greek Dress, Costumes Worn in Ancient Greece"; L. E. Beedham's "Ruined and Deserted Churches"; J. Burnet's "Early Greek Philosophy"; R. S. Craig's "The Making of Carlyle; an Experiment in Biographical Explication"; F. Hamel's "Famous French Salons"; M. A. Heine's "The Story of St. Francis of Assisi"; I. S. Leonard's "The History of England from the Accession of Time to the Death of George II." and F. M. Steele's "The Story of the English Pope, Adrian IV." and a number of works in Roman Catholic history, biography, etc.

This Clipping is from
THE BOSTON HERALD
of June 12, 1909

Among the new acquisitions of books announced in the weekly list of the Boston Public Library, we note the following as of particular interest: A new novel by Victor Margueritte, one of the two brothers who are among the most popular living writers of fiction in France, entitled "Jeunes Filles"; the Cambridge University Press' "Darwin and Modern Science: Essays in Commemoration of the Birth of Charles Darwin"; H. G. Wells' "First and Last Things: A Confession of Faith and a Rule of Life"; three additions to the series of Tudor facsimile texts, namely, "Youth," "A Nice Wanton," and "I, Fulwell's 'Like Will to Like,' all inter-ludes of the 16th century; H. M. Converse's "Myths and Legends of the New York State Indians"; a collection of Indian tales entitled "Weiga of Temadani," by Cy Warman, who has hitherto been known by his stories of the rail-road; and several works in French and English relating to the tercentenary of Quebec, which was celebrated in that city last year.

Boston a
manuscript
Nov. 21, 1908

GERMAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
(From Zion's Herald)
American students who have used or attempted to use the libraries of German universities will appreciate the utter amazement and stubborn incredulity of the distinguished scholar from Berlin who while visiting recently the library of Columbia University was invited to ask for any book he chose. In less than one minute from the time he ordered the volume it was in his hands. The distinguished foreign visitor is convinced that the prompt delivery was a prearranged plan to deceive him. In some of the university towns of Germany a book ordered in the university library at 10 o'clock in the morning is not ready for delivery before 9 o'clock on the following day. The catalogue of the vast library of the University of Leipzig was a few years ago a stupendous collection of handwritten folios some of which were centuries old, with writing illegible and almost obliterated and with no classification whatever except that all titles beginning with the letter A, for example, were written in one volume. The search for a title under such conditions was almost maddening to a hurried student. More than one American professor who had gone to Germany on leave of absence for special investigation requiring constant use of a great library has returned in disgust to America, affirming that although our American libraries are vastly inferior in literary treasures to those of Europe, the infinitely superior system of administration in America makes even our smaller libraries more valuable to the student and investigator than the uncharted and trackless wilderness of books in a great European library.

General
July 3, 1909

A great improvement has been made in the grounds surrounding Dr. Lowell's old church, at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde streets, now used as a branch of the Boston Public Library, by the removal of the massive iron fence and substituting an ornamental brick wall, which harmonizes with the building.
When the famous church was erected where Dr. Lowell and Dr. Bartol were pastors for many years, an iron fence was considered indispensable, and Boston Common and other public grounds were likewise enclosed.

June 16, 1909

BOSTON TRAVELER**THE SOMNIFEROUS AIR AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

To the Editor of The Traveler:

One of the officers stationed at the Central Public Library was "wrapped in the arms of Morpheus" in the main hall yesterday, and his hat was on the floor, where it had fallen from his head. There were several children around him, but the somnolent guardian of the peace slumbered on, blissfully unconscious of the amusement and attention he was attracting. Was it the bad ventilation that caused his somnolence? The doors and windows were all closed, and a bad odor prevailed. Some judgment should be used in ventilating the halls and the smaller rooms, as well as the proper time to take a nap when on duty and in uniform.

CITIZEN.

This Clipping is from

THE BOSTON HERALD

of June 19, 1909

Among the recent acquisitions announced in the weekly list of the Boston Public Library, we note the following as of particular interest to the general reader: R. A. Brooke's "A Study of Clough, Arnold, Rossetti and Morris," which has also an introduction in the course of poetry from 1822 to 1882; F. E. Chopin's "The Greater Chopin," edited by James Huneker, who himself wrote an excellent biography of the Polish composer; G. Lowes Dickinson's "Religion: A Criticism and a Forecast," an excellent little essay or series of essays which confirms Tennyson's remark about "honest doubt," and which provoked a brilliant report from Chesterton; Ferris Greenleaf's "The Life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich," which has been so widely read and appreciated that it is scarcely necessary to speak in praise of its merits either as a biography or as a work of literary art; C. C. Perkins' "Builders of Spain," a popular account of the contributions of successive dynasties and races to the art and civilization of the Peninsula; E. Reich's "Woman Through the Ages," an illustrated report by a continental writer who has lectured to large audiences in London on Plato and other subjects; and E. A. Savage's "The Study of Libraries and Book-Collecting."

Boston Transcript

June 25, 1909.

MOST OF ESTATE FOR SONS

Will of Dana Estes Filed at Dedham

Money for Scholarships at Bates and Hampton

Boston Art Museum and Library Benefit

Sum of \$2500 for Gorham, Me., and Valuable Relics

At the Norfolk registry at Dedham this morning the will of Dana Estes, the Boston publisher, was filed for probate. The majority of the property is left to his three sons, while his sisters come in for annuities for small amounts. The money bequests are not large. To Bates College he gives a sufficient sum to found a permanent scholarship, and to the town of Gorham, Me., he leaves \$2500. Most of the public bequests were in the shape of the large collections of rare curiosities which the testator had picked up on his many travels.

Mr. Estes leaves his interests in the publishing house bearing his name to his three sons, Frederick Reid Estes, Dana Estes, Jr., and Phillip Sidney Estes. The income from his real estate, which is of considerable size, will go to pay for annuities to his four sisters. Of these, Mrs. Ellen M. Hooper will receive \$1200 a year, while the other three, Mrs. Marthat M. Jones, Mrs. Mary H. Pennell and Mrs. Harriet Ayer, will each get \$800 a year.

All the interests which Mr. Estes possessed in the Melsterschaft publishing concern he leaves to his clerk, Ludwig Richard. His grandson, Frederick M. Estes, will receive a gold watch, a Greek gold coin and the bullet which wounded Mr. Estes in the second battle of Bull Run. The stock interest which he had in the firm of the Marshall Jones Publishing Company is left to his nephew, Albert M. Jones. To Samuel J. Elder, one of the executors and trustees, Mr. Estes left a marble bust of Marcus Aurelius.

In his bequests to public institutions, perhaps the largest in money is the "fund sufficient for the establishment of a permanent scholarship at Bates College in Lewiston, Me." Nothing more definite than this is provided in the will, except that certain parts of his property, not directly spoken of in the will, shall be used to pay the bequests. A fund of \$2500 is left to Hampton Institute for the establishment of a scholarship. A collection of Navajo pottery is also left to this institution.

The Museum of Fine Arts of Boston will receive a picture painted by Sir Frederick Leighton, late president of the Royal Academy, and also a small collection of medallions and ornaments from ancient Talmira, and an Egyptian papyrus of Annu, chief priest of the god Min or Amsu, "Text Book of the Dead." The Boston Public Library will receive 112 portraits and sketches of George Eliot, Charles Dickens, James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, connected with Harvard University, will receive a rare collection of Paleo-Italic prehistoric remains and a chart showing the place of excavation. The officers of Bowdoin College will receive three Tanagra terra-cotta figurines. The Appalachian Mountain Club will receive an album of Alpine flora collected by Mr. Estes himself in Switzerland.

Gorham, Me., the place of Mr. Estes' birth, is given \$2500. This sum is to be kept until the town has its next centennial and then the money and the interest is to be expended on some permanent improvement. The town also receives a collection of Soudanese relics which were picked up by Mr. Estes during his recent trip to Africa. This is to be placed in the public library there. A bas-relief, life-sized, three-quarter portrait of Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court and a similar relief of James G. Blaine are given to the city of Augusta. To Portsmouth or to the United States whichever has the greater right, are left two chairs used in the peace conference at the Portsmouth Navy Yard over the Russian-Japanese war and a bronze life-sized bas-relief of former President Roosevelt. A relief of the same material and proportions but of former Governor George W. Boutwell is left to the town of Brookline.

All the rest of the property not mentioned is to go for the payment of special bequests and annuities. What is left over from this is to be reinvested by the trustees and held by them until the youngest son is over thirty years of age. This is then to be divided between the sons and the heirs-at-law. The will was drawn on July 16, 1908, Frederick R. Estes and Samuel J. Elder are named as executors and trustees.

Boston Sunday Globe.

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THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE,

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SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1909.

TODD TABLET AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



The Todd tablet, commemorating the \$50,000 gift of the late William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., to the Boston public library for a newspaper fund, which has been placed recently in the newspaper room of the library by the trustees, is a very fitting memorial of a most deserving deed.

William C. Todd was one of New Hampshire's most honored sons. He graduated in the 18th class of Dartmouth college with Gov. C. H. Bell, Dr. Alvah Hovey, John H. George, the Concord lawyer, and A. A. Ramsey and Harvey Jewell, two well-known Boston lawyers.

For 20 years Mr Todd was a teacher. Beginning in Kentucky academy at Shepherdsville, Ky., his life work

in his chosen profession at the girls' high school at Newburyport in 1851. This institution is said to have been the first to offer a higher education to the hitherto proscribed girls, and Mr Todd made for himself an enviable reputation as an instructor at its head.

Much of his time after 1854 was devoted to traveling in foreign countries. In '53 and '57 Mr Todd represented his native town in the New Hampshire legislature. He was a most valued and influential member. His well-stored mind often illuminated the subjects under discussion, and when "Todd of Atkinson" occupied the floor, he had an interested audience of both senators and representatives.

It was on June 15, 1893, that Mr Todd

called the attention of the trustees of the Boston public library to the need of a newspaper reading room—"some such place as the Cooper institute of New York affords"—wrote the intending benefactor to the trustees. He thereupon offered the annual sum of \$2000 for the equipment of such a room, as he described—the newspapers to be representative American journals, as well as such foreign periodicals as the trustees might select.

"The offer was accepted," said Rev. S. C. Beane of Newburyport, in January, 1895, in the New England General Register, "though not without earnest opposition, especially on the part of a portion of the immediate managers of the library."

"In 1897," continued Mr Beane, "when the newspaper room had been doing its work for three years, and as its early opponents were free to declare successfully, Mr Todd completed the gift by entrusting to the city the endowment fund for this purpose of \$50,000."

Today the newspaper reading room, basing an estimate upon the amount of material which is offered for perusal, is the most popular department of the library.

The tablet is erected upon the wall at the left of the entrance door from the lobby, and it bears the following inscription: "William C. Todd, 1823-1903, late of Atkinson, N. H., gave to the city of Boston in 1897 fifty thousand dollars, to provide newspapers at the library."

Boston Transcript
June 23, 1909.

THE STAGE IN BOOKS

ALLEN A. BROWN'S WONDERFUL LOT
OF BOOKS ABOUT ACTING

His Musical Collection, Housed in Our Public Library, Already as Famous as It Is Unique—His Gathering of Matter About the Drama and the Stage as Amazingly Complete—A Rhapsody Over Its Treasures—Data from the Opening of the Boston Museum—The First Edwin Booth Playbill—Autograph Letters from Mendelssohn—Old Newspaper and Magazine Clippings Bearing on Every Conceivable Topic and Phase of the Drama

BY JOHN BOUVE CLAPP

One of the most famous libraries in America is the Allen A. Brown musical collection now in the Boston Public Library. It was presented to the city by Mr. Brown several years ago, and students and writers who have had occasion to consult it know what a vast storehouse of information is contained in the large room which was given to the Public Library for Mr. Brown's gift. At almost any hour, when the library is open, someone will be found studying a manuscript score or diligently poring over a volume of bound play bills or reading the biography of some famous musician or composer. The fame of this musical library has spread throughout the United States, for there is no other collection in America to equal it.

Few of those who know of this musical library are aware of Mr. Brown's own private collection of dramatic books, which, in point of completeness, is one of the best in this country. For fifty years Mr. Brown has been collecting books, playbills, autograph letters and pictures relating to the drama, paying special attention to bringing together works on the English and American stage. The result is a library of four thousand volumes, which contains all the principal works about the drama by English, American and French authors, for he has included in his collection many books about the French stage. The library is most complete in its history of the English stage, for its owner estimates that with two hundred more volumes he would have every book of moment that has been written about the stage in England; but those two hundred books are among the rarest of dramatic works, and, although Mr. Brown is fortunate enough to obtain on the average two of them each year, he can hardly expect to make his library absolutely complete within his lifetime.

The library is kept in Mr. Brown's rooms, and it is a great treat to a booklover to have the privilege of looking over the many volumes, for besides the hundred other interesting volumes, including first editions of Dickens and other books of that type that appeal directly to the bibliophile, the volumes are arranged on shelves which have been placed in every available part of each room. In most cases the shelving runs to the ceiling, and where a door or window intervenes the shelving is continued at the top of the room, and the books may be reached by a short step ladder. And where there is no shelving the walls show rare playbills and autograph letters and prints of famous players. In one room, for instance, hang the bills of the opening nights of several of Boston's noted play houses. The playbill of the first night of the Boston Museum, when it moved into its new home near Court street, is an interesting curiosity. It is dated Nov. 2, 1846, and announces that "The genius and taste engaged in erecting and completing this superb edifice and the determination that the performances in every respect shall merit approval, will, it is hoped, meet the approbation of a liberal and enlightened community." The programme consisted of "The Three Clerks," "Did You Ever Send Your Wife to Brighton?" and a farce entitled "The Secret of the Hole in the Wall." The author of the last-named piece was described on the playbill as "the late Mr. Barrymore," and it is probable that this was the first time that his popular farce had been seen in this city, although it had been acted in New York some years previous. It is interesting to learn that while the Museum was open for visitors, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., the doors of the exhibition-room opened at 6 P. M., and the performance commenced at seven precisely. Another interesting announcement was that on every Saturday afternoon until further notice "a sterling performance for the accommodation of strangers and families" would be given.

Another bill is that of the first night of "The Lady of Lyons" in Boston. It was produced here at the National Theatre on May 14, 1838, just eight days before Edwin Forrest was seen as Claude Melnott at the Tremont Theatre. There are several noteworthy names of old-time Boston players on the National's programme. All of these bills are framed so as to show the old-style printing to the best advantage.

It would be impossible to enumerate in the limited space available all of the rare programs that decorate Mr. Brown's rooms, but mention may be made of two peculiar ones of which there are many

The account of Richard Mansfield, as an illustration, covers page after page of a quarto volume, the sketches of his life having been cut from newspapers from all over the country. There is not an actor of the least note who has died within the last generation but Mr. Brown has an account of his career, and often a newspaper cut of him. These biographies are alphabetically arranged and are carefully indexed with cross references wherever necessary, for Mr. Brown believes thoroughly that every book not a novel should be indexed.

Besides the volumes of eulogies of theatrical and musical people, there are numerous volumes of theatrical biographies which are entertaining as showing what the players' contemporaries thought of them. Seven volumes labeled "Theatrical Topics" treat of various matters relating to the modern stage and one can find something to amuse or instruct him on every page, the items running from the history of continuous vaudeville to the account of the modelling of the sphinx in Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra." Several books are devoted to notices of performances of plays all over the world, and one may read on the same page of a performance of "Rosalind" at the Boston Museum and of the play as given by some second-class company in Australia. A volume labeled "Dramatic and Musical Personals" gives pleasing bits of information about the home and stage life of many a noted actor. And in still another volume there is a record of the theatrical scandals which have shocked the playgoing community for the last half century. A book devoted to theatres gives accounts of the opening of playhouses both here and abroad, and commemorates by a historical sketch the closing of many a famous theatre.

Another series of volumes which has been made by Mr. Brown is made up of magazine articles, all properly classified and arranged and carefully indexed. There are some fifty octavo volumes which contain hundreds and hundreds of magazine sketches, and about half that number of small octavo volumes which have been put together in the same way as the larger books. These seventy-five books are not only unique, but they contain a great deal of information about the stage that it would be impossible to obtain from any other source, while the selection and classification of these articles shows Mr. Brown's thorough knowledge of the literature of the playhouse. Each volume is carefully indexed, and the index is bound in. Then there is another index, alphabetically arranged, showing in which volume of the octavos or small octavos any given article can be found. The same painstaking care which has been used in indexing these magazine articles is shown in the indexing of the entire library, for there is a card as well as a book catalogue, and it seems impossible to think of any person or subject in any way connected with the stage that could not be found mentioned in some of the numerous indices that Mr. Brown has made.

It is said that the wise book collector is he who knows what books are to be in demand in after years. The late F. W. French began to purchase first editions of Kipling when that writer was practically unknown in this country, and he collected anything of Eugene Field that could be found. The high prices that the works of these writers brought at the French sale proved the good judgment of the collector. Mr. Brown was in Paris when he heard of the death of Charles Dickens. He immediately wrote to his London agent and gave orders to buy if possible a complete set of first editions of the novelist's works. The result is one of the best collections of first editions of Dickens in America, each volume bearing evidence of the interest that the owner takes in the stories, for each book contains clippings and letters and other material regarding its contents. Take, for instance, the story which Dickens left unfinished at the time of his death, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Three years ago the Transcript had more or less discussion on the dramatizations of this story, with the result that it was then decided that there were at least two versions known to London playgoers a generation ago. One dramatization, with the same title as the novel, made by Walter Stephens, was acted at the Surrey Theatre in the fall of 1871. The other version, entitled "John Jasper's Secret," was the work of Frank Harvey, a most prolific playwright, and was brought out at the Standard Theatre five years later. This was all that could be learned of London productions of versions of the Dickens story. But on opening Mr. Brown's copy of "Edwin Drood" there is a clipping from the Era, the English theatrical paper, which shows that at about the same time as Frank Harvey's adaptation was acted, another version by Robert Hall called "Alive or Dead" was given by amateurs at St. George's Hall, London, and that this same version was acted a year later by professionals. All mention of "Alive or Dead" had escaped the notice of those who had been searching for adaptations of the Dickens story for years, yet Mr. Brown had found and preserved an item of half a dozen lines just because he had a book in which such an item belonged. Small wonder that he is obliged to devote hours and hours every day to classifying the clippings that he cuts from the newspapers of the world. Clippings alone, however, are not the only material inserted in his

Interest is George Alfred Townsend's account of the capture and trial of the assassins concerned in the murder of Lincoln. This was originally a pamphlet of a hundred pages or so, which grew under Mr. Brown's skilled hand to a large volume containing everything of interest relating to John Wilkes Booth and his companions that has appeared in the newspapers during the last quarter of a century. It is remarkable how much still appears in the public prints that bears on the murder. A man dies who was present at the theatre when Lincoln was shot, a relative of one of the would-be assassins talks to a reporter about the case, an actor is sick who was in the cast of the play on the fatal night, and Mr. Brown cuts from the paper the account and inserts it in this book. It is amusing to note how many players who never saw Ford's Theatre can give reminiscences of the tragedy. Indeed, it has become so much the fashion for old actors to boast that they were connected with Ford's Theatre at the time of Lincoln's assassination that if a player of over three-score and ten dies there is usually mention in his obituary that he was in the cast of "Our American Cousin" on the night that Lincoln was shot.

The library contains many controversial tracts on the theatre, most of them of a religious character. In eight bound volumes of these tracts are some of the rarest pamphlets known to collectors of theatrical literature. There are many other books that are never seen in book-stores and only come to light once in a while at auction sales.

Among the interesting books may be instance the "Memoirs of Mrs. Billington," this copy having special pictures and clippings which add to the value of one of the coarsest books ever written about a stage favorite: "The Life of the late famous comedian, Jo. Haynes," published in 1791, one of the rarest of theatrical biographies, and Rymer's "Short view of tragedy," printed in 1793. Mr. Rymer was an actor, a critic and a dramatist who did not think much of Shakespeare, rather looked down on the Bard of Avon, although his own tragedy of "Edgar" seems hardly to have shown him to be a playwright above the author of "Hamlet." There are a number of scarce biographies enriched by letters and playbills, and several volumes of plays by Alfred Bunn which that scribbler collected and bound are filled with amusing memoranda. Letters of famous actors, singers and dramatists are scattered so liberally throughout the books that it is only when one comes across a letter by Mendelssohn describing a new work he has just finished or a receipt or check from Edmund Kean that one realizes what priceless treasures the library contains. Books like "The Private Theatre of Kilkeny" are found sometimes on a bookseller's catalogue at a round sum, but rarely are they to be had enriched with the playbills and private notes that make Mr. Brown's copy invaluable. To the lover of the theatre and the student of the stage a glimpse of these books furnishes food for thought for many a day.

works about the drama by English, American and French authors, for he has included in his collection many books about the French stage. The library is most complete in its history of the English stage, for its owner estimates that with two hundred more volumes he would have every book of moment that has been written about the stage in England; but those two hundred books are among the rarest of dramatic works, and, although Mr. Brown is fortunate enough to obtain on the average two of them each year, he can hardly expect to make his library absolutely complete within his lifetime.

The library is kept in Mr. Brown's rooms, and it is a great treat to a book-lover to have the privilege of looking over the many volumes, for besides the theatrical books there are several hundred other interesting volumes, including first editions of Dickens and other books of that type that appeal directly to the bibliophile. The volumes are arranged on shelves which have been placed in every available part of each room. In most cases the shelving runs to the ceiling, and where a door or window intervenes the shelving is continued at the top of the room, and the books may be reached by a short step ladder. And where there is no shelving the walls show rare play-bills and autograph letters and prints of famous players. In one room, for instance, hang the bills of the opening nights of several of Boston's noted play houses. The play-bill of the first night of the Boston Museum, when it moved into its new home near Court street, is an interesting curiosity. It is dated Nov. 2, 1846, and announces that "The genius and taste engaged in creating and completing this superb edifice and the determination that the performances in every respect shall merit approval, will, it is hoped, meet the approbation of a liberal and enlightened community." The programme consisted of "The Three Clerks," "Did You Ever Send Your Wife to Brighton?" and a farce entitled "The Secret or the Hole in the Wall." The author of the last-named piece was described on the play bill as "the late Mr. Barrymore," and it is probable that this was the first time that his popular farce had been seen in this city, although it had been acted in New York some years previous. It is interesting to learn that while the Museum was open for visitors, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., the doors of the exhibition-room opened at 6 P. M., and the performance commenced at seven precisely. Another interesting announcement was that on every Saturday afternoon until further notice "a sterling performance for the accommodation of strangers and families" would be given.

Another bill is that of the first night of "The Lady of Lyons" in Boston. It was produced here at the National Theatre on May 16, 1848, just eight days before Edwin Forrest was seen as Claude Melnott at the Tremont Theatre. There are several noteworthy names of old-time Boston players on the National's programme. All of these bills are framed to as to show the old-style printing to the best advantage.

It would be impossible to enumerate in the limited space available all of the rare programs that decorate Mr. Brown's rooms, but mention may be made of two genuine ones of which there are many bogus copies in other collections. One of these is the program of Edwin Booth's first appearance on the stage when he supported his father as Trassel in "Richard III." at the Boston Museum on Sept. 19, 1848, and the other the bill of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre on the evening when President Lincoln was assassinated. Unlike some of the other so-called "genuine Lincoln assassination bills" it is not stained with the blood of the martyred president, but its genuineness is attested by the broken letters in the names of two of the principal players in the cast. The Booth bill is also surely authentic, as Mr. Brown knows its history, although in this case it is harder to detect a spurious copy, as some years ago an enterprising collector had twenty-five fac-similes made of this program which were so remarkably like the original that it is almost impossible to tell the difference between them. The enterprising collector did not trust to type but had a wood-cut made of the original bill.

Some of the most valuable volumes in the collection are those which have been compiled by Mr. Brown himself, and his methods of work indicate the exactness and the care which he brings to the least detail of the matter on which he is employed. There are several volumes which contain the obituaries of modern players compiled from the newspapers of the day.

Lowell Institute Collegiate Courses

Under the Auspices of Harvard University
The Lowell Institute, co-operating with Harvard University, offers to the public for the year 1909-1910 the following courses:

1. LIVES, CHARACTERS AND TIMES OF MEN OF LETTERS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN. By Charles F. Copeland, Lecturer on English Literature in Harvard University, and practices in English Composition under the direction of Mr. F. W. W. Hersey. A half course, on Thursdays at 8 P. M.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES 1776-1865. By Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History in Harvard University, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 P. M.

3. PUBLIC FINANCE, considered with special reference to the Theory and Methods of taxation. By Professor Charles J. Bullock, Professor of Economics in Harvard University. A half course (first half-year), Mondays and Wednesdays at 8 P. M.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the LOWELL INSTITUTE COLLEGIATE COURSES, University Hall, Cambridge, Mass., enclosing a good-sized stamped self-addressed envelope. WSW(D) Je 23

books are not only unique, but they contain a great deal of information about the stage that it would be impossible to obtain from any other source, while the selection and classification of these articles shows Mr. Brown's thorough knowledge of the literature of the playhouse. Each volume is carefully indexed and the index is bound in. Then there is another index, alphabetically arranged, showing in which volume of the octavos or small octavos any given article can be found. The same painstaking care which has been used in indexing these magazine articles is shown in the indexing of the entire library, for there is a card as well as a book catalogue, and it seems impossible to think of any person or subject in any way connected with the stage that could not be found mentioned in some of the numerous indices that Mr. Brown has made.

It is said that the wise book collector is he who knows what books are to be in demand in after years. The late F. W. French began to purchase first editions of Kipling when that writer was practically unknown in this country, and he collected anything of Eugene Field that could be found. The high prices that the works of these writers brought at the French sale proved the good judgment of the collector. Mr. Brown was in Paris when he heard of the death of Charles Dickens. He immediately wrote to his London agent and gave orders to buy if possible a complete set of first editions of the novelist's works. The result is one of the best collections of first editions of Dickens in America, each volume bearing evidence of the interest that the owner takes in the stories, for each book contains clippings and letters and other material regarding its contents. Take, for instance, the story which Dickens left unfinished at the time of his death, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Three years ago the Transcript had more or less discussion on the dramatizations of this story, with the result that it was then decided that there were at least two versions known to London playgoers a generation ago. One dramatization, with the same title as the novel, made by Walter Stephens, was acted at the Surrey Theatre in the fall of 1871. The other version, entitled "John Jasper's Secret," was the work of Frank Harvey, a most prolific playwright, and was brought out at the Standard Theatre five years later. This was all that could be learned of London productions of versions of the Dickens story. But on opening Mr. Brown's copy of "Edwin Drood," there is a clipping from the Era, the English theatrical paper, which shows that at about the same time as Frank Harvey's adaptation was acted, another version by Robert Hall called "Alive or Dead" was given by amateurs at St. George's Hall, London, and that this same version was acted a year later by professionals. All mention of "Alive or Dead" had escaped the notice of those who had been searching for adaptations of the Dickens story for years, yet Mr. Brown had found and preserved an item of half a dozen lines just because he had a book in which such an item belonged. Small wonder that he is obliged to devote hours and hours every day to classifying the clippings that he cuts from the newspapers of the world. Clippings alone, however, are not the only material inserted in his books. Take down a book from the shelves at random. It is a volume about the Brunswick Theatre, of no special interest. But at the beginning of the volume there is a manuscript that gives it value, a letter from the vice chamberlain, which reads as follows:

It having been represented to Me, by the Examiner of All Theatrical Entertainments, that a Manuscript entitled "The Minister and the Mercer" being a Comedy, in Five Acts, does not contain in it anything immoral, or otherwise improper for the Stage, I, in the absence of The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, do, by virtue of My Office, and in pursuance of the Act of Parliament in that case provided, Allow the said Manuscript to be performed at your Theatre, without any variation whatever, unless such variation be likewise approved by Me, in due form.

To the Manager, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Apparently the fate of "The Minister and the Mercer" was satisfactorily settled, and doubtless the manager of Drury Lane put the piece at once in rehearsal. But he must have had an interview with the censor of plays later, for on turning over the pages of the book the following letter is found inserted:

Brighton, 10 February, 1834.
Sir: It entirely escaped my recollection yesterday when I had the pleasure of seeing you to inform you that a passage in a speech of Raton's in the play of "The Minister and the Mercer"—"Don't I pay more taxes than the King?"—must be omitted. Your attention to this will oblige.
Tr. obedt. servt.
BELFAST.

Cooper, Esq., Manager Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

It is such letters as these just quoted that lend interest and value to many of the volumes. The playbills inserted are in many cases even more interesting than the correspondence. "Antley's" is more than a name to every one who knows anything of the history of the London stage, and even those who are not interested in theatres and circuses will recall the description by Dickens in one of his "Sketches by Boz," which made the fame of the young writer known to the world. For many years the gallant old Sergeant-Major Antley, he who had saved George the Third from being thrown from a spirited horse, thereby obtaining a license for an equestrian show, took his horses and riders to Paris annually. That his show also went to Russia at least once is shown by a playbill in the Russian language that is inserted in a book about circuses and exhibitions of horsemanship. Probably this is the only proof now existing of the appearance of the famed London "cirou" in the domains of the czar.

One extra-illustrated book of especial

let. There are a number of scarce biographies enriched by letters and playbills, and several volumes of plays by Alfred Punn which that scribbler collected and bound are filled with amusing memoranda. Letters of famous actors, singers and dramatists are scattered so liberally throughout the books that it is only when one comes across a letter by Mendelssohn describing a new work he has just finished or a receipt or check from Edmund Keon that one realizes what priceless treasures the library contains. Books like "The Private Theatre of Kilkeny" are found sometimes on a bookseller's catalogue at a round sum, but rarely are they to be had enriched with the playbills and private notes that make Mr. Brown's copy invaluable. To the lover of the theatre and the student of the stage a glimpse of these books furnishes food for thought for many a day.

Boston Herald
June 27, 1909.

GIVE BUST OF WILLIAMS.

Catholics Present Replica of Kitson's Work to Public Library.

A bronze replica of the bust of the late Archbishop Williams, the gift of a number of prominent Catholics of Boston, was presented to the Public Library yesterday afternoon. The original, by the late Samuel J. Kitson, is in the Catholic University at Washington. The presentation was made by Mrs. Annie G. Kitson of Malden, widow of the sculptor, and was accepted by the trustees.

The committee in charge of soliciting the contributions for the gift were: President, Joseph C. Pelletier; treasurer, Joseph H. O'Neill; Judge M. J. Murray, John P. Leahy and Geoffrey B. Leahy. The bust, which was approved by the Boston art commission, is of heroic size, and stands on a marble pedestal in Bates Hall in the library.

Boston Record
June 12, 1909

Visitors at the Public Library were treated to a novel sight yesterday afternoon. Seated on the steps just in front of the edifice was a well-dressed elderly gentleman whose attention was equally divided between a copy of the Bible, which he held on his knees, and two large boxes of strawberries by his side.

He would read for a few moments, and then busy himself with "hulling" a few of the berries, which he ate with apparent relish.

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- BANKERS' register and special list of selected lawyers. Blue book. July, 1908. Chicago. 22808.9
- BRITISH Journal. Photographic Almanac and Photographers' Daily Companion. 1908. London. (1908.) Illus. 4000.37
- BRONKHOF, J. C. C. (Carl Eiler). Smuglerens Son. (En Portretting.) København. 1907. Illus. 4000.37
- Trans. Varsel. (En Roman.) København. 1907. Illus. 4000.37
- CHANDLER, F. A. (P. Alexander). Art-craft in metal for amateurs. Boston. (1908.) Illus. 4000.37
- CONVERSE, H. M. Myths and legends of the New York State. Iroquois. Albany. 1908. Illus. 4000.37
- COON, C. L., editor. The beginnings of public education in North Carolina. 1908. Raleigh. 1908. Illus. 4000.37
- CORNHILL Booklet. Vol. 1-3. (Edited by A. Bartlett.) Boston. 1909. 3 v. in 2. Illus. 4000.37
- CUNDALL, F. Jamaica in 1905. A handbook of information. Kingston. 1905. Plates. 4000.37
- DE VRIES, W. L. The foundation stone book. Washington Cathedral. A. D. 1907. (Washington. 1908.) Plates. 4000.37
- DION, A. Abbé. Histoire. Album-souvenir du 100^e anniversaire de Québec. (Québec. 1908.) Illus. 4000.37
- DOMINGUEZ RIOS, J. Anales historicos sobre Don Francisco de Villagra, conquistador i gobernador de Chile. Santiago de Chile. 1907. Portraits. 4000.37
- DREISBACH, H. Die Telegraphen-Messkunde. Braunschweig. 1908. Illus. 4000.37
- FUKUZAWA, S. Vier mathematische Abhandlungen. Tokio. 1907. Diagrams. 4000.37
- FULWELL, U. Lake will to like. 1907. (Ireland.) London. 1908. (The Tudor facsimile.) 4000.37
- GAZETA DE LIMA. A facsimile of the first issue, with a description of a life for 1744. (Published by the John Carter Brown Library.) Providence, edited by G. P. Winthrop. Boston. (1908.) Vignette. 4000.37
- GREEN, S. S. Worcester, England, and Worcester, Massachusetts. Worcester. 1908. Portraits. 4000.37
- GRIEG, E. H. Larger piano compositions. Boston. (1908.) 4000.37
- GUILLAUME DE MACHAUT. Œuvres, publiées par Ernest Hoepfner. Tome I. Paris. 1908. (Société des anciens textes français.) 4000.37
- GURLEY, W. and L. E. GURLEY. A manual of the principal instruments used in American engineering and surveying. 2nd edition. Troy. 1902. Illus. 4000.37
- HART, C. H. Benjamin West's family. The American President of the Royal Academy of American Painters. Philadelphia. 1908. Portraits. 4000.37
- HIRE, C. The supplies for the Confederate Army. How they were obtained in Europe and how paid for. Boston. 1901. 4000.37
- IZQUIERDO, Vicente. Ensayo sobre las proyecciones de las aguas dulces de Chile. Santiago de Chile. 1906. Plates. 4000.37
- JOH, H. K. The sport of bird-study. (Windsor, Conn.) 1908. 4000.37
- LAKY, G. P. Savas porcelain of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. Published by command of His Majesty King Edward VII. London. 1907. Illus. 4000.37
- LAW LIST: comprising the judges and officers of the courts of justice. 1908. London. 1908. 4000.37
- LEROUX, G. Aventures extraordinaires de Joseph Rouletabille, reporter. Le parti de la dame en noir. 1908. (1908, 1909.) Plates. 4000.37
- MARGUERITE, V. Jeunes filles. Roman. Paris. 1908. Plates. 4000.37
- MILTON, J. Milton as the son of God and the story of his life. From his treatise on Christian Doctrine. With introduction by J. A. Morton. 1908. Written and foreword. 4000.37

- de. Quatuor pour piano, violon, alto et violoncelle. Op. 7. (Partition et parties.) Paris. (187-7)
- DEBUSSY, A. C. Arabesque. 2me. Transcription pour violon et piano. Paris. 1907.
- DESTOUCHES, A. C. Amadis de Grèce. Tragédie en musique. Paris. MDCCLXIX.
- ENESCO, G. Sonate. 2me. pour piano et violon. Op. 6. Paris. 1901.
- FAURE, G. U. Quatuor, 2me. (cel mineur) pour piano, violon alto et violoncello. Pp. 45. Paris. (188-7)
- FOURNIER, P. Adagio pour violoncelle et piano. Paris. 1907.
- FRITCHARD, C. E. Kunacepa. A Brahmin legend. (Vocal score.) London. 1903. Chiswick. (1904.)
- Books in the Children's Room
- DUNN, B. A. General Nelson's scout. Chicago. 1908. Illus. 2. F. 204.1
- Riding with Morgan. Chicago. 1907. Illus. 2. F. 204.2
- GUERRER, H. M. A. The story of the Roman. New York. (1906.) Illus. Maps. (Ecclesiastical school readings.) 2.15h.8.5
- HANCOCK, H. I. Life at West Point. New York. 1908. Plates. 2.20h.9.1
- HOUGH, E. The story of the cowboy. New York. 1907. Illus. 2.20p.10.1
- HOWDEN, J. R. The boy's book of locomotives. New York. 1909. Illus. 2.60c.5.2
- Books in the Branch Libraries
- CRAWFORD, F. M. The White Slater. New York. 1909. Portraits. 28c.41

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1909

WHAT DOCTOR HALE WROTE

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD A BIBLIOGRAPHY

More Than a Hundred and Fifty Separate Publications Which Came from His Busy Pen—Works Edited by Him or to Which He Contributed Largely Increase the Total—A Tentative Check List for Book-lovers

To compile a bibliography of the writings of Edward Everett Hale would be a task of years. Through half a century he was a voluminous writer, and a great many of his sermons were printed in separate form, while his contributions to magazines and periodicals were legion. As an editor he had charge of three separate publications at different times; Old and New from 1870 to 1875, ten volumes, was afterwards merged in Scribner's Magazine. The Lend a Hand Magazine was edited by him from 1886 to 1897, and the Lend a Hand Record in 1901. Besides these he was editor of at least thirty other known volumes. He wrote prefaces or introductions to a dozen volumes, and collaborated with Susan Hale, Edward E. Hale, Jr., and others in many more. Some of his works are of extreme rarity. He refers in his autobiography to a pamphlet on Texas immigration as one of his earliest volumes, but no copy can be found in Boston libraries. Some of his contributions to historical and other societies were issued in separate form. Many of his sermons were printed separately but undated, and give no clue to date of issue.

The following is little more than a tentative check-list of Dr. Hale's writings, and includes many insignificant items, with some of exceeding rarity. It is offered in no sense as a bibliography, and doubtless many omissions and errors will be discovered, although the large catalogues of Hale collections in the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenaeum and the Harvard University Library have been examined, and access has been permitted to a list prepared for private use by Mr. P. K. Foley, author of "First Editions of American Authors," who omitted Dr. Hale from his printed work.

A complete edition of Dr. Hale's writings was published in ten volumes by Little, Brown & Co., in 1898-1901, in ten volumes. His most famous book, "The Man Without a Country," has passed through many editions, and been reprinted in England and other foreign countries. It was originally published anonymously in the Atlantic Monthly in December, 1863, but the index gave the author's name. It was issued again in 1874 and 1885 by Ticknor & Fields, issued anonymously by Ticknor & Fields in 1885 in separate form; published in "Atlantic Tales" in 1895; by J. Stillman Smith & Co. in 1888; by Little, Brown & Co. in the "Works" in 1898, and reprinted by the Outlook Company that year in May. The "Birthdays" edition of 1900 copies, of which eighty were on Japan paper, signed and numbered. The book was printed at the Howe Memorial Press in raised letters for the blind in 1891, and in the New York point type for the blind at Louisville in 1900. An edition of it was issued in phonographic characters in Cincinnati in 1903. Other editions not here noted may have come to the notice of some collectors.

Owing to the issue of some of these works of Dr. Hale in two or more forms, it is difficult to establish the real date of the first edition, in many cases. The list herewith includes editions subsequent to the first only in cases where the date of the issue of the first edition is in doubt. If some bibliographer of the future essays the difficult task of a Hale bibliography, the list may be found useful, and it is of interest in showing to all readers the wide range of subjects comprised in the literary activities of the late Dr. Hale and his industry as a literary worker.

- WORKS BY DR. HALE
- 1848—What Is the Worth of Doctrine? (Sermon.)
- 1850—Scenes from Christian History (Anon.)
- 1852—Margaret Percival in America. And Critical History of the United States. Vol. 2. The Lord Visits and Redeems His People (Sermon.)
- 1853—The Gospel of Freedom. Extended by the Organization of Emigration.
- 1854—Kansas (sic) and Nebraska. (Prize essay.)
- 1855—The State's Care of Its Children (The Immaculate Conception (Sermon.) Public Amusement for Rich and Poor (Sermon.)
- 1856—America.
- 1857—Relief of the Poor (Sermon.)
- 1858—How to Seek God (Sermon.)
- 1859—Five Sermons, etc.
- Sermon at Ordination of Charles B. Perry
- Elements of Christian Doctrine (Sermon.)
- 1861—Thirty days' Worth of Europe. Thirty Years of Boston. (William Faden) Collection of Maps.
- 1862—The Future Civilization of the South (Sermon.)
- 1863—The Desert and the Promised Land (Sermon.)
- 1864—Emigration of Women to Oregon.
- 1865—The Man Without a Country (Anon.)
- Public Duty of a Private Citizen

- 1864—The Fortunes of Rachel. Christmas in Narragansett.
- 1865—What is the American People? My Father's Business (Sermon.) The Joy of the Lord (Sermon.)
- 1866—Easter. A Collection for 100 Friends (Sermon.)
- Boys' Heroes.
- 1867—Chautauque History of the United States.
- Sketch of J. E. Root. Friendship and Friends. Life of George Washington Studied Anew. Back to Back.
- 1868—Mr. Tangle's Vacation. How They Lived in Hampton. My Friend the Boss. The Ten Times One and Lend a Hand Club: How to Begin. Tom Torrey's Tariff Talks. Red and White.
- 1869—The Temperance Puritan.
- 1891—The Story of Christopher Columbus. Oliver Cromwell's Portrait. Four and Five. The Story of Massachusetts. Alford and Ashore. The Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers.
- 1892—Sybil Knox, or, Home Again. The New Harry and Lucy. East and West, or The New Ohio. The Results of Columbus' Discovery. Prophecy of Today. The Maitre Cross. Words in Season (Sermon.) Everyday Sermons.
- 1893—For Fifty Years (Verses). A New England Boyhood. Sermons of the Winter. One Good Turn. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- 1895—Studies in American Colonial Life. If Jesus Came to Boston. My Double and How He Undid Me. Susan's Escort.
- 1896—The Foundation of the Nation (Sermon.)
- 1897—Fourth of July Oration.
- 1898—Historic Boston and Its Neighborhood. Memoir of Benjamin M. Watson. Personal Purity.
- 1899—James Russell Lowell and His Friends. In His Name and Christmas Stories. A Permanent Tribunal. The Old Diplomacy. Comfort and Comforters (Sermon.) Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- 1901—The Five Great Duties of the Twentieth Century.
- 1902—Memories of a Hundred Years. The Man Without a Country (Birthdays edition).
- 1903—How Shall Unitarianism Reach the People? We, the People.
- 1904—Memories of a Hundred Years (Three new chapters). Prayers in the Senate of the United States.
- 1906—Tarry at Home Travels. The Foundations of the Republic. WITH E. E. HALE, JR.
- 1887—Franklin in France. WITH SUSAN HALE
- 1881—A Family Flight Through France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland.
- 1882—A Family Flight Over Egypt and Syria.
- 1884—A Family Flight Around Home.
- 1886—A Family Flight Through Mexico. The Story of Spain.
- 1903—Spain. In Stories of the Nations.
- EDWARD E. HALE AND OTHERS
- 1874—Workingmen's Homes.
- 1903—New England History in Ballads.
- CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS
- 1840—Memoir of Albert Gallatin. In American Antiquarian Society Proceedings.
- 1860—Life of Sir Philip Lane. American Antiquarian Society Collections.
- 1865—Sermon. In Sermons in Boston on the Death of Abraham Lincoln.
- 1869—Puritan Politics of England and New England. In Lowell Institute Lectures.
- 1871—Discovery in the Pacific. In Am. Antiq. Soc. Proceedings.
- 1872—Cosmogony of Dante and Columbus. In Am. Antiq. Soc. Proceedings.
- 1873—Early Maps in Munich. In Am. Antiq. Soc. Proceedings.
- 1875—The Natural History Society. In Harvard Book, Vol. 2.
- 1876—The Fall of the Stuart. In Epochs of Modern History.
- 1879—Memoir of L. Sabine. In Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings.
- The Heassian Flag. In Same.
- 1880—Sermon at Installation of Rev. E. A. Horton. In A. & H. A. Co. Annual Report.
- The Choice of Books. In Hints for Home Reading.
- Philip's War. In Narrative and Critical History of Boston, Vol. 1.
- 1881—Coronado's Discovery of the Seven Cities. In Am. Antiq. Soc. Proceedings.
- 1884—A visit to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings.
- 1885—Address at the Funeral. In Memorial of Rufus Ellis.
- 1886—Magellan's Discovery. In Narrative and Critical History of the United States, Vol. 2.
- Hawkins and Drake. In Same, Vol. 3.
- God Our Rock. In Harvard Vespers.
- 1887—Physical, Mental and Spiritual Exercises. In Phillips Exeter Lectures.
- 1888—Naval History of the American Revolution. In Nat. and Crit. Hist. Soc. Vol. 6.
- Address. In Alpha Delta Phi Dinner Report.
- 1891—Address. In Opening of the Hazard Memorial. Peace Dale, R. I.
- 1895—An Afternoon With Dr. Holmes. In Human Documents.
- 1899—Picturesque Massachusetts. In Picturesque and Architectural New England, Vol. 2.
- Lafayette Monument Address. In Sons Am. Rev. Mass. Register.
- 1900—My First and Last Battle. In Civil War Papers, Mass. Commandery Loyal Legion.
- 1901—The Real Philip Nolan. In Mississippi Hist. Socy. Publications.
- Memoir of Samuel Jenkinson. In Am. Antiq. Soc. Proceedings.
- 1902—Governor at City Point. In Am. Antiq. Soc. Proceedings.
- 1904—The Boston School. In Eschek Cheever, Schoolmaster. (Sermon.)
- Address. In Chatterbox & Bona (consecration of the founding of the House).
- Liberal Education. In Addresses at Liberal Education of Rev. John

- 1883—Stories of Inventions Told by Inventors.
- 1887—Lights of Two Centuries.
- 1888—The Arabian Nights.
- 1889—Sunday School Stories.
- 1890—General Howe's Orderly Book.
- 1891—James Freeman Clarke Autobiography.
- Life of Colonel Jack.
- 1892—The Age of Chivalry.
- 1893—Emerson. Two Unpublished Essays. Leaders of America.

A List of Books Added During the Week

Books in the Central Library

- BANKERS' register and special list of select-
ed lawyers. Blue book. July, 1908. Chicago.
(1908.) Illus. 2850.9
BRITISH Journal. Photographic Almanac and
Photographer's Daily Companion. 1908. Lon-
don. (1908.) Illus. 1000.0
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from his printed work

A complete edition of Dr. Hale's writings
was published in ten volumes by Little,
Brown & Co., in 1898-1901, in ten volumes.
His most famous book, "The Man Without
a Country," has passed through many edi-
tions, and been reprinted in England and
other foreign countries. It was originally
published anonymously in the Atlantic
Monthly in December, 1883, but the index
gave the author's name. It was issued
again in 1884 and 1885 by Ticknor &
Fields, issued anonymously by Ticknor &
Fields in 1885 in separate form; published
in "Atlantic Tales" in 1893; by J. Stillman
Smith & Co. in 1888; by Little, Brown &
Co. in the "Works" in 1898, and reprinted
by the Outlook Company that year in May.
The Outlook Company issued also in 1902
the "Birthday edition" of 2000 copies, of
which eighty were on Japan paper, signed
and numbered. The book was printed at
the Howe Memorial Press in raised letters
for the blind in 1891, and in the New York
point type for the blind at Louisville in
1900. An edition of it was issued in pho-
graphic characters in Cincinnati in 1903.
Other editions not here noted may have
come to the notice of some collectors.

Owing to the issue of some of these
works of Dr. Hale in two or more forms,
it is difficult to establish the real date of
the first edition, in many cases. The list
herewith includes editions subsequent to the
first only in cases where the date of the
issue of the first edition is in doubt. If
some bibliographer of the future essays
the difficult task of a Hale bibliography,
the list may be found useful, and it is of
interest in showing to all readers the wide
range of subjects comprised in the literary
activities of the late Dr. Hale and his in-
dustry as a literary worker.

WORKS BY DR. HALE

- 1848-What Is the Worth of Doctrine?
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1850-Scenes from Christian History
(Anon.) Margaret Perceval in America.
1852-Christian Duty to Emigrants (Ser-
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The Lord Visits and Redeems His
People (Sermon).
Letters on Irish Immigration.
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edition).
1853-The Gospel of Freedom Extended
to the Organization of Emigration.
1854-Kansas (sic) and Nebraska.
1855-The State's Care of Its Children
(Prize essay).
The Immaculate Conception (Sermon).
Public Amusement for Rich and Poor
(Sermon).
1856-America.
1857-Relief of the Poor (Sermon).
1858-How to Seek God (Sermon).
1859-Election Sermon.
1860-Five Sermons, etc.
Sermon at Ordination of Charles B.
Ferry.
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mon).
1861-Ninety Days' Worth of Europe.
Thirty Years of Boston.
1862-Catalogue of a (William Faden) Col-
lection of Maps.
The Future Civilization of the South
(Sermon).
1863-The Desert and the Promised Land
(Sermon).
1864-Emigration of Women to Oregon.
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mous).
Public Duty of a Private Citizen
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1866-The Christian Unity (Sermon).
1867-Anniversary Sermon at Burlington, Vt.
1868-If Yes and Perhaps.
1869-The Indian Papers.
Scholar and Other Homes.
How They Live in Boston and How
They Die There (Anon.).
1870-Ten Times One is Ten.
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Daily Bread and Other Stories.
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How to Do It.
1871-Up and Down.
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1872-Christmas Wails in Boston.
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His Level Best and Other Stories.
1873-The Bible and Its Revision: Three
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One Hundred Years Ago.
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1876-Philip Nolan's Friends.
A Free-Horn Church (Sermon).
1877-Ordnation, A. D. P. Convention.
G. T. T., or the Wonderful Adven-
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The Great Harvest Year (Sermon).
The Kingdom of God (Sermon).
Looking Back (Sermon).
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Life in Common and Other Sermons.
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1861-Harvard College Catalogue.
1862-The President's Words (Lincoln).
1870-Silhouettes and Songs.
1875-Memorials of the South Congrega-
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1880-Stories of the War Told by Soldiers.
1881-Stories of the Sea Told by Sailors.
Stories of Adventure Told by Adventu-
rers.
1882-The Age of Fable.
1883-Stories of Discovery Told by Discov-
erers.

STORIES OF INVENTIONS TOLD BY INVEN- TORS

- 1887-Lights of Two Centuries.
1888-The Arabian Nights.
1889-Sunday School Stories.
1891-General Howe's Orderly Book.
1891-James Freeman Clarke Autobiog-
raphy.
Life of Colonel Jack.
1895-The Age of Chivalry.
1896-Emerson: Two Unpublished Essays.
Leaders of America.
1897-The Everett Letters from Cuba.
1898-Capture of Havana in 192.
1900-Tales from Baron Munchausen.
1901-History of the Rubins.
The First True Gentleman.
1901-In Memoriam, Frederick W. Hollis.
WORKS PREFACED OR INTRODUCED
1901-The Lord's Supper.
1874-The Elevation of the Poor.
1880-The Sermon on the Mount.
1880-History of the Kansas Conflict.
1880-Capture of Havana in 192.
1900-Back to the Soil.
1902-Lowell's Early Prose Writings.
1903-The Satch Dictionary.
1901-Ezekiel Cheever, Schoolmaster.
1905-The Only True Mother Goose Melo-
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1907-Historic Churches of America.
1908-Lancelotti Leaders for Little Folk.
Life and Letters of A. Craig.

[illegible]

there. How can he know
not known at the library at all?
It seems plain that the true inward-
ness ("nigger in the woodpile") of this
matter is the boulevard (bully-vard-
movement advocated in the sermon—
big political graft to gobble up the
entire West End, and of course the
library must be drawn into it.
C. E. SARGENT.

BOSTON HERALD

The old Art Museum looks gloomy already. Copley square should get a new building fully worthy of the Library.

American and French authors. For he included in his collection many books about the French stage. The library is most complete in its history of the English stage. For its owner estimates that with two hundred more volumes he would have every book on the subject that has been written about the stage in England; but of the two hundred books are among the rarest of dramatic works. And although Mr. Brown is fortunate enough to obtain on the average two of them each year, he can hardly expect to make his library absolutely complete within his lifetime.

The library is kept in Mr. Barrymore's rooms, and it is a great treat of looking over to have so many volumes, for besides the theatrical books there are several hundred other interesting volumes, including the first editions of Dickens and other books, and that is the typical directly to the bibliophile. The volumes are arranged on shelves which have been placed in every available part of each room. In most cases the shelves run to the ceiling, and, as a door or window is being opened, the shelving is continued at the top of the room, and the book may be reached by a short step ladder. And where there is no such step ladder, show racks, playing cards and autograph let show the prints of famous players. In one room, for instance, hang the bills of the opening nights of several of Boston's noted play houses. In another room, the bills of the Boston Museum are shown when it moved into its new home near Court street, is an interesting curiosity. It is dated Nov. 2, 1846, and announces that "the general manager has the honor to call on and completing this superb edifice and the determination that the performances in every respect shall meet approval, will, it is hoped, meet the probation of a public and enlightened community." The programme consisted of "The Three Clerks," "Did You Ever Send Your Wife to Brighton?" and a farce entitled "The Secret or the Lie" in the "Hall." The programme of the last place was described on the last bill as "the late Mr. Barrymore, and it is probable that this was the last that he had popularized in the city, although it had been acted in New York some years previous. It is interesting to learn that the Billings Museum was closed to the public, and the bill- room opened at 6 P. M., and the performance commenced at seven o'clock. Another interesting announcement was that "until further notice" a "star performance for the accommodation of strangers and families" would be given. Another bill is that of the "Star of the East," which was produced here at the National Theatre on May 16, 1888, just eight days before Edwin Forrest was seen at the Melhott at the National Theatre. Several noteworthy names of the time Boston players on the National programme, all of these bills are printed so as to show the old-style printing to the advantage.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the limited space available all of the rare programs that might be made of the genuine ones of which there are many bogus copies in other collections. Booth's first appearance on the stage when he supported his father as "Tresell in 'Rich and Ill' at the Boston Museum in 1846," the "American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre on the evening when President Lincoln was shot, the bill of "The other so-called 'genuine Lincoln assassination bills' it is not stained with the blood of the martyr President, and the broken letters in the names of two of the principal players in the cast. The Booth bill is also stained in the names of the other two principal players, although in this case it is his duty to detect a spurious copy, as some of the five fac-similes made of this program which were so remarkably like the original that they were almost indistinguishable from the difference between them. The enterprising collector did not trust to type but had his wood-cut made of the original.

Some of the most valuable volumes in the collection are those which have been compiled by Mr. Brown himself, and his methods of work indicate the exactness and the care which he brings to the least detail of the matter on which he is employed. There are several volumes which contain the obituaries of modern players compiled from the newspapers of the day.

in a great deal of information about the stage that it would be impossible to obtain from any other source, while the selection and classification of these articles shows Mr. Brown's thorough knowledge of the literature of the stage, and that each volume is carefully indexed and the index is bound in. Then there is another index, alphabetically arranged, showing in which volume of the octavos or small octavos the articles are to be found. The same painstaking care which has been used in indexing these magazine articles is shown in the indexing of the entire library, for there is a card as well as a book index. It is needless to say that it is to think of any person or subject in any way connected with the stage that could not be found mentioned in some of the numerous indices that Mr. Brown has compiled. It is he who knows what books are to be in demand in after years. The late F. W. French began to purchase first editions of Kipling when he was a boy, and was practical in his knowledge in this country, and he collected anything of Eugene Field, that could be found. The high prices that the works of these writers brought at the French sale, the prices of 1900 and 1901, are known to the collector. Mr. Brown was in Paris when he heard of the death of Charles Dickens. He immediately wrote to his London agent and gave orders to buy if possible a complete set of the first editions of the novels. The result is one of the best collections of first editions of Dickens in America, each volume bearing evidence of the interest that the owner has taken in the work. The volumes contain clippings and letters and other material regarding its contents. Take, for instance, the story which Dickens left unfinished at the time of his death. It was the story of the Transcrip had more or less discussion on the dramatizations of this story, with the result that it was then decided that there would be at least one generation ago. On dramatization, with the same title as the novel, made by Walter Steptoe, acted at the Surrey Theatre in the "John Jasper's Secret," was the work of Frank Harvey, a most prolific playwright, and was brought to the Standard Theatre, London, in 1890. It was then that could be learned of London productions of versions of the Dickens story. But on opening Mr. Brown's collection of "Edwin Drood," the first edition from the English theatre, which shows that at about the same time as Frank Harvey's adaptation was acted, another version by Robert Hall called "Alive or Dead? George's Hall, London, and that this same version was acted a year later by professionals. The mention of "Alive or Dead?" is a small mention of the fact that there had been several adaptations of the Dickens story for years, yet Mr. Brown had found and preserved an item of half a century ago, just before the Transcrip took in which this item belonged. Small wonder that he is obliged to devote hours and hours every day to classifying the books, and to the cutting of clippings from the world's clippings alone, however they are not the only material inserted in his books. Take down a book from the shelves at random. It is a book by Brunner, a picture of no special interest. But at the beginning of the volume there is a manuscript that gives the history of the Transcrip, which reads as follows:

23 January, 1834.
It having been represented to Me, by the Examiner of All Theatrical Entertainments, that a Manuscript entitled "The Minister of Mercy," being a Comedy, in Five Acts, does not contain in it anything immoral, or otherwise improper for the Stage, I, in the absence of The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, do hereby certify, in My Office, and in pursuance of the Act of Parliament in that case provided, Allow the said Manuscript to be performed at our Theatres, without any variation, whatever, unless such variation be likewise approved by Me, in due form.
Belfast.

Apparently the fate of "The Minister and the Mercer" was satisfactorily settled, and doubtless the manager of Drury Lane put the piece at once in rehearsal. But he must have had an interview with the censor of plays later, for on turning over the pages of the book the following letter is found inserted:

Brighton, 10 February, 1834.

Sir: It entirely escaped my recollection yesterday when I had the pleasure of seeing you to inform you that a passage in a speech of Raton's in the play of "The Minister and the Mercer"—"Don't I pay more taxes than the king?"—must be omitted. Your attention to this will oblige,

Yr. obdt. servt.,
BELFAST.

It is such letters as these just quoted that lend interest to many of the volumes. The playbills inserted are in many cases more interesting than the correspondence. "Last night," says one of the letters, "I met a man who knows anything of the history of the London stage, and even those who are not interested in theatres and circuses will record the names and exploits of Dickens in one of his "Sketches by Boz," which made the fame of the young writer. He told me that he had seen the gallant old Sergeant-Major Astley, his who had saved George the Third from being thrown from a spirited horse when the fatal catastrophe occurred at the Brian show, took his horses and riders to Paris annually. That his show also went to the Continent at least once a year. The playbill in the Russian language that I inserted in a book about circuses and exhibitions of horsemanship. Probably this is the only one of the kind. The appearance of the famed London "Circus" in the domains of the czar.

One extra-illustrated book of especial

Boston Advertiser
June 25, 1909

DANA ESTES' WILL FILED IN DEDHAM COURT

Treasures Distributed to the Art Museum, Harvard, Hampton and Several Cities.

Dedham, June 24.—The will of Dana Estes, late of Brookline, was filed this morning in the Norfolk registry of probate. To his sons Frederick Reed Estes, Dana Estes Jr., and Philip Sidney Estes, the testator gives all his interest in the publishing firm of Dana Estes & Co. of Boston, in equal shares.

To his sisters Martha M. Jones, Mary H. Pennell and Harriet Ayer, he gives an annuity of \$800 each, and to his sister Ellen M. Hooper one of \$1200; these annuities are to be paid from the income of his real estate.

To the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, oil portrait, "Stella" by Frederick Leighton; collection of architectural medallions, busts and other like ornaments from ancient Balaia, and his Egyptian papyrus of Ardu.

To Samuel J. Elder, his friend, a marble bust of Marcus Aurelius. To the Public Library, life portrait, sketches of George Eliot, Charles Dickens, James Russell Lowell, and George William Curtis.

To the Peabody museum at Harvard a collection of paleo-Italic prehistoric remains and chart showing the place of excavation.

To his clerk, Ludwig Gerhard, he gives all interest in the Meisterschaft Publishing Co. business.

To the officers of Bowdoin college three Tanagra terra cotta figurines.

To his grandson, Frederick, he gives a gold watch, Greek gold coin and the bullet by which he was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run.

To his nephew, Albert Marshall Jones, all his interest in the Marshall Jones Publishing Co.

To Kate Stearns Page a gold enamelled case formerly belonging to Khedive Ismail of Egypt.

To the Appalachian club of Boston an album of Alpine flora.

To the trustees of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., \$2500 and a collection of Navajo Indian pottery. To the town of Gosham, Me., \$2500, to be invested and re-invested and kept intact until the next centennial celebration of the town and then to be used for some permanent improvement.

To Bates college, Me., a sum from his estate to give an income sufficient to establish a permanent scholarship.

To the city of Augusta, Me., bronze bas-relief life size portrait of Melvin Fuller, chief justice of the United States, and of James G. Blaine.

To the city of Portsmouth or the U. S. government a bronze bas-relief life-size of Theodore Roosevelt, and two chairs used by the peace conference at Portsmouth that terminated the Russo-Japanese war.

To the town of Brookline he leaves a life-size bas-relief of former Gov. George F. Boutwell.

The residence is left in trust to be used for annuities and bequests until his youngest son is 30 years of age.

PUBLIC LEGACIES IN DANA ESTES' WILL

Document Filed, Disposing of Quantity of Art Objects and Collections of Souvenirs and Antique Curios.

CITIES AND COLLEGES SHARE IN DISTRIBUTION

A number of public bequests are included in the will of the late Dana Estes, publisher and explorer, which was filed yesterday in the Norfolk registry of probate. According to an ante-nuptial agreement, made between himself and his wife, Grace D. Cowes Estes, whereby the property of each was to be kept separate, no bequest is made to her.

To the sons, Frederick Reed Estes, Dana Estes Jr., and Philip Sidney Estes, are left all the father's interest in the firm of Dana Estes & Co., in equal shares, and all household furniture, books, pictures, ornaments, horses, carriages, heirlooms, collections of antiquities and other personal belongings not otherwise disposed of.

To the testator's sisters, Martha M. Jones, Mary H. Pennell and Harriet Ayer, is left annuities of \$800 each, and to a sister, Ellen M. Hooper, \$1200 annually, all for life.

To the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, oil portrait of "Stella," by Sir Frederick Leighton, late president of the Royal Academy; collection of architectural medallion busts and other architectural ornaments from ancient Balaia, Egyptian papyrus of Ardu, sheet print of the gold Min or Amun, text book of the dead.

To Samuel J. Elder, a marble bust of Marcus Aurelius.

To the Boston Public Library, life sketch portraits of George Eliot, Charles Dickens and James Russell Lowell, a bronze bas-relief portrait, life size, of George William Curtis.

To the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Harvard University, collection of paleo-Italic prehistoric remains, together with the chart showing the place of excavation of said antiquities.

To his clerk, Ludwig Gerhard, all his interest in the Meisterschaft Publishing Company.

To Bowdoin College, for its art museum, his three terra cotta figurines, pronounced by British Museum experts genuine antiquities, also a reproduction of a well known Tanagra figurine, and also a sum sufficient to establish a permanent ordinary scholarship in the college.

To a grandson, Frederick Marian Estes, his gold watch and chain, a gift from his grandmother, Louise Reid Estes, and the Greek gold coin mounted as a stickpin, and the bullet with which he was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

To a granddaughter, Louise Estes, a tourmaline ring, a Maine seal set in gold, washed from the Swift river in Maine, presented to him by James Otis, a Maine author.

To a granddaughter, Elizabeth McLellan Estes, his silver spoon belonging to an ancestor, a pioneer of Gosham, Me., and the wedding rings of her grandmother, Louise Reid Estes, and himself.

To a nephew, Albert Marshall Jones, an oil portrait of his uncle, Albert Smith Estes, and the testator's arabic seal ring and his stock interest in the Marshall Jones company.

To Kate Stearns Page, his gold and enamelled case, which formerly belonged to the Khedive Ismail of Egypt.

To Helen Stearns of Brookline, his locket containing miniature portraits of Kate Stearns Page and Nathaniel Willer.

To Grace Cones Stearns, daughter of Dr. John Warren Stearns, his miniature portrait of her grandmother, Grace D. Cones Estes.

To the Appalachian Club of Boston his album of Alpine flora, a collection made in the Swiss Alps.

To the trustees of the Hampton Institute of Hampton, Va., his collection of Navajo Indian pottery and \$2500 for the establishment of a permanent scholarship.

To the town of Gosham, Me., \$2500, to be invested and the accrued amount held until the next centennial celebration of the settlement of the town when the amount may be spent in the celebration or it may be spent in some permanent improvement. Also his collection of Southwestern antiquities brought by him from his expedition into Central Africa. Also his collection of Greek, Roman and Egyptian coins.

To Bates College of Lewiston, Me., a sum sufficient to furnish sufficient income for a permanent scholarship.

To Augusta, Me., a bronze bas-relief of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court, and a bas-relief portrait of James G. Blaine, with inscription, especially commemorating his connection with the cause of international arbitration.

To the proper authorities, a bronze relief portrait of Theodore Roosevelt to be placed in the room where the peace conference terminating the Russo-Japanese war was held, in commemoration of the part played by Roosevelt as to the conference, and two of the chairs used by the commissioners of the conference.

To the town of Brookline, a bronze bas-relief of George F. Boutwell an official that the town acquire a small piece of land from the Brookline Country Club where Boutwell was born and erect a suitable slab.

The real and remainder of the property is to be held in trust for the benefit of the three sons.

The will was drawn July 15, 1906, and Frederick Reed Estes and Samuel J. Elder are named as executors.

THREE SONS LEFT BULK OF ESTES ESTATE; GIFTS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

The three sons of the late Dana Estes, publisher, explorer and connoisseur, are the principal beneficiaries under his will, which was filed at the Norfolk Registry at Dedham for probate yesterday. The Boston Art Museum and Library are bequeathed art treasures from the testator's large collections, and the town of Gosham, Me., his birthplace, is also remembered, as are Bates and Bowdoin Colleges and Hampton Institute.

No bequest is made to Mr. Estes' wife, Grace D. Cowes Estes, this being in accordance with an ante-nuptial agreement. To the sons, Frederick Reed Estes, Dana Estes Jr., and Philip Sidney Estes, is left all the father's interest in the firm of Dana Estes & Co., in equal shares. The income from his real estate, which is considerable, will go to pay for annuities for his four sisters. Of these, Mrs. Ellen M. Hooper will receive \$1200 a year, while the other three, Mrs. Martha M. Jones, Mrs. Mary H. Pennell and Mrs. Harriet Ayer, will each get \$800 a year.

Bates College receives "a fund sufficient for the establishment of a permanent scholarship." A fund of \$2500 is left to Hampton Institute for the same purpose. Bowdoin College, for its museum, gets three rare terra cotta figurines. The Peabody Museum at Harvard is left a collection of Pale-Italic prehistoric remains. The Boston Public Library is left life sketch portraits of

Charles Eliot, Charles Dickens and James Russell Lowell, and a bronze relief bust of George William Curtis, and the Museum of Fine Arts is given Leighton's oil painting "Stella," and rare art collections.

The town of Gosham, Me., is bequeathed \$2500 to be invested and held with the accrued interest, until the centennial of the settlement of the town, when the amount may be spent in celebration or in some permanent improvement. A number of other bequests of heirlooms and treasures are left to various members of the testator's family and his relatives.

The remainder of the property is to be held in trust for the three sons until the youngest is 30 years of age.

Boston Transcript

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324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1909

PROFICIENT IN MANY BRANCHES

Funeral at Newton of Miss Henrietta W. Harlowe, Educator, Writer and Composer

Funeral services for Miss Henrietta W. Harlowe of Newton were held this morning at her late home, 22 Park street, Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson, minister of the Channing Unitarian Church, officiated. There was singing by the Abion Quartet. The body was taken to Portland, Me., for burial.

Miss Harlowe was a native of Louisville, Ky., the daughter of Charles and Eliza Harlowe. She was a direct descendant of the Harlowes who settled at Plymouth in the days of the Mayflower Colony. Miss Harlowe's father died when she was eight years old and it was about that time that the family removed to Portland, where she secured her early educational training and later taught in the Portland High School. This she gave up after a year or two, and went to Germany to study languages. It was in this branch that she became most proficient and, upon her return to America, she held important teaching posts which she finally abandoned to form private classes in languages in Newton. In addition to her work, Miss Harlowe found time to perform the duties of assistant librarian at the Newton Free Library, but from this position she resigned about fifteen years ago.

As a writer and composer of music she won much praise. Another of her achievements was the preparation for publication of Bishop Whipple's manuscript for his famous book, "Twenty Years' Episcopate in the West." For fifteen years Miss Harlowe had been secretary of the Castilian Club of Boston, and held the position at the time of her death. A number of her essays on Spanish and other subjects are preserved in the Ticknor room of the Boston Public Library.

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

- Books in the Central Library**
- ABRAHAM, E. R. Greek gress. Costumes worn in ancient Greece. London, 1908. 110s. 2504.108
- ANDREADES, A. History of the Bank of England. London, 1908. 352s.142.8
- AZAMBUJA, G. d. What Christianity has done for woman. London, 1908. 558s.314
- BARNES, A. S. The man of the mask. (Maltine that James La Roche was the Man in the Iron Mask). London, 1908. 264.27
- BAYLEY, H. A new light on the Renaissance. Displayed in contemporary emblems (especially in medieval papermaking and printing). London, 1908. 6112.155
- BERDHAM, L. E. Ruined and deserted churches. London, 1908. 453s.43
- BENN, A. W. Modern England. A record of opinion and action. London, 1908. 4517.219
- BENNETT, J. R. S. The life of William Shakespeare. Cambridge, 1907. 110s. 4643.158
- BENNETT, W. H. Catholic footstep. In old New York. New York, 1909. 3464.181
- BETTES, F. S. The Roman index of forbidden books briefly explained. St. Louis, 1908. 3468a.202
- BRODRICK, M. The trial and crucifixion of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. London, 1908. 3478.42
- BULL, G. J. Pourquoi je suis devenu catholique. Paris, 1909. 3468a.12
- BUMPHUS, J. S. A history of English cathedral music, 1540-1880. London, (1908) 2 v. 110s. 409.248
- BUMPHUS, T. F. London churches, ancient and modern. London, 1908. 392.168
- BURNETT, J. Early Greek philosophy. 2d edition. London, 1908. 392.168
- BURNETT, P. H. The path which led a Protestant lawyer to the Catholic Church. St. Louis, 1909. 3464.183
- CATHOLICISM and Socialism. London, 1908. 3468.155
- CAVLEY, G. J. The bridge roads of Spain, or Las alforjas. (3d edition.) London, 1908. 3908.239
- CHRYNE, T. K. The decline and fall of the kingdom of Judah. London, 1908. 3422.179
- CHURCHMAN, D. The cathedral in America. 2d edition. Vol. 1-3. New York, 1908. 3468.200
- CIVIL SERVICE Year Book and Official Calendar, 1909. London, 1909. 3468.200
- CLOKE, H. E. The enlisted specialist's examiner. (For use of Coast Artillery Corps.) New York, 1908. 110s. 1084.80
- CRAIG, R. S. The making of Carlyle; an experiment in biographical explication. London, 1908. 2544.211
- CURRENT EVENTS Index. Cumulative guide to material in newspapers. Annual for 1908. Madison, (1909). 6194.86
- CURTIS, G. P., editor. Some roads to Rome in America. Records of conversions in the Catholic Church. St. Louis, 1909. 3464.170
- DANNERTH, F. The methods of textile chemistry. New York, 1908. 3668.25
- DEBERTIS, V. C. Psychic philosophy as the foundation of a religion of natural law. London, 1909. 3668.147
- EGERTON, H. Liberal theology and the ground of faith. London, 1908. 357.200
- ELAURO, C. de. The sun ensign, translated from the Spanish with an introduction and notes by J. P. Kelly. Also La monja alférez, a play, in the original Spanish, by Juan Pérez de Montalban. (Revised by Daniel Varney, London, 1908. 110s. 4123.32)
- FRANCE. The French civil code (as amended up to 1909). Translated into English with notes. By E. B. Wright. London, 1908. 4501a.29
- GERARDUS ZUTPHANIENSIS. The spiritual ascent. A devotional treatise. London, (1908) 3468a.110
- GRIEG, E. H. Fifty songs. Edited by Henry E. Fink. (Accomp. for 18-20 voices.) Boston, (1908). 801.181
- HAGAN, J. A compendium of catechetical instruction. Vol. 1, 2. The sacraments. New York, 1908. 3464.185
- HALLLOCK, C. Peerless Alaska. Our cache near the pole. New York, 1908. 110s. 4567.225
- HAMEL, F. Famous French salons. 2d edition. New York, 1909. 110s. 4567.225
- HAVELL, E. R. Indian sculpture and painting. London, 1908. 78 plates. 673.297
- HASBACH, W. A history of the English agricultural labourer. London, 1908. 5591.155
- HEINS, M. A. The story of St. Francis of Assisi. London, (1908) 110s. 2503a.218
- HENSON, H. H. The national church. Essays on the history and constitution and criticism of its present administration. London, 1908. 5548.139
- HILLS, O. C. Saint Mary Stratford Bow. (1909) 110s. 110s. 4567.225
- HOME MARKET CLUB. Foreign labor in Massachusetts. (Boston, 1908) 110s. 4567.225
- HOWARD, J. B. Progressive dictation exercises. Designed to accompany "The photographic amanuensis." Cincinnati, 1908. 6110a.90
- JOHNSON, C. M. Rapid methods for the chemical analysis of special steels, steelmaking alloys, and graphite. New York, 1908. 110s. 4567.225
- JONES, F. R. The gas engine. New York, 1908. 110s. 110s. 4567.225
- JONES, H. C., and J. A. ANDERSON. The absorption spectra of solutions and certain salts of cobalt, nickel, copper, iron, chromium, manganous, praseodymium, and cerium in water, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, and acetone, and in mixtures of water with the other solvents. Washington, 1909. 110s. 4567.225
- JORDAN, W. G. Biblical criticism and modern thought. At the service of the Old Testament documents in the life of today. Baltimore, 1909. 110s. 4567.225
- KELLY, D. W. Some great Catholics of Church and state. New York, 1909. 110s. 4567.225
- KENT, C. H. B. The early history of the Tenth. London, 1908. 4522.110
- KERNATHAN, C. The duel. (An allegory.) London, 1908. 4522.110
- KIRCHERSON, F. M. Bibliographie du temps de Napoleon, comprenant l'histoire des livres. Tome 1. Paris, 1908. 4522.110
- KIRK, J. Biographies of English Catholics in the eighteenth century. London, 1908. 2537.35
- KNOWE, A. Geology of the Seward Peninsula. Alaska. Washington, 1908. 4522.110
- LAKE PLACID CLUB. Lake Placid Club on Adirondack lakes. Placid Mirror and Herald. (Ammoniacum.) Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y. 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- LANCHESTER, F. Aerodynamics; second volume of a complete work on aerial flight. New York, 1909. 110s. 110s. 4522.110
- LANG, W. H. Romance of empire. Australia, with drawings in colour by G. V. Lambert. London, (1908) 110s. 4522.110
- LEADAM, J. S. The history of England from the accession of Anne to the death of George II. 1702-1760. London, 1909. 4522.110
- LEIBRETON, J. The encyclical and modernist theology. London, 1908. 4522.110
- LINNEAN SOCIETY of London. The Darwin

- Wallace celebration held July 1, 1908. London, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- LAURENCE, J. P. Ueber die Gekochte Gruppe des Apollinischen Problems in der Eneide und im Baum. Straassburg i. Els. 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- MASSACHUSETTS. Court of Registration. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Suffolk co. In the Land Court. No. 410. East Boston Company, petitioner for registration. Report and reservation. Boston, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- Supreme Judicial Court. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Suffolk co. In the Land Court. No. 410. East Boston Company, petitioner for registration. Report and reservation. Boston, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth. Suffolk co. March term. (Law No. 1022.) East Boston Company, petitioner for registration. Brief for the petitioner. Matthews, Thompson & Spring, G. E. Kimball, attorneys for petitioner. Nathan Matthews, of counsel. Boston, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- MASSE, H. J. L. J. Catalogue of the pewter exhibition held at Clifford's inn Hall, London, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- MCMVIII. Litchworth, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- MATHEWSON, C. H. First principles of chemical theory. New York, 1908. 5073.63
- MEADE, R. K. The design and equipment of small chemical laboratories. Chicago, 1908. 110s. 8063.21
- MEMLING, H. Stenning des Meisters Gemälde. In 197 Abbildungen. Herausgegeben von K. Voll. Stuttgart, 1909. 1081.222
- NAINFY, J. A. Costume of prelates of the Catholic Church, according to Roman etiquette. Baltimore, 1909. 110s. 3468a.204
- NAVILLIE, H. E. The Xth dynasty temple of Derr El-Bahari. Part I. London, 1907. 110s. 3468a.204
- NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. General alumni catalogue, 1853-1907. New York, 1908-09. 110s. 4522.110
- PHILLIMORE, W. P. W., editor. Hampshire parish registers. Marriages. Vol. 11. London, 1909. 110s. 4522.110
- RAMPOLLA, M. Marchese dei Tindari, Cardinal. The life of St. Melania. London, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- RICHARDS, E. H. Laboratory notes on industrial water analysis. New York, 1908. 3043.178
- RISK, R. K. America at college as seen by a Scots graduate. Glasgow, 1908. 3307.354
- SCHUYLER, J. D. Reservoirs for irrigation, water-power and domestic water supply. Second edition, enlarged. New York, 1908. 110s. 3468a.204
- SCOTT, M. M. Maxwell, Gabriel Garcia Moreno, regenerator of Ecuador. New York, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- SEIRA, L. Domenico Zampieri detto il menichino. Roma, 1909. 110s. 4081.103
- SLOAN, P. J. The Sunday school directory: a guide to success. New York, 1909. 3468a.180
- SMITH, C. S. Unveiling of the statue of Abraham S. Hewitt in the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Address. New York, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- SOPER, G. A. The air and ventilation of subways. New York, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- STEELE, F. M. The story of the English pope (Adrian IV.) New York, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- UNITED STATES Census Bureau. Report on cotton spinning. (Washington, 1907.) 110s. 4522.110
- Engineer Department. Professional memoranda. Vol. 1. (No. 1, 2) January-June, 1909. (Quarterly.) Washington, 1909. 110s. 4522.110
- General Staff. Army. Drill regulations for mountain artillery. United States army (provisional). 1908. Washington, 1908. 4568a.192
- Inspector General. War Department. A guide for the use of officers of the Inspector-General's department. 1908. Washington, 1908. 4568a.192
- Treasury Department. Government Actuary. Tables showing the rates of 2, 3 and 4 per cent bonds (interest payable quarterly). By J. S. McCoy. Washington, 1908. 4568a.192
- War Department. A manual for courts-martial. Courts of inquiry, and retiring boards, and of other procedure under military law. Revised edition. Washington, 1908. 4568a.192
- Small arms firing regulations for the United States Army and for the organized militia of the United States. Amended to April 30, 1908. Washington, 1908. 4568a.192
- The soldier's handbook for use in the army of the United States. Washington, 1908. 4568a.192
- VARICK, R. The Varick court of inquiry to investigate the implication of Colonel Varick (Arnold's private secretary) in the Arnold treason. Edited by A. B. Hart. Boston, 1907. 110s. 4522.110
- WARD, J. of the Macleanfield School of Art. Fresco painting, its art and technique. Special reference to the human and spirit fresco methods. London, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- WINSLOW, C. E. A., and A. F. R. WINSLOW. The systematic relationships of the Coccaeaceae with a discussion of the principles of bacterial classification. New York, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection**
- BELLENOT, P. Naxos. Florio lyrique. Partition chant et piano. Paris, 1909. 110s. 4522.110
- DEFE, E. Le sergent Bellefleur. Opéra comique. (Partition chant et piano.) Paris, 1909. 110s. 4522.110
- GIRARD, L. Instantané. Panoptique. Part. 1. Partition. Paris, 1909. 110s. 4522.110
- GIRARD, L. Caprice pour violon avec orchestre. Partition. Paris, 1909. 110s. 4522.110
- INDY, P. M. V. E. Jour d'été à la montagne. Pour orchestre (Op. 61). Partition. Paris, 1909. 110s. 4522.110
- STRAUSS, J. Ritter Damjan. Komische Oper. Partition. Berlin, 1902. 110s. 4522.110
- UNDINE, L. d. La belle musique. Entretiens pour les enfants. Paris, 1909. 110s. 4522.110
- VIERNE, L. Sonate (en sol mineur) pour violon et piano. Op. 25. Paris, 1908. 110s. 4522.110
- Books in the Branch Libraries**
- GIBBONS, J. Cardinal. Discourses and sermons for every Sunday and the principal feasts of the year. Baltimore, (1908). 110s. 4522.110
- NEW International Year Book. A compendium of the world's progress for 1907. Editor, F. M. Colby. New York, 1908. 110s. 4522.110

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- ABRAHAM, E. H. Greek dress. Costumes worn in ancient Greece. London, 1908. Illus. 264.108
- ANDREADES, A. History of the Bank of England. London, 1908. 1248.128
- AZAMBUJA, G. d. What Christianity has done for woman. London, 1908. 558.214
- BARNES, A. S. The man of the mask. (Main title: What James La Cioche was the Man in the Iron Mask.) London, 1908. Plate. 247.27
- BAYLEY, H. A new light on the Renaissance. Displayed in contemporary emblems (especially in medieval papermaking and printing). London, 1909. Illus. 611.158
- BEDDAM, L. E. Ruined and deserted churches. London, 1908. Plates. 453.43
- BENN, A. W. Modern England. A record of opinion and action. London, 1908. 457.219
- BENNETT, J. R. S. The life of William Stern-dale Bennett. Cambridge, 1907. Plates. 404.150
- BENNETT, W. H. Catholic footsteps in old New York. New York, 1909. Plates. 244.181
- BETTEN, F. S. The Roman index of forbidden books briefly explained. St. Louis, 1909. 246.262
- BRODRICK, M. The trial and crucifixion of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. London, 1909. 247.42
- BULL, G. J. Pourquoi je suis devenu catholique. Paris, 1909. 246.262
- BUMPS, J. S. A history of English cathedral music, 1540-1880. London, (1908.) 2 v. Plates. 459.248
- BUMPS, T. F. London churches, ancient and modern. London, (1908.) Plates. 410.43
- BURNETT, J. Early Greek philosophy. 2d edition. London, 1908. 362.168
- BURNETT, J. H. The path which led a Protestant lawyer to the Catholic Church. St. Louis, 1909. 246.183
- CATHOLICISM and Socialism. London, 1908. 246.183
- CATLEY, G. J. The bridge roads of Spain, or Las alforjas. (3d edition.) London, 1908. 208.239
- CHEYNE, T. K. The decline and fall of the kingdom of Judah. London, 1908. 242.179
- CHRISTIAN, D. The churchman in examples. 2d edition. Vol. 1-3. New York, 1909. 346.206
- CIVIL SERVICE Year Book and Official Calendar, 1909. London, 1909. 346.206
- CLOKE, H. E. The enlisted specialists' examination. (For use of Coast Artillery Corps.) New York, 1908. Illus. Plates. 364.80
- CRAIG, R. S. The making of Carlyle: an experiment in biographical explanation. London, 1908. 254.211
- CURRENT EVENTS index. Cumulative index to material in newspapers. Annual for 1908. Madison, (1909.) 619.456
- CURTIS, G. P., editor. Some roads to Rome in America. Records of conversions to the Catholic Church. St. Louis, 1909. 246.179
- DANFORTH, F. The methods of textile chemistry. New York, 1908. 603.35
- DESSERTS, V. C. Psyché philosophy as the foundation of a religion of natural law. London, 1909. 369.147
- EGGERTON, H. Liberal theology and the ground of faith. London, 1908. 247.239
- FRANCO, C. de. The nun ensten translated from the Spanish with an introduction and notes by J. F. Kelly. New York, 1908. 800.187
- FRANCE. The French civil code (as amended up to 1906), translated into English with notes. By E. B. Wright. London, 1908. 550.04.29
- GERARDUS ZUTPHANENSIS. The spiritual ascent. A devotional treatise. London, 1908. 346.110
- GREGG, E. H. Fifty songs. (Accomp. for piano.) Boston, (1908.) 800.187
- HAGAN, J. A compendium of catechetical instruction. Vol. 1, 2. The sacraments. New York, 1908. 246.183
- HALLOCK, C. Peerless Alaska. Our cache near the pole. New York, 1908. Illus. 457.223
- HAMEL, P. Famous French salons. 2d edition. New York, 1909. Portraits. 457.223
- HAYVELL, E. R. Indian sculpture and painting. London, 1908. 78 plates. 807.297
- HASHBACH, W. A history of the English agricultural labourer. London, 1908. 320.218
- HEINS, M. A. The story of St. Francis of Assisi. London, (1908.) Plates. 250.218
- HENSON, H. H. The national church. Essays on the history and constitution and relations of its present administration. London, 1908. 246.183
- HILLS, O. C. Saint Mary Stratford Bow. London, 1909. Illus. Plates. 400.111
- HOME MARKET CLUB. Foreign labor in Massachusetts. Boston, 1909. 622.7482
- HOWARD, J. B. Progressive dictation exercises. Designed to accompany "The phonographic amusements." Cincinnati, 1909. 611.94.90
- JOHNSON, C. M. Rapid methods for the chemical analysis of special steels, steel-making alloys, and graphite. New York, 1909. Illus. 405.233
- JONES, P. R. The gas engine. New York, 1909. Illus. Plates. 622.7482
- JONES, R. C., and J. A. ANDERSON. The absorption spectra of solutions and certain salts of cobalt, nickel, copper, iron, chromium, neodymium, praseodymium, and erbium in water, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, and acetone, and in mixtures of water with the other solvents. Washington, 1909. Plates. (Carnegie Institution of Washington. Publication.) 750.210
- JORDAN, W. G. Biblical criticism and modern thought, or, the place of the Old Testament documents in the life of today. Edinburgh, 1909. 221.110
- KELLY, H. W. Some great Catholics of Church and state. New York, 1909. 246.183
- KENT, C. H. R. The early history of the Tories (1660-1702). London, 1908. 422.110
- KERNATHAN, C. The duel. (An allegory.) London, 1908. 457.169
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- KIRK, J. Biographies of English Catholics in the eighteenth century. London, 1909. 246.183
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- LANG, W. H. Romance of empire. Australia, with drawings in colour by G. W. Lambert. London, (1908.) 301.74
- LEAHAM, I. S. The history of England from the accession of Anne to the death of George II (1702-1760). London, 1909. Maps. 453.153.9
- LEURETON, J. The encyclical and modernist theology. London, 1908. 246.183
- LINNEAN SOCIETY of London. The Darwin-

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—Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth. Suffolk co. March, 1909. (Law No. 1022.) East Boston Company, petitioner for registration. Brief for the petitioner. Matthews, Thomson & Spring, G. B. Kimball, attorneys for petitioner. Nathan Matthews, of counsel. Boston, 1909. No. 2 in 4055.8

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MATHEWSON, C. H. First principles of chemical theory. New York, 1908. 507.63

MEADE, R. K. The design and equipment of small chemical laboratories. Chicago, 1908. Illus. 803.31

MEMLING, H. Handlung des Meisters Genside in 107 Abbildungen. Herausgegeben von H. Nainfa, J. A. Costume of prelates of the Catholic Church, according to Roman etiquette. Baltimore, 1909. Illus. 346.204

NAVILLE, H. E. The Xith dynasty temple at Derr El-Bahari. Part 1. London, 1909. (2d ed. Expedition fund.) 305.911

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RAMPOLLA, M. Marchese del Tindaro, Cardinal. The life of St. Melania. London, 1908. 255.142

RICHARDS, E. H. Laboratory notes on industrial water analysis. New York, 1908. 304.178

RISK, R. K. America at college as seen by a Scots graduate. Glasgow, 1908. 307.391

SCHUYLER, J. D. Reservoirs for irrigation, water-power and domestic water supply. Second edition, enlarged. New York, 1908. Illus. Maps. Plates. 364.131

SCOTT, M. M. Maxwell, Gabriel Garcia Moreno, regenerator of Ecuador. New York, 1908. Colored plates. 440.261

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SLOAN, P. J. The Sunday school. A guide to success. New York, 1909. 440.180

SMITH, C. S. Unveiling of the statue of Abram S. Hewitt in the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Address. New York, 1908. Plates. 445.457

SOPHER, G. A. The air and ventilation of subways. New York, 1908. Illus. Plates. 607.81

STEELE, E. M. The story of the English pope (Adrian IV.) New York, 1908. Colored plates. 304.49

UNITED STATES. Census Bureau. Report on cotton spinning. (Washington, 1907.) 638.115.19

—Engineer Department. Professional memoranda. Vol. 1, (No. 1) 2 January-June, 1909. (Quarterly.) Washington, 1909. Illus. Plates. 401.04.207

—General Staff. Army. Drill regulations for mountain artillery. United States army (provisional). 1908. Washington, 1908. 506.04.102

—Inspector General. War Department. A guide for the use of officers of the Inspector-General's department. 1908. Washington, 1908. 750.72

—Treasury Department. Government Actuary. Tables showing the prices of 2, 3 and 4 percent bonds (interest payable quarterly). By J. S. McCoy. Washington, 1908. 503.07.044

—War Department. A manual for courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and retiring boards, and of other procedure under military law. Revised edition. Washington, 1908. 624.231

—Small arms firing regulations for the United States Army and for the organized militia of the United States. Amended to April 2, 1909. Washington, 1908. Diagrams. 406.04.100

—The soldier's handbook for use in the army of the United States. Washington, 1909. Illus. 506.04.115

VARICK, R. The Varick court of inquiry to investigate the implication of Colonel Varick (Arnold's private secretary) in the Arnold treason. Edited by A. B. Hart. Boston, 1907. (Philosophic Society.) 654.179

WARD, J. of the Macleod School of Art. Fresco painting. Its art and technique. With special reference to the basis and spirit fresco methods. London, 1908. 807.310

WINSLOW, C. E. A., and A. E. R. WINSLOW. The systematic relationships of the Coenocoe with a discussion of the principles of bacterial classification. New York, 1908. Charts. 358.150

Books in the Alice A. Brown Collection

BELLENOT, P. Naxos. Pierre lyrique. Partition chant et piano. Paris, 1909. 750.72

DEDE, E. La sergent. Ballet. Opéra comique. (Partition chant et piano.) Paris, 1909. 750.72

GREGG, I. Instantané. Pantomime. Partition de piano. Paris, (190-?) 750.72

GUTHRIE, E. Caprice pour violon avec orchestre. Partition. Paris, (190-?) 750.72

INDY, P. M. V. d. Jour d'été à la montagne. Pour orchestre (Op. 61). Partition. Paris, 1909. 750.72

STRAUSS, J. Ritter Pasman. Komische Oper. Partition. Berlin, 1902. 750.72

UNDINE, J. d. La belle musique. Entretien pour les enfants. Paris, 1909. 750.72

VIERNE, L. Sonate (on sol mineur) pour violon et piano. Op. 25. Paris, 1908. 750.72

Books in the Branch Libraries

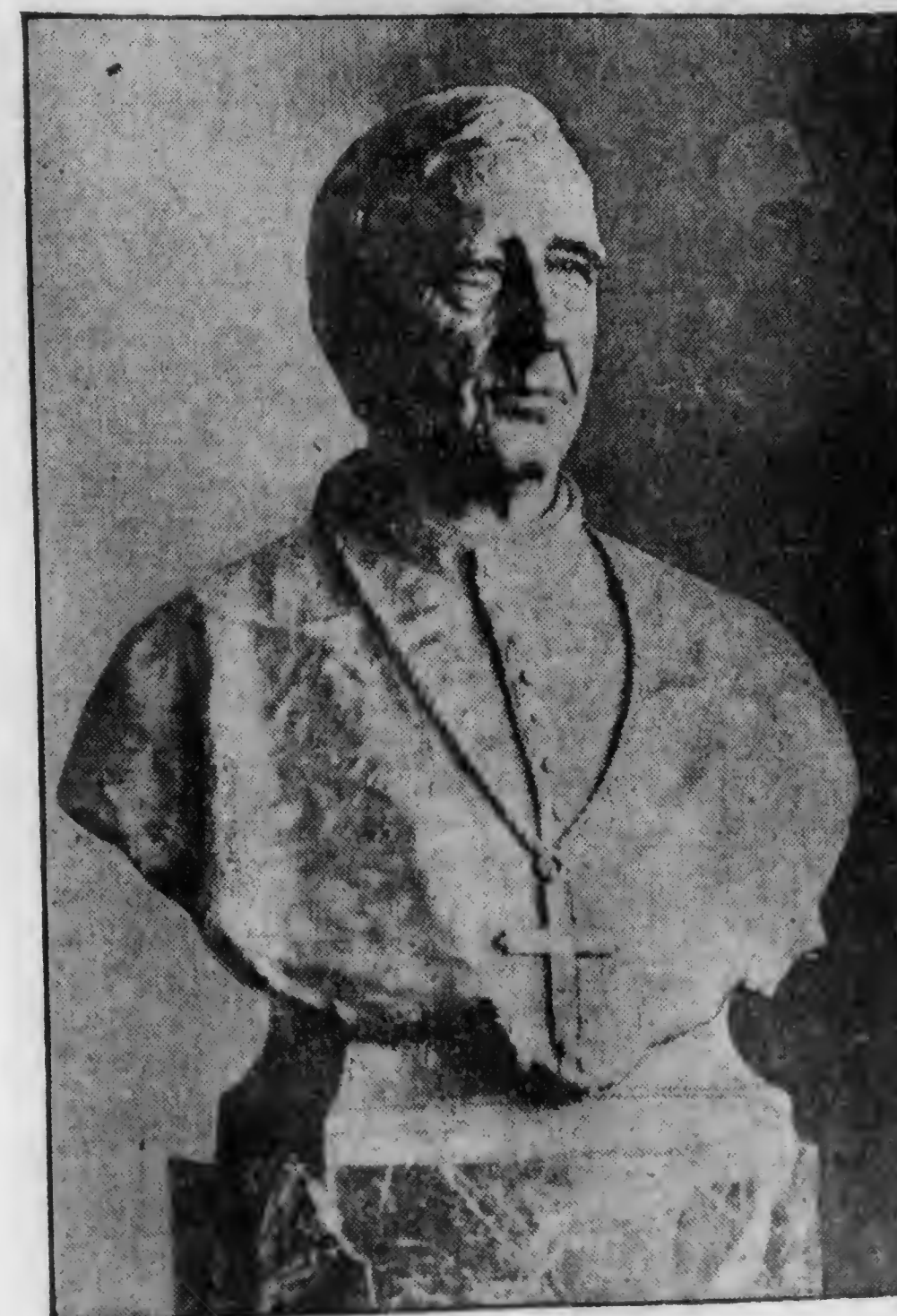
GIBBONS, J. Cardinal. Disposition and sermons for every Sunday and the principal festivals of the year. Baltimore, (1908.) Rr 3308

NEW International Year Book. A compendium of the world's progress for 1907. Editor, F. M. Coffey. New York, 1908. Illus. Ref.

Boston Sunday Globe
 First Issued Oct 14, 1877.
 THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE,
 Established March 4, 1872.
 Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.
 SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1909.

UNVEIL BUST OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.

Splendid Likeness of Distinguished Prelate
 Placed in Public Library.



BUST OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS UNVEILED AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A bust of Archbishop Williams was unveiled in Bates hall at the public library yesterday afternoon. There was no ceremony about it, for, true to the spirit which governed the distinguished prelate during his life, the trustees simply accepted the gift and gave it a place in the library.

The bust is of heroic size modeled of bronze and stands on an antique pedestal.

It is the work of Samuel J. Kitson. It is a splendid piece of modeling, being lifelike, the features being delicately clear, showing that Mr. Kitson put his best efforts in it.

Its position in Bates hall is so located that people entering the library cannot fail to notice it. The bust was presented to the trustees by a committee of prominent Catholic citizens who were closely associated with Archbishop Williams in his work here.

Boston Journal
June 29, 1909

LIBRARIANS WILL MOVE TO CHICAGO

Decision to Leave Hub Result of Offer of Finer Quarters in Windy City.

Boston Woods, N. H., June 28.—An invitation to make Chicago its headquarters instead of Boston was accepted for the American Library Association by the executive board at the meeting here today. Since the association was started three decades ago the Boston Public Library has been its headquarters, but of late a desire to do more thorough work in the West has led to agitation for removal from Boston, and the offer by the Chicago Public Library of a large and nicely arranged suite of rooms was therefore accepted. Carl B. Hoden, librarian of the Chicago library, made the formal tender of the rooms to the executive board today. While the board did not definitely select a meeting place for the association conference next year, it was practically decided today that the invitation from California will be declined and that the meeting will be held somewhere in the East.

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Boston Post
July 6, 1909

DELEGATES INSPECT BOSTON'S LIBRARY

About a dozen of the Western delegates to the American Library Association conference at Bretton Woods visited the Boston Public Library yesterday morning.

They were met by Assistant Librarian Fleischer and spent an hour in looking over the building.

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- BRET, J. A. The New Testament, its authorship, date and work. London. (1908.) 342.181.
BERESFORD, W. Litchfield. London. (1909.) 322.49.
BIARNEY, S. Etude sur le dialecte berbère de Oargia. Paris. 1908. (Ecole des lettres d'Alger.) 302.215.
BIRCHMORE, W. H. The interpretation of gas analyses. New York. 1908. 307.94.123.
BOETTCHER, A. Cranes: their construction, mechanical equipment and working. London. 1908. Illus. Plans. 350.106.152.
BOULIFA, Said, editor. Textes berbères en dialecte de l'Atlas marocain. Paris. 1908. (Ecole des lettres d'Alger.) 302.214.
BRITISH Imperial Calendar and Civil Service List for 1909. London. (1909.) B.H.Ref.12.6.
BROWN, G. B. The Glasgow school of painters. Glasgow. 1908. 54 photographure plates. 743.02.272.1.
BURDETT, Sir H. C. Burdett's Hospitals and charities. 1905-08. London. (1908.) 4 v. B.H.Ref.474.0.
CAMPBELL, L. B. The grotesque in the poetry of Robert Browning. Austin. (1909.) University of Texas. Bulletin. 4400a.260.5.
CATHOLIC Who's Who & Year Book. 1909. Edited by Sir F. C. Burnand. London. (1909.) B.H.Ref.624.10.
CLERIGH, A. N. The history of Ireland to the coming of Henry II. Vol. 1. London. 1909. 451.6.215.
COOK, S. A. The religion of ancient Palestine in the second millennium B. C., in the light of archaeology and the inscriptions. London. 1908. 289.0.167.
COOPER, C. H. Annals of Cambridge (England). Vol. 5, completed by his son, J. W. Cooper. Cambridge. 1845-1908. 5 v. 246.5.183.
FISHER, H. A. L. Bonapartism. Six lectures delivered in the University of London. Oxford. 1908. 252.134.
FRY, D. H. Literary reviews and criticisms. London. 1909. 223.0.33.
GILLIAT, E. Heroes of modern crusades. London. 1909. Plates. 638.01.
GODFREY, J. T., and J. WARD, of Nottingham. The homes and haunts of Henry Kirk White. London. 1908. Illus. 567.159.
HASKELL, P. A. The Battle of Gettysburg. (Madison.) 1908. Plans. (Wisconsin History Commission.) 437.5.157.
HATFIELD, H. R. Modern accounting, its principles and some of its problems. New York. 1909. 336.154.
HAVERFORD COLLEGE. Biographical catalogue of the matriculates, with list of the members of the college faculty and the managers, officers and recipients of honorary degrees. 1881-1900. Philadelphia. 1900. 4498.73.
HEPBURN, A. B. Artificial waterways and commercial development (with a history of the Erie Canal). New York. 1909. 765.0.105.
INDEX JURIDICUS. The Scottish Law List and Legal Directory for 1909. Edinburgh. (1909.) B.H.Ref.384.19.
McMURRY, C. A. Course of study in the eight grades. New York. 1909. 370.1.334.
MAINE. Commissioners on the Monument erected at Salisbury, N. C. 1908. Report. Waterville. 1908. Plates. 720.1.02.2.
NEW International Year Book. A compendium of the world's progress for 1908. Editor, M. Colby. New York. 1909. B.H.Ref.2911.
PAUL-DUBOIS, L. Contemporary treasures. Dublin. 1908. 451.6.213.
PETHERICK, H. Joseph Guarnetius, his work and his master (Andrea Gualberti). London. 1908. Illus. Facsimiles. ("The Strand" library.) 4048.217.
PINLEY, F. W. Accountancy. Constructive and recording accountancy. London. (1908.) 333.0.150.
RAPPERTY, C. W. An introduction to the science radio-activity. London. 1909. 707.2.02.
ROUGE, P. C. E. Vicomte de. Œuvres diverses. Publiées sous la direction de G. Mauguier. Tome 2. Paris. 1908. Illus. Maps. (Bibliothèque égyptologique.) 4032.267.
SANKHAYANA ARANYAKA. With an appendix on the Mahavratra. (Translated.) By A. B. Keith. London. 1908. (Oriental Translation Fund.) 302.1.144.
SCUTZKE, M. Hero and Leander. A tragedy. New York. 1908. 4460.0.241.
SERL, E. W. Swaying tree tops. (Outdoor life.) New York. 1907. 3519.147.
SHURTNER, E. DUB. Extensive speaking for school and college. Boston. (1908.) 3507.237.
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. A catalogue of the miniatures. London. 1908. 99 miniatures. 2152.70.
SPEER, R. E. A young man's questions. (On moral life.) New York. (1903.) 359.512.
STANTON, S. B. The essential life. New York. 1908. 253.0.117.
STEWART, A. W. Recent advances in organic chemistry. London. 1908. 257.0.213.
THOMPSON, P. Selected poems. With a biographical note by W. Meynell. New York. 1909. Portrait. 800.9.02.
TOOKER, W. A. The gas engine manual. London. (1908.) Illus. Plans. 4018.145.
UNITED STATES. Bureau of Education. Statistics of state universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State for the year ended June 30, 1908. Washington. 1909. 370.1.334.
— Tippecanoe battlefield monument. Committed by A. O. Reiser. Indianapolis. 1909. Plates. 4413.163.
UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN. Dublin examinations. (List papers for 1908.) Dublin. 1909. 370.1.334.
UPHAM, A. H. The French influence in Elizabethan literature from the accession of Elizabeth I. to the restoration. New York. 1908. (Columbia University. Studies in comparative literature.) 455.227.
VAILL, D. L. The colony regiment. A sketch of the Second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, originally the Nineteenth New York Infantry, in the Civil War. New York. 1908. Plates. 4428.36.
WAGNER, V. R. Richard to Minna Wagner. Letters to his first wife. London. 1909. 4047.283.
WHO'S WHO in Pennsylvania. 2d edition. 1908. New York. (1908.) Catalogue Room 181.23.
WILSON, E. V., and C. B. SMITH. Farmer's encyclopedia of live stock. New York. 1903. 47.
WILSON, H. B. Canada. With colored illustrations by Henry Sandham. London. (1907.) Romance of empire series. 431.338.
WINDIS, A. Hamlet auf der deutschen Bühne. Die zur Gegenwart. Berlin. 1909. (Gesellschaft für Theatergeschichte.) 4047.22.
YORK. 1908. Plates. (Story of the West series.) 2.20p.10.1.
Books in the Branch Libraries
CHAMBERLAIN, J. F. How we travel. A geographical reader. New York. 1908. Illus. (Home and world series.) Y 1010.4.
GIBSON, C. R. How telegraphs and telephones work, explained in non-technical language. Philadelphia. 1909. Illus. Na 372.2.
HORTON, E. The frozen North: an account of Arctic exploration for use in schools. Boston. 1904. Illus. Y 4299.
RICHMAN, J., and I. B. WALLACH. Greek citizenship. New York. (1908.) Illus. Y 7462.
STACK, F. W. Wild flowers every child should know. New York. 1909. Plates. Y 8453.

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BIRCHMORE, W. H. The interpretation of gas analyses. New York. 1908. 507.94.123.
BOETTCHER, A. Cranes: their construction, mechanical equipment and working. London. 1908. Illus. Plans. 681.04.182.
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BRITISH Imperial Calendar and Civil Service List for 1909. London. (1908.) B.H.Ref.212.6.
BROWN, G. B. The Glasgow school of painters. Glasgow. 1908. 64 photogravure plates. Cab.80.272.1.
BURDETT, Sir H. C. Burdett's Hospitals and charities. 1905-08. London. (1908.08.) 4 v. B.H.Ref.474.0.
CAMPBELL, L. B. The grotesque in the poetry of Robert Browning. Austin. (1908.) University of Texas. Bulletin. 449.94.206.5.
CATHOLIC Who's Who & Year Book. 1909. Edited by Sir F. C. Burnand. London. (1909.) B.H.Ref.624.10.
CLERIGH, A. N. The history of Ireland to the coming of Henry II. Vol. 1. London. 1909. 451.2.215.
COOK, S. A. The religion of ancient Palestine in the second millennium B. C. in the light of archaeology and the inscriptions. London. 1908. 348.9.197.
COOPER, C. H. Annals of Cambridge (England). Vol. 6, completed by his son, J. W. Cooper. Cambridge. 1842-1908. 6 v. 2465.183.
FISHER, H. A. L. Bonapartism. Six lectures delivered in the University of London. Oxford. 1908. 252.134.
FRY, P. H. Literary reviews and criticisms. New York. 1908. 229.33.
GILLIAT, E. Heroes of modern crusades. London. 1909. Plates. 628.5.91.
GODFREY, J. T. and J. WARD, of Nottingham. The homes and haunts of Henry VIII. White. London. 1908. Illus. 567.159.
HASKELL, F. A. The Battle of Gettysburg. (Middleton.) 1908. Plans. (Wisconsin History Commission.) 437.5.157.
HATFIELD, H. R. Modern accounting: its principles and some of its problems. New York. 1909. 368.154.
HAVERFORD COLLEGE. Biographical catalogue of the matriculates, with lists of the members of the college faculty and the managers, officers and recipients of honorary degrees. 1888-1900. Philadelphia. 1900. 4408.73.
HEPBURN, A. R. Artificial waterways and commercial development (with a history of the Erie Canal). New York. 1909. 755.105.
INDEX JURIDICUS. The Scottish Law List and Legal Directory for 1909. Edinburgh. (1909.) B.H.Ref.334.19.
MCNURRY, C. A. Course of study in the eight grades. New York. 1908. 3507.356.
MAINE, Commissioners on the Monument erected at Salisbury, N. C., 1908. Report. Waterville. 1908. Plates. 20th. 60.92.
NEW International Year Book. A compendium of the world's progress for 1908. Editor, F. M. Colby. New York. 1909. B.H.Ref.2041.
PAUL, DUBOIS, L. Contemporary Ireland. Dublin. 1908. 451.6.213.
PETHERICK, H. Joseph Guarnerius, his work and his master (Andrea Glabert). London. 1908. Illus. Facsimiles. ("The Strand" Library.) 404.8.217.
FIXLEY, F. W. Accountancy. Constructive and recording accountancy. London. (1908.) 360.159.
RAFFERTY, C. W. An introduction to the science ratio-activity. London. 1909. 3072.62.
ROUGE, P. C. E. Visions de Guy de Maupassant. Publiées sous la direction de G. Maspero. Tome 2. Paris. 1908. Illus. Maps. 8032.267.
SANKHAYANA ARANTAKA. With an appendix on the Mahavatsa. (Translated) by A. B. Keith. London. 1908. (Oriental Translation Fund.) 3021.144.
SCUETZE, M. Hero and Leander. A tragedy. New York. 1908. 4409.204.
SERL, E. W. Swaying tree tops. (Outdoor life.) New York. 1907. 3319.147.
SHURTER, E. DUB. Extempore speaking for school and college. Boston. (1908.) 3507.237.
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. A catalogue of the miniatures. London. 1908. 69 miniatures. 2153.70.
SPERR, R. B. A young man's questions. (On moral life.) New York. (1908.) 3589.312.
STANTON, S. B. The essential life. New York. 1908. 3589.317.
STEWART, A. W. Recent advances in organic chemistry. London. 1908. 3578.213.
THOMPSON, F. Selected poems. With a biographical note by W. Meynell. New York. 1908. Portrait. 6094.93.
TOOLEY, W. A. The gas engine manual. London. (1908.) Illus. Plans. 4616.142.
UNITED STATES. Bureau of Education. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State for the year ended June 30, 1908. Washington. 1909. 7586.63.1908.No.8.
Tippecanoe battlefield monument. Compiled by A. C. Reser. Indianapolis. 1908. Plates. 44.15.163.
UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN. Dublin examination papers for 1908. Dublin. 1909. 4569.72.
UPHAM, A. H. The French influence in English literature from the accession of Elizabeth to the restoration. New York. 1908. (Columbia University. Studies in comparative literature.) 458.2.227.
VAILL, D. L. The county regiment. A sketch of the Second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers (see Heavy Artillery, originally the Nineteenth Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War. 4428.36.) 1908. Plates.
WAGNER, W. R. Richard to Minna Wagner. Letters to his first wife. London. 1909. 4047.283.
WHO'S WHO in Pennsylvania. 2d edition. 1908. New York. (1908.) Catalogue Room 182.25.
WILCOCK, E. V. and C. R. SMITH. Farmer's encyclopedia of live stock. New York. 1907. 47.
WILLSON, H. B. Canada. With colored drawings by Henry Sandham. London. (1907.) 4514.333.
WINDS, A. Hamlet auf der deutschen Bühne bis zur Gegenwart. Berlin. 1908. (Gesellschaft für Theatergeschichte.) 807.22.
ZANOVILLI, I. The Cellar's Club. (Novel.) New York. 1908. Illus. 68.228.
Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection
JONER, S. King of Caduta. A musical play. Vocal score. London. 1908.
MORGAN, R. O. Zephia: a cantata for female voices. London. (1908.)
REIFFUTTE, H. C. A. G. Amorelle ou l'âme ré-servée. 1819. Comic opera. Vocal score. London. 1904.
TALBOT, H. The bells of Britany. A musical play. Vocal score. London. (1908.)
Books in the Children's Room
BOUGH, E. The story of the cowboy. New

York. 1908. Plates. (Story of the West series.) Z.20p.10.1.
Books in the Branch Libraries
CHAMBERLAIN, J. F. How we travel. A geographical reader. New York. 1908. Illus. (Home and world series.) Y 1610.4.
GLISON, C. R. How telegraphs and telephones work, explained in non-technical language. Philadelphia. 1909. Illus. Nq 3372.2.
HORTON, E. The frozen North: an account of Arctic exploration for use in schools. Boston. 1904. Illus. Y 4250.
RICHMAN, J. and I. R. WALLACH. Good citizenship. New York. (1908.) Illus. Y 7462.
STACK, F. W. Wild flowers every child should know. New York. 1909. Plates. Y 8453.

tain and for the less active to visit again Jackson Falls or the Catherine Prescott Wormeley estate where the view of Mt. Washington was especially fine. The coaches then went to Intervale by Glen Station and Lower Barlett. At the Intervale House were found the trunks, which had been sent by express from Bretton Woods, permitting our acquaintance with fresh clothes. After luncheon the librarians once more took places in the coaches unencumbered with suit cases and tin cups. On the beautiful road to North Conway were passed fertile farms and pleasant boarding houses, showing the Western members a visible means of support for the New Hampshire people which they thought conspicuously absent during part of the trip. A short drive led to Echo Lake, with its lofty White Horse Lodge. From there the drive was to the rocky Diana's Bath where feats of high stepping were a part of the programme. From Diana's Bath a drive through fragrant pine groves led to Humphrey's Ledges and then the party retraced its way to the Intervale House where the coaching trip ended. The last day was marked by marvellous cloud effects. The weather on all three days was ideal, a rain each night laying the dust and the cool air making coats comfortable. Those who took this trip will never forget their impressions of the towering mountains, the flashing cascades, the constant panorama of views, nor their ride along the ocean shore of Maine. When the librarians go home, they will remember much that will be of as great value to them as elaborate schemes of classification or methods of cataloguing, and be more broadly intelligent, sympathetic and more ready for the details of the work they left behind when they went to the A. L. A. Convention of 1900.

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909.

ITS CLOSING KEENLY FELT

Museum of Fine Arts
a Great Attraction.

Summer Visitors Now Crowd
the Public Library.

Notable Paintings at the
Fogg Museum.

One of Boston's greatest attractions for summer visitors was the museum of Fine Arts on Copley sq. and the people—such as hotel clerks—who have most to do with the summer visitors, have been made to realize this fact since the museum was closed as they have realized it before. The Public Library has had to bear the brunt of the summer visitor thus far this season, and as a result the library is crowded most of the time.

Of course the places of historic interest, like the Old South and the Old State house are open to visitors, but the museum of Fine Arts and the Public Library attract more people than these historic edifices, and so the temporary closing of the museum of Fine Arts has been keenly felt by thousands of people this summer.

This inconvenience has been somewhat ameliorated, however, by the transfer of some of the most notable paintings and classical sculptures from the museum of Fine Arts in Boston to the Fogg art museum at Harvard university, which is located very nearly opposite Memorial hall in the college grounds, and which now opens to the public. And aside from the treasures of the Boston museum, which have been installed here, the Fogg museum contains some collections and treasures of its own which are well worth a visit.

Here may be seen one of the choicest collections of early Italian paintings that are to be found anywhere in this country, and besides these there is a choice collection of classical art, one of the largest collections of engravings in this country, there being over 30,000 prints in the collection, and a collection of 42,000 photographs, of which about 15,000 are reproductions of famous paintings.

Early Italian Paintings.
In addition to these collections the Fogg museum possesses a number of original drawings and water colors by the great English master, J. M. W. Turner, some good copies of Turner's water colors by William Ward, examples of the work by Cozens, Martin, Varley, Cox, de Witt, Hunt, Elridge, Doyes, Payne, Hunt, Prout and Russell, including an interesting water color by the latter, a detail of Paul Veronese's "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" in the Turin gallery.

But it is the early Italian paintings which will naturally attract the attention of the casual visitor by reason of their size and character. They are of the period of awakening in Italy, and one can catch from these something of the religious spirit of the early 15th century in Europe, as well as the artistic spirit that prevailed. There is a curious harmony of color in all of these old paintings as if time had blended them into a sort of color unity that fits the mental impression most people have of medieval Italy. And not the least interesting feature of these old pictures is the original frame in which each is encased. Our frame makers would do well to study these old frames which so thoroughly set off the pictures.

One of the most interesting of these early paintings is a Madonna and Child surrounded by angels, which is supposed to be by Spinello Aretino, painted about 1405. It resembles the central panel of the great altarpiece painted by Spinello for the monastery of Monte Oliveto Maggiore, which is mentioned by Vasari. The decorative features of the painting are elaborate and strongly Byzantine, but the human characteristics show something of the freedom in drawing and expression that began with Giotto.

"St. Jerome and Two Saints" is a large panel attributed to Fra Filippo Lippi, that artist of the 15th century about whose life so many romances have been woven, and in whose memory Lorenzo de Medici caused a splendid monument to be erected in the cathedral of Spoleto, where Fra Filippo was buried.

Another interesting Florentine picture is the "Madonna and Child" attributed to Brunelleschi.

A painting about which there has been much discussion is the "Cain and Abel" which Cavallotti attributed to Raphael, but which other authorities attribute to Albertini, who was an intimate friend of Fra Bartolommeo. He gave up painting at one time and kept a tavern, whence he was called the "refectory of the painter." The best of the reflection that here at least he would not be bothered with perspective, foreshortening or criticism. The best of the painting, he said, was the way in which

Boston Journal
July 15, 1909.

"Boston 1915" Plan To Hold A Big Exposition

City's Institutions and Organizations Will Exhibit at Old
Art Museum Nov. 1 to 27, to Set Project Before People—O outside Exhibits.

In order to put before the people of Boston in a vivid manner just what are the needs of the city, and how those needs may best be met, the "1915" Boston Exposition will be held from Nov. 1 to Nov. 27 in the old Art Museum building in Copley square. It is expected to be a collection of exhibits by many diversified agencies engaged in work for the improvement of the city, and for the betterment of the public. Every organization interested in the betterment of Boston will have an opportunity to show the public what it is planning to do during the next five years. The exposition prospectus was mailed yesterday to all the organizations of Boston and vicinity, nearly fifty of which have already indicated an intention to exhibit.

Each exhibit will present a graphic picture, employing photographs, stereoscopic views, working models, moving pictures and lectures, supplemented with maps, diagrams and plans, in order to hold the attention of even a casual observer and impress a lasting lesson.

Chamber of Commerce to Aid.
The aims of each individual organization are to show what it proposes to do if it is properly supported, what is the best that has been done anywhere in the world in the line each organization has set itself to follow, emphasizing especially those things which the organization wants to duplicate or improve upon here, and, finally, what conditions will be and what the cost in waste will be if these things are not done.

Boston-1915 will carry the business responsibility of this exposition for the numerous organizations and individuals who are interested in it, and the exhibitors will have the credit for the display.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has approved of the exhibition project and has voted to co-operate in the undertaking. The following is a partial list of exhibitors:

Some of the Exhibits.
Boston Architectural Club, Social

Ethics Museum of Harvard University, Boston Public Library, School of Social Workers, Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, Massachusetts Civic League, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Industrial Union, Boston Elevated Railway Company, North Bennet Street Industrial School, Boston Society of Architects, Brooks House, State Bureau of Statistics, Committee on Sex Hygiene, Boston Protection of Native Plants, Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, Committee on Milk and Baby Hygiene and Milk and Milk Improvement League. It is probable that such national organizations as The American Peace Society may be represented.

In order to show what other cities have done and are doing in certain directions, the exhibit committee has selected the entire city planning exhibit recently shown in New York and Washington and has also secured from the government's famous set of models, by Burnham, for the replanning of Washington.

Displays From Other Cities.
It is negotiating for similar displays from Chicago, San Francisco, New York and Cleveland. Plans, maps and photographs of the best European city planning accomplishments are included in material already at hand, and it is possible that there may be obtained the plans of the remarkable harbor and dock improvements in such cities as Hamburg, Germany, and Manchester, England.

The members of the advisory committee on exhibits are J. Randolph Phillips, Robert A. Woods, Arthur A. Shurtliff, James P. Munroe, Henry Abrahams, Charles Zuehlke, Miss Alice L. Higgins, Frank L. Locke, Frederick Law Olmsted, Alexander M. Wilson, M. L. Berkowitz, Werner Hegemann, Myron C. Lockner and C. Bertrand Thompson.

Boston Journal
July 14, 1909

LIBRARIES TO HAVE LIST OF VOTERS

Books containing the police lists of voters are to be placed on file in all the branch libraries of the city. This convenience has been made possible through the efforts of the United States Improvement Association and the co-operation of Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara and City Librarian Horace G. Wadlin.

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909

CHAUCEER EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Remarkable Collection of Works by Chaucer or Relating to Him and His Time Assembled at the Boston Public Library—Canterbury Pilgrimage Pieces to Go to Gloucester

By cooperating with Librarian Lane of the Harvard University Library, the Boston public Library has assembled in its fine arts department probably the largest collection of Chauceriana ever brought together in this country. The exhibit will remain for some time, and then many of the books, prints and fac-similes which make up the exhibit will be sent to the Gloucester Public Library, to be exhibited there in connection with the Gloucester pageant of the Canterbury Pilgrimage on Aug. 4.

The exhibition at the Boston Public Library is arranged in four groups, dealing respectively with Chaucer's works, early lives of Chaucer, etc.; editions of Chaucer's contemporaries, and manuscripts, dating approximately from Chaucer's time, of works with which he was familiar; manuscripts and printed copies of certain of Chaucer's sources; and pictures. The first division is rich, principally owing to the loans from the Harvard library. Here are shown the first collected edition of Chaucer's works, London, 1532, in fac-simile from the copy in the British Museum. This edition was edited by Thomas Thynne, chief clerk of the kitchen of Henry VIII. The Boston Public Library has original editions of Chaucer's works of London, 1555 (the fifth collected edition) and the eighth of 1721, the first edition to be printed in Roman type. From Harvard College come copies of the second collected edition, 1542, the first to contain the Ploverman's Tale; the third edition supposed to have been issued between 1545 and 1550; the fourth edition of 1561, which contains several additions of doubtful authority; the sixth edition of 1602, and the seventh of 1687. Here also is shown the masterpiece of the Kelmscott Press of William Morris, the Kelmscott Chaucer, with illustrations after Sir Edward Burne-Jones. There are two editions of the "Canterbury Tales," the Chaucer Society edition edited by Furnivall, and the edition issued by Thomas Tyrwhitt in London, 1775-1778. There is also a fac-simile of the unique copy in Cambridge University library of "Anelida and Arcite," a probably one of the first pieces printed by Caxton in England.

Several lives of Chaucer are exhibited, including that of John Bale, issued at Basel in 1557; John Leland's of Oxford, 1700, and that of John Pitts of Paris 1810. An interesting item in the second division is a drawing of the twenty-three tellers of the Canterbury Tales, copied from the original manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere, and loaned by Harvard College. Of the works of Chaucer's contemporaries there are original copies of John Gower's "Confessio Amantis," the third edition, London, 1554; William Langland's "Vision of Pierce Plowman," the second impression of the first edition, London, 1399, and an edition of 1561, from the Harvard library; John Lydgate's "The ancient historie and onely true and syncre cronicle of the warre betwixte the Greckens and the Troyans," the second edition of 1559; a fifteenth-century manuscript of Ovid's "Epistles" and a vellum manuscript of Ovid's "Opera" from the Harvard library, with Richard Rolle's "Epistle of conscience," a manuscript of the fourteenth century, on vellum, script of the same source. There are several other interesting manuscripts. A printed work of great interest is Jacobus de Voragine's "Golden Legend," printed at Ulm in 1488, when the art of printing was in its infancy.

The third division, that of manuscripts and printed copies of sources of Chaucer's works, includes manuscript of Guido delle Colonne, manuscript medieval sermon-book, editions of Boethius, De Consolatione, manuscript of Roman de la Rose, fac-simile of a reprint of Guillaume de Guilleville's "The Book of the Pilgrimage of the Soule." Printed works which surround the fine arts include not only portraits of Chaucer and his contemporaries, but views of Chaucer's England, including the Pilgrims' Way from Winchester to Canterbury. Illustrations of the Canterbury Pilgrims, Historical Events of Chaucer's Times, Costumes of the Fourteenth Century, and of tournaments, arms and armor of the fourteenth century.

Boston Traveler
Thurs. July 22, 09

LIBRARY TO AID PAGEANT

The library authorities have arranged in the Fine Arts department a Chaucer exhibition in connection with the Pageant of the Canterbury Pilgrims, to be given at Gloucester on Aug. 4. Some of the rarest books are contributed by the library of Harvard University for the exhibition.

The collection is arranged in groups as follows:

Group I.—Chaucer's works. Early lives of Chaucer, etc.

Group II.—Editions of Chaucer's contemporaries. Manuscripts, dating approximately from Chaucer's period, of works with which he was familiar.

Group III.—Manuscript and printed copies of certain of Chaucer's sources.

Group IV.—Pictures of Chaucer, Chaucer's Contemporaries, Chaucer's England, Canterbury—The Pilgrims' Way from Winchester to Canterbury. The Canterbury Pilgrims, Historical Events of Chaucer's Times, Costumes of the 14th Century, Tournaments and Arms and Armor of the 14th Century.

Sat. July 24, 09
BOSTON HERALD

Among the recent acquisitions of the Boston Public Library as announced in the current number of the weekly list, we note the following as of particular interest: E. B. O'Auvarne's "Lola Montez, An Adventure of the Forties," a most entertaining account of the career of the famous "un-crowned Queen of Bavaria"; Desmetra Vata's "Haremlik," a collection of studies of the lives of Turkish women of absorbing interest and of fell's "Adieu to an Ice Pan"; R. M. Johnston's "The French Revolution," a standard short history; S. H. Porter's "The Life and Times of Anne Royall," which was reviewed in this column by Prof. Nelson of Harvard University; N. S. Shaler's "Autobiography," who is the fragmentary record of a temperament rich in human traits, and William Winter's "Old Friends," which will be reviewed at length in tomorrow's Sunday Herald.

To Open Another Station.
So many mothers come to this station that another will be opened next week in the North end at the library building in North square. The physicians who counsel here with the mothers, and prescribe for the baby before the mother is allowed to lay the bottle of modified milk, are Dr. George Ballou, Dr. Joseph A. Hancock and Dr. Roscoe Brudis. At the Elizabeth Peabody house, 51 Poplar street, the physicians are Dr. William Keiley, Dr. Louis Arkin, Dr. Eliza Sturtevant and Dr. Nathan N. Lewis. Dr. Eliza Sturtevant is a substitute. At the South House, 28 Tyler street, Dr. William B. Emerson and Dr. Antonio De Robertis have charge of the work, assisted by Miss Bertha Mann, Dr. E. B. Souder, Dr. Josephine at the South House (Union House) and the nurse, Miss Mary L. Strong. At Lincoln House, 73 Emerald street, the staff consists of Dr. Charles E. Williams and

Notable Paintings at the Fogg Museum.

One of Boston's greatest attractions for summer visitors was the museum of Fine Arts on Copley sq., and the people—such as hotel clerks—who have most to do with the summer visitors, have been made to realize this fact since the museum was closed as they never realized it before. The public library has had to bear the brunt of the summer visitor thus far this season, and as a result the library is crowded most of the time.

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Here may be seen one of the choicest collections of early Italian paintings that are to be found anywhere in this country, and besides these there is a choice collection of classical art, and the largest collection of engravings in this country, there being over 20,000 prints in the collection, and a collection of 40,000 photographs of which about 12,000 are reproductions of famous paintings.

Early Italian Paintings.

In addition to these collections the Fogg museum possesses a number of original drawings and water colors by the great English masters, J. M. W. Turner, some good copies of Turner's water colors by William Ward, excellent copies of the work by Cezanne, Germaine, Vanley, Cox, de Wit, Munn, Eldridge, Daves, Payne, Hunt, Prout and Ruskin, including an interesting water color by the latter, a detail of Paul Veronese's "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba," in the Turin gallery.

But it is the early Italian paintings which will naturally attract the attention of the casual visitor by reason of their size and character. They are of the period of awakening in Italy, and one can catch from these something of the religious spirit of the early 15th century in Europe, as well as the artistic spirit that prevailed. There is a curious harmony of color in all of these old paintings as if time had blended them into a sort of color unity that fits the mental impression most people have of medieval Italy. And not the least interesting feature of these old pictures is the original frame in which each is encased. Our frame makers would do well to study these old frames which so thoroughly set off the pictures.

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Another interesting Florentine picture is the "Madonna and Child" attributed to Benozzo Gozzoli.

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An artist about whom very little is known, Pier Francesco Fiorentino, painted the "Madonna and Child With St. John."

Examples of Umbrian Art.

An unusually beautiful picture in many respects is No. 7, entitled "Tabernacle," attributed to Antonello Romano. It is a picture of the Madonna praying before her child, while the infant St. John raises his hands in prayer, in imitation of the mother. The primitive religious feeling in this picture gives it a rare ofunction. The picture has also been attributed to Verrocchio.

There are two examples of Umbrian art in the collection, one, a triptych, by Nicolo da Foligno is in some respects the most important painting in the gallery. In the center panel is a madonna and child surrounded by angels with a small portrait of the donor in the lower right corner. The madonna is seated in an elaborate throne chair. Her head is encircled in an elaborate golden halo, as is the head of the Christ child. In the outer panels are full-length portraits of St. Sebastian and St. Francis. The second Umbrian picture is a "Madonna and Child," thought to be by some follower of Pinturicchio, who was a partner of Perugino in the school where Raphael studied.

There are three examples of the Sienese school in the collection. The first and most important is a madonna and saints with circle of angels by Taddeo di Bartolo. The second is "St. Jerome in His Study," by Matteo da Siena; and the third, which has been temporarily withdrawn, is a "Madonna and Angels and Saints," by Benvenuto di Giovanni. There are a few interesting examples of the early work of the North Italian schools.

The objects sent from the Boston museum of Fine Arts include the famous head of Anubis, attributed to Praxiteles, and the head of Homer. Among the paintings are works by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Koonick, Meiss, Pieter de Hooch, H. Green, Philippe de Champaigne, Carlo Crivelli, Moroni, Tiepolo, Constable and Turner.

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Boston Journal July 14, 1909 LIBRARIES TO HAVE LIST OF VOTERS

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Sat. July 24, 09 BOSTON HERALD

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To Open Another Station.
So many mothers come to this station that another will be opened next week in the North end at the library building in North square. The physicians who consult here with the mothers, and prescribe for the baby before the mother is allowed to mix the bottle of modified milk, are Dr. Gerardo Balboni, Dr. Joseph A. Bianco and Dr. Roscoe Brindisi. At the Elizabeth Peabody house, 37 Poplar street, the physicians are Dr. William Kelley, Dr. Louis Arkin, Dr. Max Sturmler and Dr. Nathan N. Levine, the nurse, Miss Eleanor Stewart, with Miss Malone as a substitute. At Denison house, 83 Tyler street, Dr. William R. P. Emerson and Dr. Antonio De Robertis have charge of the works, assisted by Miss Bernice Mann. Dr. E. E. Sanger is the physician at the South Bay Union house and the nurse, Miss Mary L. Strong. At Lincoln house, 75 Emerald street, the staff consists of Dr. Charles E. Williams and

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1909

DANA ESTES' WILL ALLOWED

Inventory of Estate Shows \$870,000.

Sons Given All Interest in Publishing House.

Bequests to Relatives and Public Institutions.

DEDHAM, July 21.—The will of Dana Estes of Brookline, author, publisher and explorer, who died June 16, 1909, was allowed this morning by the Norfolk probate court.

By the inventory accompanying the bond shows that the estate consists of \$270,000 real estate and \$600,000 personal property.

Frederick Reid Estes of Brookline, the eldest son, and Samuel J. Elder of Winchester are appointed executors with sureties placed at \$1,200,000. The will was drawn July 16, 1908.

Mr. Estes makes the following disposition of his property:

According to an antenuptial agreement made between himself and wife, Grace D. Cowes Estes, whereby the property of each was to be kept separate, no bequest is made to her.

To the sons, Frederick Reid Estes, Dana Estes Jr and Philip Sidney Estes is left all the father's interest in the firm of Dana Estes & Co in equal shares, and all household furniture, books, pictures, ornaments, horses, carriages, heirlooms, collections of antiquities and other personal belongings not otherwise left to other parties.

To his sisters, Martha M. Jones, Mary H. Penzell and Harriet Ayer, are left annuities of \$400 each, and to a sister, Ellen M. Hooper, \$1200 annually for life.

To the museum of Fine Arts, Boston, oil portrait of "Stella" by Sir Frederick Leighton, late president of the Royal Academy, collection of architectural ornaments from ancient Palmyra, Egyptian papyrus of Arce, sheet print of the god Men or Amsee, textbook of the dead.

To Samuel J. Elder, a marble bust of Marcus Aurelius.

To the Boston public library, life sketch portraits of George Eliot, Charles Dickens and James Russell Lowell, and a bronze bas-relief portrait, life size, of George William Curtis.

To the Peabody museum of archaeology, Harvard university, collection of Etruscan-Italian prehistoric remains, together with the chart showing the place of excavation of said antiquities.

To his clerk, Ludwig Gerhard, all his interest in the Meisterschaft publishing company.

To Bowdoin college for its art museum his three terra cotta figurines, pronounced by British museum experts to be genuine antiquities, also a reproduction of a well-known Tanager sculpture and also a sum sufficient to establish a permanent ordinary scholarship in the college.

To a grandson, Frederick Marian Estes, his solid watch and chain, a gift from his grandmother, Louise Reid Estes, and the Greek gold coin mounted as a stick pin, and the bullet with which he was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug 30, 1862.

To a granddaughter, Louise Estes, a tourmaline ring, a Maine gem set in gold, washed from the Swift river in Maine, presented to him by James Otis, a Maine author.

To a nephew, Albert Marshall Jones, an oil portrait of his uncle, Albert Smith Estes, and the testators Arabic seal ring and his stock interest in the Marshall Jones company.

To a granddaughter, Elizabeth McLellan Estes, his silver spoon belonging to an ancestor, a Pioneer of Gorham, Me., and wedding rings of her grandmother, Louise Reid Estes, and himself.

To Kate Stearns Page, his gold and enameled vase, which formerly belonged to the Khedive Ismail of Egypt.

To Helen Stearns of Brookline, his locket containing miniature portraits of Kate Stearns Page and Mabel Wilder.

To Grace Comes Stearns, daughter of Dr John Warren Stearns, his miniature portrait of her grandmother, Grace D. Comes Estes.

To the Appalachian club of Boston, his album of Alpine flora, a collection made in the Swiss Alps.

To the trustees of the Hampton Institute of Hampton, Va., his collection of Navajo Indian pottery and \$250 for the establishment of a permanent scholarship.

To the town of Gorham, Me., \$500, to be invested and the accrued amount held until the next centennial celebration of the settlement of the town, when the accumulated interest may be spent in the celebration or it may be spent in some permanent improvement. Also his collection of Southerness antiquities, brought by him from his expedition into central Africa. Also his collection of

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

- Books in the Central Library**
- AUVERGNE, E. B. d' Lola Montez, an adventurer of the forties. New York. 1909. 254.213
- BROWN, D. V. Haremlik. Some pages from the life of Turkish women. Boston. 1909. 558.205
- CHANCELLOR, W. E. Our city schools, their direction and management. Boston. 1909. 359.329
- CLEVELAND, F. A. Chapters on municipal administration and accounting. New York. 1909. 652.140
- CLEVELAND, F. A., and F. W. POWELL. Railroad promotion and capitalization in the United States. New York. 1909. 388.67410
- DUNKLE, A. M. L. A sketch of the Dunklee family and a history of the descendants of sister, Hannah Dunklee Howe of Milford, N. H. Milford. 1908. 439.140
- EATON, W. P., and E. M. UNDERHILL. The Runaway Place: a May day of Manhattan. New York. 1909. 47.08
- GIBSON'S MANUAL, 1909. [Quotation history, etc., of 150 corporations, etc., traded in on the New York Stock Exchange.] New York. 1909. 332.073420
- GREENFELL, W. T. Adrift on an ice-pan. Boston. 1909. 620.140
- GWYNN, S. L. A holiday in Connemara. New York. 1909. 2470.104
- HARD, M. E. The mushroom, edible and otherwise: its habitat and its time of growth. Columbus, Ohio. 1908. 1 illus. 585.2.04
- HARKER, A. The natural history of igneous rocks. New York. 1909. 1 illus. 584.108
- HICHENS, R. S. Egypt and its monuments. New York. 1908. 902.181
- HITCHCOCK, F. R. M. The midland sept and the Pale. An account of the early sept and later settlers of the King's County and of life in the English Pale [in Ireland]. Dublin. 1909. 2478.133
- JOHNSTON, C. H. L. Famous cavalry leaders. Through the ages with the horses of ebb, spur and saddle. Boston. 1908. 2247.106
- JOHNSTON, R. M. The French Revolution. A short history. New York. 1909. 367.142
- LAMPEREY Y ROMEA, V. Historia de la arquitectura cristiana española en la edad media. Tomo I. Madrid. 1908. 1 illus. 4690.137
- LOUIS, H. The dressing of minerals. New York. 1909. 1 illus. 602.245
- LUETZOW, F. H. H. V. Graf von. The life and times of Master John Ius. London. 1909. 1 illus. 564.35
- MAUDE, F. N. The Jena campaign, 1806. London. 1909. Text, illus. Atlas, 9 maps. 659.178
- MONCRIEFF, A. R. H. Essex. Painted by L. B. Bruhl. London. 1909. Colored plates. Map. 2462.148
- MORGAN, A. The art of speech and deportment. Chicago. 1909.
- MORGAN, A. compiler. Selected readings designed to impart to the student an appreciation of literature in its wider sense. Chicago. 1909. 2397.205
- MUTHOLLAND, J. S. The predominant part: his right and duties. (On the Irish question.) Dublin. 1909. 4514.157
- NEILSON, R. J. New bookkeeping. Cincinnati. Ohio. 1908. 3831.139
- PARSONS, F. Choosing a vocation. Boston. 1909. 338.284
- PATTEN, S. N. Product and climax. (On amusement in relation to overwork and overcrowding.) New York. 1909. 338.189
- PICKETT, W. P. The Negro problem. Abraham Lincoln's solution. New York. 1909. 7084.180
- PITMAN, H., and J. B. HOWARD. The phonographic dictionary and phrase book. Cincinnati. 1908. 6149.223
- PILOTTE, E. J. Epitome of ancient, medieval and modern history. Translated and enlarged by W. H. Pillingham. With additions covering recent events. Boston. 1909. 229.102
- PORTER, S. H. The life and times of Anne Royal. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 1909. 234.160
- PROVIDENCE, R. I. First Baptist Church. Historical catalogue of the members. Providence. 1908. 2642.121
- QUARLES, E. C. History of the Pennsylvania Avenue subway and tunnel (of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Co.). Philadelphia. 1909. 28 plates. 1660.40
- RUSSELL, Rev. M. Little angels. A book of comfort for mourning mothers. London. 1909. 5449.170
- SHALER, N. S. Autobiography, with a supplementary memoir by his wife. Boston. 1909. 2142.147
- SHERMAN, L. A. Elements of literature and composition. Lincoln, Nebraska. 1908. 258.115
- SMITH, R. E. Wheat fields and markets of the world. St. Louis. 1908. Charts. 9348.1243
- SPILLANE, E. P. Life and letters of Henry Van Rensselaer, priest of the Society of Jesus. New York. 1908. 2553.81
- STICKLEY, G. Craftsman homes. (Artistic furniture and interiors.) New York. 1909. 1 illus. 8105.60
- STRAUSS, R. Elektra. Translated by H. von Hoffmannthal. Musik von R. Strauss. Op. 48. Klavierauszug mit Text von O. Singer. Berlin. 1908. 8031.135
- SULLIVAN, T. D. Bantry, Berehaven and the O'Sullivan sept. Dublin. 1908. 1 illus. Map. 2479.109
- THIRING, C. P. Education in the Far East. Boston. 1909. 390.227
- TOWER, W. R. The story of oil. (Petroleum.) New York. 1909. 1 illus. 590.104
- WALSH, J. J. Catholic churchmen's science (second series). Sketches of the lives of Catholic ecclesiastics who were among the founders in science. Philadelphia. 1909. 2467.136
- WELLS, R. La presqu'île du Sinai. Étude de géographie et d'histoire. Paris. 1908. Maps. 3045.273
- WILLIAMS, Henry. An actor's story. (Portrait of Dickens's characters.) London. 1909. 4443.151
- WILLIAMS, I. R. By the great wall. Letters from China. New York. 1909. 1 illus. 5353.37
- WINTER, W. Old friends. Being literary recollections of other days. New York. 1909. 2344.172
- WITKOWSKI, G. The German drama of the nineteenth century. New York. 1909. 874.78
- Books in the Allen A. Bowen Collection**
- ALBERT, E. Les petites du premier. Opéra bouffe en un acte. Partition chant et piano. Paris. 1903.
- GEUTHELMANN, G. E. Adagio pour violoncelle avec orchestre. Op. 88. Partition. Mayence.

Boston Herald

Among the recent acquisitions of the Boston Public Library as announced in the current number of the weekly list, we note the following as of particular interest: E. B. d'Auvergne's "Lola Montez, An Adventure of the Forties," a most entertaining account of the career of the famous "uncrowned Queen of Bavaria"; Demetra Vaika's "Haremlik," a collection of studies of the lives of Turkish women of absorbing interest and of exquisite literary texture; W. L. Grenfell's "Adrift on an Ice Pan"; R. M. Johnston's "The French Revolution," a standard short history; S. H. Porter's "The Life and Times of Anne Royal," which was reviewed in this column by Prof. Neilson of Harvard University; N. S. Shaler's "Autobiography," which is the fragmentary revelation of a temperament rich in human traits, and William Winter's "Old Friends," which will be reviewed at length in tomorrow's Sunday Herald.

Boston Transcript

THE SOMNIFEROUS AIR AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Traveler:
One of the officers stationed at the Central Public Library was "wrapped in the arms of Morpheus" in the main hall yesterday, and his hat was on the floor, where it had fallen from his head. There were several children around him, but the somnolent guardian of the peace slumbered on, blissfully unconscious of the amusement and attention he was attracting. Was it the bad ventilation that caused his somnolence? The doors and windows were all closed, and a bad odor prevailed. Some judgment should be used in ventilating the halls and the smaller rooms, as well as the proper time to take a nap when on duty and in uniform.

CITIZEN.

Sons Given All Interest in Publishing House.

Bequests to Relatives and Public Institutions.

DEDHAM, July 21.—The will of Dana Estes of Brookline, author, publisher and explorer, who died June 16, 1900, was allowed this morning by the Norfolk probate court.

By the inventory accompanying the bond shows that the estate consists of \$270,000 real estate and \$900,000 personal property.

Frederick Reid Estes of Brookline, the eldest son, and Samuel J. Elder of Winchester are appointed executors with sureties placed at \$1,200,000. The will was drawn July 16, 1900.

Mr. Estes makes the following disposition of his property:

According to an antenuptial agreement made between himself and wife, Grace D. Cowes Estes, whereby the property of each was to be kept separate, no bequest is made to her.

To the sons, Frederick Reed Estes, Dana Estes Jr. and Philip Sidney Estes is left all the father's interest in the firm of Dana Estes & Co. in equal shares, and all household furniture, books, pictures, ornaments, horses, carriages, heliograms, collections of antiques and other personal belongings not otherwise left to other parties.

To his sisters, Martha M. Jones, Mary H. Pennell and Harriet Ayer, are left annuities of \$500 each, and to a sister, Ellen M. Hooper, \$100 annually for life.

To the museum of Fine Arts, Boston, oil portrait of "Stella" by Sir Frederick Leighton, late president of the Royal Academy, collection of architectural ornaments from ancient Palmyra, Egyptian papyrus of Arce, sheet print of the god Men or Amse, textbook of the dead.

To Samuel J. Elder, a marble bust of Marcus Aurelius.

To the Boston public library, life sketch portraits of George Eliot, Charles Dickens and James Russell Lowell, and a bronze bas-relief portrait, life size, of George William Curtis.

To the Peabody museum of archaeology, Harvard university, collection of Paleo-Italian prehistoric remains, together with the chart showing the place of excavation of said antiquities.

To his clerk, Ludwig Gerhard, all his interest in the Meisterschaft publishing company.

To Bowdoin college for its art museum his three terra cotta figurines, pronounced by British museum experts to be genuine antiquities, also a reproduction of a well-known Tanagra figurine and also a sum sufficient to establish a permanent ordinary scholarship in the college.

To a grandson, Frederick Marian Estes, his gold watch and chain, a gift from his grandmother, Louise Reid Estes, and the Greek gold coin mounted as a stick pin, and the bullet with which he was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

To a granddaughter, Louise Estes, a tourmaline ring, a Maine gem set in gold, washed from the Swift river in Maine, presented to him by James Otis, a Maine author.

To a nephew, Albert Marshall Jones, an oil portrait of his uncle, Albert Smith Estes, and the testamentary Arabic seal ring and his stock interest in the Marshall Jones company.

To a granddaughter, Elizabeth McLellan Estes, his silver spoon belonging to an ancestor, a pioneer of Gorham, Me., and wedding rings of her grandmother, Louise Reid Estes, and himself.

To Kate Stearns Page, his gold and enameled vase, which formerly belonged to the Khedive Ismail of Egypt.

To Helen Stearns of Brookline, his locket containing miniature portraits of Kate Stearns Page and Mabel Wilder.

To Grace Comes Stearns, daughter of Dr. John Warren Stearns, his miniature portrait of her grandmother, Grace D. Comes Estes.

To the Appalachian club of Boston, his album of Alpine flora, a collection made in the Swiss Alps.

To the trustees of the Hampton institute of Hampton, Va., his collection of Navajo Indian pottery and \$500 for the establishment of a permanent scholarship.

To the town of Gorham, Me., \$500, to be invested and the accrued amount held until the next centennial celebration of the settlement of the town, when the accumulated interest may be spent in the celebration or it may be spent in some permanent improvement. Also his collection of Soudanese antiquities, brought by him from his expedition into central Africa. Also his collection of Greek, Roman and Egyptian coins.

To Bates college, Lewiston, Me., a bronze bas-relief of Chief Justice Melville T. Fuller of the U. S. supreme court and a bas-relief portrait of James G. Blaine, with inscription, especially commemorating his connection with the cause of international arbitration.

To the proper authorities, those of the city of Portsmouth, of the state of New Hampshire or of the United States, a bronze-relief portrait of Theodore Roosevelt to be placed in the room where the peace conference terminating the Russo-Japanese war was held in commemoration of the part played by Roosevelt as to the conference and two of the chairs used by the commissioners of the conference.

To the town of Brookline a bronze bas-relief of the late Gov. George S. Boutwell, on condition that the town of Brookline acquire a small piece of land from the Brookline Country club at that part where the house was located in which Boutwell was born and erect a suitable slab thereon.

The rest and remainder of the property is to be held in trust for the benefit of the three sons.

CLEVELAND, F. A., and F. W. POWELL. Railroad promotion and capitalization in the United States. New York, 1900. 905.573435.

DUNCKLEE, A. M. L. A sketch of the Duncklee family and a history of the descendants of David Duncklee of Amherst, N. H., and of his sister, Hannah Duncklee Howe of Milford, N. H. Milford, 1900. 4329.145.

KATON, W. P., and E. M. UNDERHILL. The Runaway Place: a May day of Manhattan. New York, 1900. 47.09.

GIBSON'S MANUAL, 1900. [Quotation history, etc., of 160 corporations, etc., traded in on the New York Stock Exchange.] New York, 1900. 1 Charts. 5232.073429.

GIENFELL, W. T. Adrift on an ice-pan. Boston, 1900. Illus. 6229.140.

GWYNN, S. L. A holiday in Connemara. New York, 1900. Plates. 2479.104.

HARD, M. E. The mushroom, edible and otherwise: its habitat and its time of growth. Columbus, Ohio, 1900. 1 Illus. 5852.04.

HARKER, A. The natural history of igneous rocks. New York, 1900. Illus. Maps. 3804.100.

HICHENS, R. S. Egypt and its monuments. New York, 1900. Plates. 3052.181.

HITCHCOCK, F. R. M. The midland septa and the Pale. An account of the early septa and later settlers of the King's County and of life in the English Pale [in Ireland]. Dublin, 1900. 2475.133.

JOHNSTON, C. H. L. Famous cavalry leaders. Through the ages with the heroes of sabre, spur and saddle. Boston, 1900. Portraits. 2247.105.

JOHNSTON, R. M. The French Revolution. A short history. New York, 1900. Plates. 2627.142.

LAMPEREZ Y ROMEA, Y. Historia de la arquitectura cristiana española en la edad media. Tomo I. Madrid, 1900. Illus. Plans. 4060.137.

LOUIS, H. The dressing of minerals. New York, 1900. Illus. Plans. 8012.248.

LUETZOW, F. H. H. V., Graf von. The life and times of Master John Hus. London, 1900. Plates. 5554.35.

MAITRE, F. N. The Jona campaign, 1800. London, 1900. Text, Illus.; Atlas, 9 maps. 5559.178.

MONSIEUR, A. R. H. Essex. Painted by L. B. Bruhl. London, 1900. Colored plates. Map. 2462.148.

MORGAN, A. The art of speech and deportment. Chicago, 1900. 5205.

MORGAN, A. compiler. Selected readings designed to impart to the student an appreciation of literature in its wider sense. Chicago, 1900. 2307.203.

MILHOLLAND, J. S. The predominant part: his rights and his duties. [On the Irish question.] Dublin, 1900. 4514.157.

NELSON, R. J. New bookkeeping. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1900. 3601.138.

PARSONS, F. Choosing a vocation. Boston, 1900. 3588.284.

PATTEN, S. N. Product and climax. [On amusements in relation to overwork and over-crowding.] New York, 1900. 3588.183.

PICKETT, W. P. The Negro problem. Abraham Lincoln's solution. New York, 1900. 754.138.

PIRMAN, R., and J. B. HOWARD. The phonographic dictionary and phrase book. Cincinnati, 1900. 5600.40.

QUARLES, E. C. History of the Pennsylvania Avenue subway and tunnel (of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Co.). Philadelphia, 1900. 28 plates. 5600.40.

RESSELL, Rev. M. Little angels. A book of comfort for mourning mothers. London, 1900. 3440.170.

SHALER, N. S. Autobiography, with a supplementary memoir by his wife. Boston, 1900. Plates. 2342.147.

SHERMAN, L. A. Elements of literature and composition. Lincoln, Nebraska, 1900. Illus. 2558.115.

SMITH, R. E. Wheat fields and markets of the world. St. Louis, 1900. Charts. 9338.127a3.

SPILLANE, E. P. Life and letters of Henry Van Rensselaer, priest of the Society of Jesus. New York, 1900. Plates. 5555.03.

STICKLEY, G. Craftsman homes. [Artistic furniture and interiors.] New York, 1900. Illus. Plans. 8105.00.

STRAUSS, R. Elektra. Tragödie von H. von Hofmannsthal. Musik von R. Strauss. Op. 38. Klavierauszug mit Text von O. Singer. Berlin, 1900. 8001.135.

SULLIVAN, T. D. Bantry. Berchaven and the O'Sullivan sept. Dublin, 1900. Illus. Map. 2479.100.

THWING, C. F. Education in the Far East. Boston, 1900. 3596.327.

TOWER, W. S. The story of oil. (Petroleum.) New York, 1900. Illus. 3800.124.

WALSH, J. J. Catholic churchmen's science (second series). Sketches of the lives of Catholic ecclesiastics who were among the great founders in science. Philadelphia, 1900. 2407.136.

WEILL, R. La presqu'île du Sinaï. Etude de géographie et d'histoire. Paris, 1900. Maps. 3013.275.

WILLIAMS, Bransby. An actor's story. [Portrait of Dickens's characters.] London, 1900. 4540.154.

WILLIAMS, I. R. By the great wall. Letters from China. New York, 1900. Illus. 3535.52.

WINTER, W. Old friends. Being literary recollections of other days. New York, 1900. 2344.172.

WITKOWSKI, G. The German drama of the nineteenth century. New York, 1900. 6811.70.

Books in the Allen A. Brown collection.

ALBERT, E. Les petites du premier. Opéra bouffe en un acte. Partition chant et piano. Paris, 1895.

GOLTERMANN, G. E. Adagio pour violoncelle avec orchestre. Op. 88. Partition. Mayence, 1897.

OAKLEY, Sir H. S. Suite for orchestra. No. 1. Op. 27. Score. Mayence, 1893.

RUBINSTEIN, A. G. Rave musicale. Op. 10. No. 22. Edition pour orchestre par Léop. Schacht. Mainz, 1899.

Books in the Branch Libraries.

BOSTON. Omicron and employees of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk, 1900. Ref. 609.100.

— Finance Commission of the City of Boston. Reports. Vol. 2. Boston, 1900. Ref.

BIENER, E. T. (Edward Tevett.) Experimental electricity. Lynn, 1900. Illus. Nq 1233.4.

DAVIS, J. H. The White Mice. New York, 1900. Plates. 2411.

STATSMAN'S year-book for 1900. London, 1900. Ref.

WARD, M. A. Marriage à la mode. New York, 1900. Colored plates. 5v 13.

day thought.

THE SOMNIFEROUS AIR AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Traveler:
One of the officers stationed at the Central Public Library was "wrapped in the arms of Morpheus" in the main hall yesterday, and his hat was on the floor, where it had fallen from his head. There were several children around him, but the somnolent guardian of the peace slumbered on, blissfully unconscious of the amusement and attention he was attracting. Was it the bad ventilation that caused his somniphagy? The doors and windows were all closed, and a bad odor prevailed. Some judgment should be used in ventilating the halls and the smaller rooms, as well as the proper time to take a nap when on duty and in uniform. CITIZEN.

Gloucester Daily Times
AND
Cape Ann Advertiser,

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1909.

CHAUCER EXHIBITION OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Will be Displayed in This City in Connection With Play and Pageant.

Includes Many Interesting Mementoes of Earliest English Poet.

Through the efforts of William F. McKenney, a trustee of the Boston public library, a summer resident of Wheeler's Point, and a member of the Gloucester Day celebration committee, the Boston library authorities have consented to loan the Chaucer exhibition in the Fine Arts department of the library for exhibition in this city on Gloucester Day, August 4. Some of the rarest books are contributed by the library of Harvard college for the exhibition.

The articles will be exhibited either at the Sawyer Free Library building or at City hall, and will be open to public inspection.

The collection will be arranged in groups, as follows:

Group I.

Chaucer's works. Early lives of Chaucer, etc.
Nos. 1-9. Editions of Chaucer's complete works.
10-11. Editions of the Canterbury Tales.
12-16. Editions of separate works.
17-19. Early lives of Chaucer.
20. Facsimiles of manuscripts of Chaucer.
21. "Observations on the Language of Chaucer," (Child).

Group II.

Editions of Chaucer's contemporaries. Manuscripts dating approximately from Chaucer's period, of works with which he was familiar.
22-23. Editions of John Gower.
24-25. Editions of William Langland.
26-30. Editions of John Lydgate.
31-32. Manuscripts of Ovid.
33. Manuscripts of Boethius.
34-35. Manuscripts of the Bible.
36. Manuscripts of Richard Rolle.
37. Manuscripts of Aristotle.

Group III.

Manuscript and printed copies of certain of Chaucer's sources.
38. Manuscript of Guide delle Colonne.
39. Manuscript Mediaeval sermon-book.
40-41. Editions of Boethius, De Consolatione.
42. Manuscript of Roman de la Rose.

43. Facsimile of a reprint of Guillaume de Guilleville's "The Booke of the Pilgrimage of the Sowle." Printed by Caxton A. D. 1483.

Group IV.

Pictures.

44-52. Portraits of Chaucer.
53-73. Portraits of Chaucer's Contemporaries.
74-101. Chaucer's England. Canterbury.—The Pilgrim's way from Winchester to Canterbury.
102-105. Illustrations of the Canterbury Pilgrims.
106-128. Historical Events of Chaucer's Times.
129-183. Costumes of the 14th Century.
184-199.—Tournaments.—Arms and Armor, 14th Century.

Boston Advertiser Aug. 2, 1909.

A library containing 100,000 bound volumes or more may well be considered one of the great libraries in the United States. The bureau of education in Washington has published a list of them, and leading them all is, of course, the great library of congress in the capital with 1,433,000 volumes in 1908, a close second being the public library of New York city with 1,420,000 volumes, and third being the public library of Boston with 822,000 volumes. Next in rank is that of the library of Harvard university with 745,000 bound volumes, and the second ranking university library is that of Yale with 550,000 bound volumes.

The other great libraries are: University of California, 180,000; Los Angeles, 150,000; Sacramento state library, 150,000; San Francisco Sutro, 100,000; Stanford university, 111,000; Denver, 102,000; Washington city, 103,000; surgeon-general's office in Washington, 162,000; house of representatives in Washington, 155,000; senate, 160,000;

U. S. public document library, 102,000; Smithsonian institution, 225,000; Chicago Crerar, 210,000; Chicago Newberry, 210,000; Chicago public, 235,000; University of Chicago, 544,000; University of Illinois, 184,000; Indianapolis, 129,000; Frankfurt, Ky., state, 100,000; Baltimore Enoch Pratt, 232,000; Johns Hopkins university, 138,000; Baltimore Peabody institute, 166,000; Boston Athenaeum, 235,000; Boston state, 143,000; New Bedford, 110,000; Northampton Forbes, 100,000; Springfield, Mass., 150,000; Worcester American Antiquarian society, 100,000; Worcester Free, 163,000; University of Michigan, 250,000; Detroit, 228,000; Lansing, Mich., state, 165,000; Minneapolis, 165,000; University of Minnesota, 120,000; St. Louis, 250,000; St. Louis Mercantile, 131,000; Concord, N. H., state, 121,000; Dartmouth college, 190,000; Jersey City, 108,000; Drew Theological seminary, 102,000; Newark, 132,000; Princeton university, 290,000; Albany state, 206,000; Buffalo, 245,000; Brooklyn, 53,000; Cornell university, 215,000; College of St. Francis Xavier, 125,000; Columbia university, 541,000; General Society of Mechanics of New York city, 160,000; New York Historical society, 120,000; New York Society, 100,000; New York Public School, 542,000; Rome, N. Y., Gervis, 141,000; Cincinnati, 311,000; Cleveland, 319,000; Columbus state, 125,000; Oberlin university, 160,000; Harrisburg state, 130,000; Philadelphia free, 321,000; Library Co. of Philadelphia, 226,000; Philadelphia Mercantile, 190,000; Philadelphia Tabard Inn, 200,000; University of Pennsylvania, 312,000; Pittsburg Carnegie, 250,000; Lehigh university, 125,000; Brown university, 150,000; Providence, 131,000; Madison, Wis., state, 154,000; University of Wisconsin, 119,000; Milwaukee, 198,000.

Boston Herald Aug. 3, 1909.

Boston's careful discrimination in literary matters is revealed by a sign displayed not more than half a mile from the Public Library—"Books and novels sold here."

Boston Transcript (Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909

BENTON SUCCEEDS DR. HALE

Governor Draper Announces Successor to Late Clergyman-Author as Trustee of State Library; F. W. Lawson on Fall River Police Commission

Several other appointments of importance were made at the meeting this morning, one was that of Josiah H. Benton of Boston, to be trustee of the State Library, vice Edward Everett Hale, deceased. Josiah Henry Benton is a lawyer of Boston and a native of Addington, Vt., where he was born in 1843. He is a graduate of the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and has practiced in Boston since 1873. He has been a trustee of the Boston Public Library for five years and now is chairman of the board. He was a lecturer on corporations and railroads at the Boston University Law School from 1901 to 1906. He is a member of several organizations, has written much on legal, economic and legislative matters, and has made many addresses also on these subjects. In legal matters he has been counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for many years, and has conducted important trials in both State and Federal courts.

Frederick W. Lawson of Fall River was named to be a member of the Police Commission of that city, vice Rufus W. Bassett, deceased. Commissioner James M. Morton, Jr., is designated as chairman of the Commission. The position hitherto held by Mr. Bassett. Mr. Lawson resides in Fall River and is engaged in the granite and marble business. He was a member of Company F, Massachusetts Naval Brigade, from 1892 to 1900. He enlisted in the United States Navy for the Spanish-American War and served as boatswain's mate on the United States ship Lehigh until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a Republican in politics and was elected a councilman from Ward 8 for the year 1900 and president of the Common Council for that year. He was elected alderman of Ward 8 for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, and president of the Board of Aldermen for 1903 and 1904, and has been a candidate for mayor.

The other names submitted today, all re-appointments, were as follows: Ellerton James of Nahant, trustee of the Wrentham State School.

Henry D. Yerxa of Cambridge and Joshua B. Holden of Boston, Charles River Basin commissioners.

Francis W. Estey of Boston, member of the Baillet Law Commission. Edward S. Sears of Winthrop, member of the State Board of Publication.

Boston Record Aug. 6, 1909.

I meet Lindsay Swift of the Public Library occasionally on his little outings. He is a genial companion, and is greatly interested in literary work. He does not believe in summer vacations, and generally takes his rest later in the year.

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909.

The Boston Public Library

**A List of Books Added During the Past
Week**

- Books in the Central Library**
- AEROPLANE, L. des freres Wright. Historic experiences—description. Paris. 1908. Plans. 6964.110
- AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. The Lincoln memorial. Information concerning location and character of design. (Washington. 1909.) 4008.152
- BAKER, E. C. S. Indian ducks and their allies. London. 1908. Colored plates. 3301.145
- BAKER, T. T. The spectroscopy: its uses in general analytical chemistry. London. 1907. Illus. 5902.175
- BANFIELD, E. J. The confessions of a beach-comber. In tropical-Queensland (Dunk Island). London. 1908. Plates. Map. 3040.75
- BETTELHEIM, A. Berthold Auerbach. Der Mann—sein Werk—sein Nachlass. Stuttgart. 1907. 2443.86
- BENTON, J. H. The Sherman or Anti-Trust Act. New Haven. (1909.) 3338.747
- BORKOWSKY, E. Das alte Jena und seine Universitat. Eine Jubiläumsgabe zur Universalitätsfeier. Jena. 1908. Illus. 2565.77
- BOUTY, E. M. L. La vérité scientifique: sa poursuite. Paris. 1908. 7019a.59
- BROWN, W. C. The country and the railroad. (Albany. 1909.) 3353.373a.89
- BUCHANAN, J. Y. Ice and its natural history. London. (1908.) Plates. Charts. 5280.72
- CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS. By J. Castel Hopkins. 1908. Toronto. (1909.) B.H. Ref. 312.18
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- CHENIN, E. Le rouet d'ivoire: enfance et jeunesse. Par Emile Mosely (pseud.). 2e édition. Paris. 1908. 6697.02
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- DAEHNHAARDT, O. Deutsches Märchenbuch. Leipzig. 1908. 2 v. Illus. 2941.56
- DAIMUYDA, G. Goethe et le drame antique. Paris. 1908. 2251.73
- DAVIES, H. R. Yun-nan: the link between India and the Yangtze. Cambridge. 1909. Plates. Map. 8018.231
- DILLEY, A. U. Oriental rugs. Boston. (1909.) Plates. Map. 8021.125
- DUIN, P. C. von. Pompeii, eine hellenistische Stadt in Italien. Leipzig. 1908. Illus. 2739.93
- DUTHIE, A. L. Decorative glass processes. London. 1908. Illus. Plans. 8025.134
- FLAT, P. Nos femmes de lettres. Paris. 1908. 2640.223
- GALLOWAY, C. B. Jefferson Davis. A judicial estimate. (Oxford.) 1908. Portraits. 4386.84
- GIBSON, T. The cycles of speculation. 2d edition. New York. 1909. 8022.657
- The pitfalls of speculation. New York. 1909. 9332.0a.36
- GILLANDERS, A. T. Forest entomology. Edinburgh. 1908. Illus. 3895.18
- GOETHE, J. W. von. Parodie auf Fritz Jacobs "Vollender." herausgegeben von Carl Schmidt-dekopf. Weimar. 1908. 2570a.185
- HAW, G. The Englishman's castle: the problem of the people's homes. (Housing of the poorer classes in Great Britain.) London. (1908.) 5569a.261
- HOLMES, C. J. Notes on the science of picture-making. London. 1909. Plate. 4041.70
- HOLTIN, A. La question biblique au XIXe siècle. 2e édition. Paris. 1908. 3423.181
- HUBBARD, E. Little journeys to the homes of great business men. (Robert Owen; James Oliver; Stephen Girard; Mayer A. Rothschild; Philip Armour; John J. Astor.) East Aurora. 1904. Portraits. 2249a.44
- INTERNATIONAL HOUSING CONGRESS. 8th Congress. London. 1907. Papers submitted. Leicester. (1907.) 5961.195
- INTERNATIONALES INSTITUT FÜR SOZIAL-BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Berlin. Ein Bericht über seine bisherige Entwicklung. Dresden. 1907. 6176.46
- JERNIGAN, T. R. Shooting in China. Shanghai. 1908. Plates. 4908.532
- LANDOWSKA, W. and H. LEW-LANDOWSKA. Musik antiqua. 2e édition. Paris. 1909. 4048.553
- MCFARLAND, J. H. The awakening of Harriet. (Philadelphia. 1906.) Plates. 9352.011
- MACPHER, M. How can tropical and sub-tropical Australia be effectively developed? Adelaide. 1907. 5575.249
- MASHTOTZ, Saint. Catholics of Armenia, compiler. Rituale Armenorum. Being the administration of the sacraments and the brevity rites of the Armenian Church, together with the Greek rites of baptism and epiphany, edited by F. C. Conybeare. Oxford. 1906. Facsimile. 3454.142
- MASSACHUSETTS. State Forester. The study of the evergreens in the public schools. Boston. 1908. Illus. Map. 3848.42
- PATOUN, A. La liberté de conscience en face des erreurs modernes. Arras. 1908. 3328.177
- RADFORD, L. B. Three teachers of Alexandria: Theophrastus, Ptolemy, and Peter. A study in the early history of Origenism and anti-Origenism. Cambridge. 1908. 3456.87
- RADISIC, E. de. Le pavillon historique de la Hongrie à l'Exposition universelle de Paris en 1900. Paris. (1907.) Illus. 3920.103
- RANSAY, Sir W. M. Luke the physician, and other studies in the history of religion. London. 1908. Illus. 3424.88
- REX. Annuaire généalogique de la noblesse de France. Année 1. (Edited by Aloys Esion.) Paris. (1904.) 2630a.71
- RUSHTON, W. L. Shakespeare and "The art of English poetry." Liverpool. 1909. 4500.238
- SIEG, V. The Negro problem: a bibliography. Madison. 1908. (Wisconsin. Free Library Commission.) 2154.106
- STEVENSON, R. E. Philosophy of the great, up, connections. Boston. 1908. 2407.175
- STRUCK, H. Die Kunst des Radierens. Berlin. (1907.) Illus. 4064.72
- STILLMAN, J. W. Municipal and private operation of public utilities. Relative to the latest report of the National Civic Federation Commission on Public Ownership and Operation. New York. 1909. 9352.5a.14
- STIZUKI, D. T. Outline of Mahayana Buddhism. London. 1907. 3406.153
- THOMPSON, R. C. Semitic magic, its origins and development. London. 1908. 3054.127
- TURNER, C. H. The crucifixion and resurrection of Christ by the light of tradition. London. 1908. 3409.178
- VILLEN, R. R. P. van. Vers in bezeezing (1812) 2e édition. Paris. 1908. Maps. 100
- WEDGWOOD, J. C. A history of the Wedgwood. London. 1908. Plates. Maps.

Boston Advertiser
Aug. 10, 1909.

**DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN
SPRAINS HIS ANKLE**

**Ex-Mayor Was Going up Steps of Public
Library When He Slipped—Taken to
City Hospital.**

Dr. Samuel A. Green, Boston's oldest living ex-mayor, slipped while going up the steps of the public library about 4.45 and fell to the sidewalk, sustaining a sprained ankle.

A Copley sq. policeman hurried to his assistance and Dr. Green was taken to the City hospital in the ambulance of sta. 18.

At the hospital last night he was reported as resting comfortably. Dr. Green is 70 years old and lives at 72 Harrison

Boston Herald
Aug. 10, 1909.

DR. S. A. GREEN INJURED.

**Boston's Oldest Ex-Mayor Slips on Li-
brary Steps and Sprains Ankle.**

Dr. Samuel A. Green, 70 years old, of 72 Harrison avenue, who is the oldest living ex-mayor of Boston, slipped and fell on the steps of the Boston Public Library, Copley square, about 4.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, sustaining a sprained ankle. He was removed to the City Hospital in an ambulance, and at a late hour last night was resting comfortably.

ing location and character of the... 1608.183
ington, 1908. 1608.183
BAKER, E. C. S. Indian ducks and their allies. 1601.146
London, 1908. Colored plates. 1601.146
BAKER, T. T. The spectroscopy: its uses in
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BANKFIELD, E. J. The confessions of a beach-
comber in tropical Queensland (Dunk
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BETTELHEIM, A. Berthold Auerbach. Der
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1907. 2843.84
BENTON, J. H. The Sherman or Anti-Trust
Act. New Haven, 1900. 9383.774.77
BOIKOWSKY, E. Das alte Jena und seine Uni-
versität. Eine Jubiläumsgabe zur Universi-
tätsfeier. Jena, 1908. Illus. 2863.77
BOUTY, E. M. L. La vérité scientifique: sa
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BROWN, W. C. The country and the railroad.
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BUCHANAN, J. Y. Ice and its natural history.
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normande en Italie et en Sicile. Paris, 1907.
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CHERNIN, E. Le rouet d'ivoire: enfance, lor-
raïne. Par Emile Mosely (pseud.). 3e édition.
Paris, 1908. 6097.62
CIVIC LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS. Street im-
provement Committee. Public comfort stations
for Saint Louis. Report. (St. Louis, 1908.)
Illus. Plans. 35604.147
COOK, E. T. compiler. A popular handbook to
the National Gallery. 7th edition. Vol. 1.
London, 1909. 8075.175
CROSS, E. H. Notes on mechanics. (For the
use of students in the Massachusetts Institute
of Technology.) Boston, 1908. Diagrams. 3047.140
DAENHARDT, O. Deutsches Märchenbuch.
Leipzig, 1908. 2 v. Illus. 2804.56
DALMEYDA, G. Goethe et la drame antique.
Paris, 1908. 2251.75
DAVIES, H. R. Yun-nan: the link between
India and the Yangtze. Cambridge, 1909.
Plates. Map. 8016.281
DILLEY, A. U. Oriental rugs. Boston, 1909.
Plates. Map. 8021.129
DUHN, F. C. von. Pompeii, eine heidnische
Stadt in Italien. Leipzig, 1909. Illus. 2739.93
DUTHIE, A. L. Decorative glass processes.
London, 1908. Illus. Plans. 8025.134
FLAT, P. Nos femmes de lettres. Paris, 1909.
2440.223
GALLOWAY, C. B. Jefferson Davis. A judicial
estimate. (Oxford) 1908. Portraits. 4380.84
GILSON, T. The cycles of speculation. 2d
edition. New York, 1909. 6322.647
— The pitfalls of speculation. New York, 1909.
6322.646
GILLANDERS, A. T. Forest entomology. Edin-
burgh, 1908. Illus. 3895.18
GOETHE, J. W. von. Parodie auf Fritz Jacobs
"Woldemar." herausgegeben von Carl Schüt-
dekopf. Weimar, 1908. 2870a.182
HAW, G. The Englishman's castle: the problem
of the people's homes. (Housing of the poor
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HOLMES, C. J. Notes on the science of picture-
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HOUTIN, A. La question biblique au XVe
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HUBBARD, E. Little journeys to the homes of
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BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Berlin. Ein Bericht über
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JERNIGAN, T. R. Shooting in China. Shang-
hai, 1908. Plates. 4008.322
LANDOWSKA, W. and H. LEW-LANDOW-
SKI. Musique ancienne. 2e édition. Paris,
1909. 4045.355
McFARLAND, J. H. The awakening of Harris-
burg. (Philadelphia, 1906.) Plates. 6352.611
MACPHEE, M. How can tropical and sub-tropical
Australia be effectively developed? Adelaide,
1907. 5515.249
MASHTOTZ, Saint. Catholics of Armenia, com-
piler. Rituale Armenorum. Being the admini-
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MASSACHUSETTS, State Forester. The study
of the evergreens in the public schools. Bos-
ton, 1908. Illus. Map. 3484.42
PATOUN, A. La liberté de conscience en face
des erreurs modernes. Arras, 1906. 5528.177
RAIDFORD, L. B. Three teachers of Alexandria:
Theophrastus, Ierius, and Peter. A study in
the early history of Origenism and anti-tri-
nism. Cambridge, 1908. 5506.87
RADISCH, E. de. Le pavillon historique de la
Hongrie à l'Exposition universelle de Paris en
1909. Paris, 1909-7. Illus. 4620.103
RAMSAY, Sir W. M. Luke the physician, and
other studies in the history of religion. Lon-
don, 1908. Illus. 3424.88
REX. Annuaire énéalogique de la noblesse de
France. Année 1. (Edited by Aloys Eason.)
Paris, 1909. 4900a.71
RUSHTON, W. L. Shakespeare and "The arte
of English poesie." Liverpool, 1908. 4560.234
SIEG, Y. The Negro problem: a bibliography.
Madison, 1908. (Wisconsin. Free Library
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STEVENSON, S. E. Philosophy of the great un-
conscious. Boston, 1908. 2497.173
STRUCK, H. Die Kunst des Radlerens. Ber-
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SULLIVAN, J. W. Municipal and private
operation of public utilities. Relative to the
labor report of the National Civic Federation
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SUZUKI, D. T. Outlines of Mahayana Buddhi-
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THOMPSON, R. C. Semite magic, its origins
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TRENCHE, G. H. The crucifixion and resurrec-
tion of Christ by the light of tradition. Lon-
don, 1908. 3489.178
VLAMEN, D. R. F. van. Vers la Perse.
(1812) 2e édition. Paris, 1908. Maps. 267.166
WEDGWOOD, J. C. A history of the Wedg-
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WILTON, D. W. and others. Zoological log.
Edinburgh, 1908. Plates. Maps. (Report on
the scientific results of the voyage of S. Y.
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YALD BANNER, and Poi-Pourri. The annual
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Vol. 1. (New Haven, 1908.) Illus. 7287.2
Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection
HOLLAND, C. Alphonse the Brave and the Fair
Isabelle. Choral ballad. London, 1907-7.
JONCKHE, J. Quatre poésies. Vision, also
et Visionelle. Op. 23. (Partition et paroles.)
Paris, 1908. 4044.72
PARKER, E. P. Silvia. An Op. in 3 acts.
London, 1907. 4044.72
RIMSKY-KORSAKOV, N. A. Les coqs d'or.
Opera. Partition chant et piano.
Moscow, 1907. 4044.72
SLAUGHTER, A. W. Lady Tetter. Romantic
light opera. Vocal score. London, 1907.
Books in the Children's Room
WARREN, H. E. editor. Stories from English
history. 1008. Illus. 1008.100
1008. Illus. Map. 2108.201
Books in the Branch Libraries
CURTIS, A. T. Grandpa's little girls at school.
Inquis. To Grandpa's little girls. VT 207.1
Principles. 1008. France. VT 207.2

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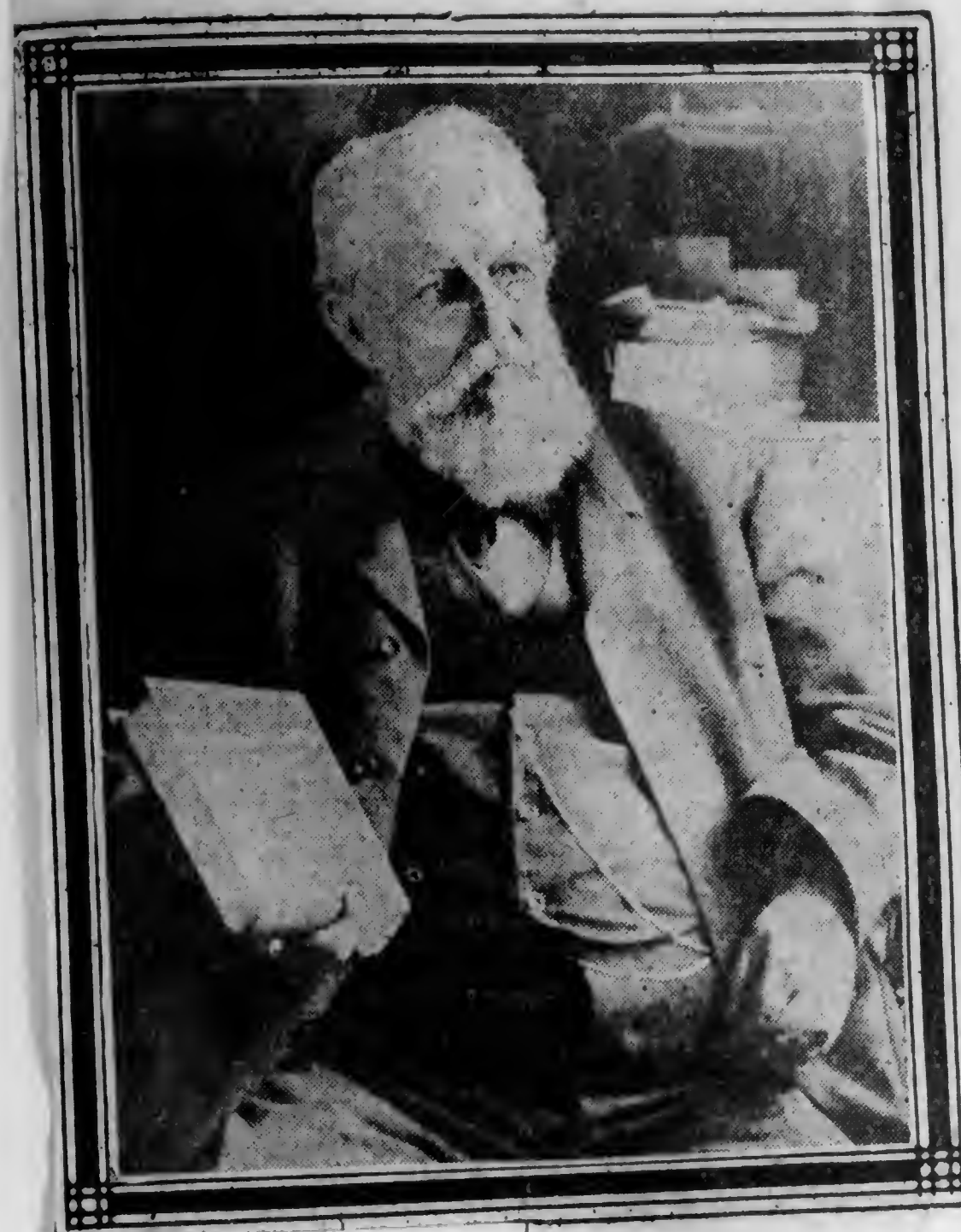
Boston Herald
Aug. 10, 1909.

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Boston Journal
Aug. 10, 1909.
**EX-MAYOR S. A. GREEN, IN HOSPITAL
WITH SPRAINED ANKLE DUE TO HEAT**



EX-MAYOR GREEN OVERCOME BY HEAT

Falls on Steps at the Public
Library and Sprains
His Ankle.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, former mayor of Boston and secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was overcome by the excessive heat yesterday and sustained a sprained ankle as he fell on the steps of the Boston Public Library. Dr. Green is one of the best known of the former political leaders in Boston and has for many years kept his residence at 72 Harrison avenue through the several changes in that locality.

Dr. Green is the greatest historian in Boston and is an authority on subjects pertaining to Massachusetts historical data.

The ex-mayor was ascending the steps of the Public Library when the heat so affected him that for a second he staggered and then fell, spraining his ankle. At the City Hospital he is resting comfortably.

Boston Post
Aug. 10, 1909.

HEAT STRIKES MAYOR

Hon. Samuel Green Is
Sent to the City
Hospital

DEATH-DEALING RAYS

Relief Promised for
Today With
Showers

The Hon. Samuel A. Green, Boston's oldest former Mayor, was one of the victims of yesterday's heat. Mr. Green was overcome by the sun's rays while about to enter the Public Library. In falling he sustained a sprained ankle. He was taken to the City Hospital where at an early hour this morning he was reported as resting comfortably.

It was about 4:45 o'clock that the venerable ex-Mayor was seen approaching the library. He was walking slowly and seemed to be in good health. When he reached the steps he started to ascend them but suddenly faltered and plunged forward.

Involuntarily his hands shot outward, breaking the force of his fall, but his ankle turned under him, resulting in the injury which will doubtless confine him indoors for some time.

As the ex-Mayor was lying prostrate on the rising steps, many rushed to his assistance, and carried him inside to the cooler halls of the institution. There restoratives were applied. It was seen that he was injured, so the ambulance was summoned from the Back Bay station.

Mr. Green had by that time regained consciousness. At his own request he was taken to City Hospital, where he was given a private room.

Mr. Green's age will make recovery from his injury slow, but the physicians gave assurance last night that except for the pain and inconvenience of sprain, there will be no ill effects. He was not so greatly affected by the heat, they say, as to cause any serious symptoms.

The news that he had met with an accident spread throughout the city last night, and many were the inquiries from people in all walks of life, as to the condition of the former chief executive of the city.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE			
12 midl.	79	2 p. m.	87
1 p. m.	78	3 p. m.	87
2 a. m.	78	4 p. m.	87
3 a. m.	77	5 p. m.	86
4 a. m.	76	6 p. m.	85
5 a. m.	75	7 p. m.	82
6 a. m.	74	8 p. m.	80
7 a. m.	73	9 p. m.	80
8 a. m.	72	10 p. m.	79
9 a. m.	71	11 p. m.	78
10 a. m.	70	12 midl.	77
11 a. m.	69	1 a. m.	76
12 m.	68	2 a. m.	74
1 p. m.	66		

The forecast for today by the local bureau is:

Boston and New England, Tuesday—Fair and somewhat cooler, with probable showers. Wednesday, probably light showers.

Two prominent people were among those overcome by the excessive heat yesterday. They were former Mayor Samuel A. Green, who was overcome in a historical library, and Mrs. May Pepper-Vanderbilt, who suffered from a severe prostration following her trance demonstrations at a spiritualist meeting.

Louis Ross of East Boston was driven to such frenzy by the heat that he committed suicide.

To the thousands of persons who sweltered beneath the sun's rays it will be an actual blessing that relief is expected today, possibly with cooling showers.

TRIED SUICIDE

While suffering from the heat last evening Louis Ross, 38, and living with his wife at 115 London street, East Boston, shot himself with a revolver. The bullet entered at the mouth and lodged in his brain. He was taken to the East Boston Hospital, where he died 1 p. m. three days ago. Ross was employed as a dock hand on a tug boat.

Of all the sufferers, infants were most



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5 a. m.	76	7 p. m.	82
6 a. m.	74	8 p. m.	80
7 a. m.	77	9 p. m.	80
8 a. m.	78	10 p. m.	78
9 a. m.	83	11 p. m.	78
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Of all the sufferers, infants were most severely tortured. At the maternally hospitals in this city the new-born infants, in a number of cases, lost considerable weight, one baby losing nearly a pound.

Along the water front on Atlantic avenue, and on the bridges in the other sections of Boston, women could be seen sitting in the street, near the curbing, with their babies in their carriages, or lying by their mothers.

Thousands of people sought relief at the beaches and public commons of Boston and vicinity yesterday, and there were still thousands of the natives of this city who were unable to seek the light, cool breezes at the shore. In the commons in the North, South and West Ends was much suffering.

Boston almost held the top place for the temperature in New England at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the mercury then being 78. The highest during the entire day and last night was 87, which was the temperature at 3, 4 and 5 o'clock.

To equal the highest temperature on record for Aug. 2 at the Boston station the reading yesterday would need to reach 95, the figure established on Aug. 3, 1872. The only other time that the temperature went above 90 on the corresponding date was in 1896, when it reached 92. In contrast with these torrid figures, there stands a minimum figure of 53, which was on Aug. 3, 1893.

In St. Louis the temperature, as in Boston, was practically the same. In Pittsburg it was 74 and in Chicago 80. The highest temperature yesterday was at Newburyport, which was 96, while the lowest was at Edmonton, British Northwest, 46.

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

AICARD, J. Poèmes de Provence. Les églises. Nouvelle édition. Paris. (1909.) 6706.13
ALBRECHT, T. C. Formeln und Hilfsregeln für geographische Ortsbestimmungen. 4. Auflage. Leipzig. 1908. 3620.113
ANNETT, H. E. and others. Report of the malaria expedition to Nigeria of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Medical Parasitology. Liverpool. 1901-02. 2 v. Plates. 4370.117
ARMENGAUD, J. Le problème l'aviation. Sa solution par l'aéroplane. 3e édition. Paris. (1908.) Illus. Plans. 364.111
BAYIN, R. F. N. M. Mémoires d'une vieillesse. (45e édition.) Paris. (1908.) 6009.172
BERCHING, H. C. William Shakespeare: player, playmaker and poet. A reply to Mr. George Greenwood. With fac-similes of the five authentic signatures of the poet. London. 1908. 456.195
BERHAUT, J. La littérature féminine d'un journal. Paris. (1909.) 2671.236
BEYLE, M. H. Correspondence de Stendhal (pseud.). (1810-1842), publiée par A. Faguet et P. A. Charney. Paris. 1908. 3 v. Portraits. 2642.180
BIBULE, The Coptic (Sahidic) version of certain books of the Old Testament from a papyrus in the British Museum. Edited by Sir Herbert Thompson. Oxford. 1908. 3417.121
BIGGLOW, J. and others. Henry Codman Potter. Memorial addresses delivered before the Century Association. New York. 1908. 554.53
BILES, J. H. The design and construction of ships. London. 1908. Illus. Charts. 2653.70
BLOCH, C. L'assistance et l'état en France à la veille de la révolution. Paris. 1908. 2624.152
BOIRAC, A. E. La psychologie inconnue. Paris. 1908. 3608.253
BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE. Officers and directors of the national banks and trust companies of Boston. (Boston.) 1909. 833.17449
BOULLANGER, DE LACOSTE, E. A. H. de. Au tour de l'Afghanistan. (Aux frontières indites.) Paris. 1908. Plates. Maps. 3044.180
BRIELIN, E. Le herceau. Comédie. 2e édition. Paris. 1902. 6090.272
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Boston Daily Globe.

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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.
FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1909.

MEMENTOES OF "THE AUTOCRAT"

Interesting Exhibition
in Public Library.

Dr Holmes' Manuscripts and
Portraits Are Included.

Aug 29 is Centenary of
Birth of Poet.

The Boston Public Library is fortunate in possessing not only a very complete collection of the various editions of the printed works of Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, but some of the poet's manuscripts and letters, all of which have been placed on exhibition in the art gallery of the central library on Copley sq., on the third floor. The exhibition also includes several interesting portraits of the "genial autocrat," which serve as records of his physical appearance at different times in his life, and also some notable drawings for illustrations by Howard Pyle and others.

The exhibition has been prepared in honor of the coming centenary celebration of Dr Holmes' birthday—Aug. 29. And it is peculiarly appropriate because of the deep interest which the poet always took in the public library, and because of the further fact that Dr Holmes, in his life and his writings, probably more clearly reflected the spirit of Boston than any other man or writer. There was a touch of serenity and of complaisance in all that he said and wrote which has come to be regarded as peculiarly Bostonian, and there was that other distinguishing grace of intellectually poised humor which only a respected "autocrat" can with safety indulge in. It was a quizzical, yet kindly sort of humor, in which were mingled proud consciousness, fine feeling, and the reflection of the well-groomed scholar and thinker.

Those early, modest little volumes, published by the Ticknors, are perhaps of more interest to the bibliophile than to the great public, but they possess an interest for the student which cannot be overlooked, because they are a sort of chronological measure of the growth of the poet, and the very earliest of these are distinguished by the great characteristics of his later years—dignity and humor. He had an English nuance almost from the beginning, as may be seen from the beginning of Dr Holmes' notes on his poetic life almost at the very first which were almost an international response and welcome. His words found echo in the minds of men on the shores of "The Seven Seas." He voiced the sentiments of Boston, but he also voiced the larger sentiments of the nation and of mankind. That is the test of the true poet. Kind, that is the test of the true poet. Of course he is best known as a poet, but we are reminded that he was a prominent member of the medical profession when we see here a volume entitled "Homoeopathy and Its Kindred Delusions," "Two Lectures," published in 1848, at a time when the great battle between homoeopathy and allopathy was at its height. And then there are the "Autobiographical" volumes and "Elaine Venner," to prove his title to fame as a writer of prose, or rather of "prose-poetry." Addison was not more graceful or more versatile in his prose than Dr Holmes.

Of decided interest are some of the little volumes containing the poet's "occasional" verses, for it is doubtful if any man ever lived who could write the verses which Dr Holmes wrote. But the verses which Dr Holmes wrote, is in a larger sense all of his poetry, for the "occasional" He touched the nation at times found thoughts of the nation at times peculiarly appropriate. This was true especially of "Old Ironsides" and of his civil and war poems.

And his manuscript letters and poems in this collection are not disappointing, as such things usually are, for Dr Holmes wrote a dainty, graceful "hand," and you feel that the character of the man is even reflected in his handwriting.

Among the pictures in this collection is the famous cartoon published in London Vanity Fair, from the drawing by "Spy," made on the occasion of 1886 when Dr Holmes was given a degree at Oxford University. This is surely the most characteristic portrait of the "autocrat" ever drawn, and is cherished the most highly by his friends. There is a quaint mingling of humor and dignity in the pose and expression—in the long eyebrow, the curve of the lower lip, the line of the mouth and the general air of self-sufficiency which the artist has given the poet. And the line underneath seems to give

it the requisite finishing touch—"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." The drawings for "The One-House Story," by Howard Pyle, show a different interpretation of the spirit of the poet in this well-known poem. Some of the illustrations by Sol Eytinge Jr. engraved on wood at a time when wood engraving was becoming popular for illustrations, are also of much interest, as is the later volume "The Last Leaf," illustrated by George Wharton Edwards and F. Hopkinson Smith.

Another interesting exhibition in this gallery at the present time is devoted to Tenyson, who was born the same year as Oliver Wendell Holmes, as were Gladstone and Darwin.

Boston Herald Aug. 20, 1909.

BOSTON-1915 WILL HOLD EXPOSITION

What We Are and What We
Ought to Be Will Be Seen in
the Exhibition of the City's
Civic and Industrial Life.

In order to introduce Boston to Bostonians, a "1915" exposition will be held at the old Art Museum building in Copley square, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30. Bostonians will become acquainted not only with Boston as it is, but also with Boston as it ought to be and as it will be.

Never before has a civic exposition been undertaken on such broad and extensive lines. Everything that contributes to the growth and improvement of Boston will be admitted to the exhibition halls. Boston-1915 will pay the running expenses, provide the building and the necessary employees, even to doorkeepers, ticket takers and guards. Though each exhibitor will assume the cost of preparing and installing its own exhibit, there will be no charge for the space occupied by non-commercial organizations.

The falling of most civic exhibitions has been their reliance on dull statistics. Boston-1915 will permit nothing to be displayed that does not show in a graphic and exceptionally interesting manner the conditions or systems to be explained. Telephone companies, for instance, will demonstrate by means of a switchboard and central office exactly what happens when a subscriber calls a number. The milk inspectors will demonstrate exactly how milk is inspected. The committee on "housing" will show an average tenement room as it is, and beside it a room in a model tenement. Working models, lectures, stereopticon views and moving pictures will be used profusely. It is expected that all the big corporations in the city, especially the public service corporations, together with the various departments of the city itself, will enter exhibits. Many have already promised to do so.

"Picturesque Boston" is to be shown by the Metropolitan Improvement League; Burnham's plans for scientifically laying out the city of Washington will be exhibited; the Society of Architects, combining with the Boston Architectural Society, will cooperate with 1915 instead of giving their own annual exhibition. The idea is to have all the organizations of Boston working together, in order to show where the city stands today and what it might be. The purpose of the exposition is to rouse enthusiasm in Boston, and not especially for 1915, which took charge only because it seemed the organization best fitted to do so. The exposition will not be a world's fair. It will be purely local, though the school exhibit, which promises to be remarkable, will include work from schools in surrounding cities.

Every man, woman or child who wants to help the project along is invited by the exhibit committee to send word to a Beacon street. Applications should state the hours, if any, which the applicants can give regularly. The committee also invites contributions of funds or supplies toward equipping the exposition, which is in no sense a money-making scheme. The exhibits will show what an organization intends to do if properly supported by the public in the next five years, what it has done, what it is doing, what is the best done in the world along the lines each organization is following, what conditions and waste will be if the things planned by the organization are not done.

Exhibitors already on the list are: Exhibitors Club, Social Club, Boston Architectural Club, Harvard University, Ethies Museum of Harvard University, Boston Public Library, School for Social Workers, Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, Massachusetts Civic League, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Union, Boston Elevated Railway Company, North Bennet Street Industrial School, Boston Society of Architects, Brooks House, State Bureau of Statistics, committee on Sex Hygiene, Boston Playground Association, Society for the Protection of Native Plants, Massachusetts commission for the Blind, committee on Milk and Baby Hygiene, Metropolitan Improvement League.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has formally expressed its approval of the exhibition project, and has voted to co-operate in the undertaking. The tentative plan of the exposition that 1915 has mailed to all city organizations is as follows:

1.—The Visible City—(A) City plan, (B) parks and boulevards, (C) sanitation, (D) harbor and navigation, (E) illumination, (F) docks, (G) transportation, (H) public buildings, (I) housing, (J) public utilities, (K) health, (L) protection and safety.

2.—Educational and Social—(A) Schools and colleges, (B) industrial education, (C) playgrounds, (D) gymnasiums, (E) libraries, (F) cultural and social organizations, (G) citizens' associations, (H) press and publishing, (I) charities.

3.—Economic—(A) city resources, (B) labor organizations, (C) finance, (D) insurance, (E) advertising Boston.

4.—Attractions—(A) Marionettes, (B) moving pictures, (C) lectures, (D) music, (E) special entertainments.

Upon the advisory committee on exhibits are J. Randolph Coolidge, Robert A. Woods, Arthur A. Shurtliff, James A. Woods, Henry Abraham, Charles

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"THE AUTOCRAT"

Interesting Exhibition
in Public Library.

Dr Holmes' Manuscripts and
Portraits Are Included.

Aug 29 is Centenary of
Birth of Poet.

The Boston Public Library is fortunate in possessing not only a very complete collection of the various editions of the printed works of Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes, but some of the poet's manuscripts and letters, all of which have been placed on exhibition in the art gallery of the central library on Copley sq. on the third floor. The exhibition also includes several interesting portraits of the "genial autocrat," which serve as records of his physical appearance at different times in his life, and also some notable drawings for illustrations by Howard Pyle and others.

The exhibition has been prepared in honor of the coming centenary celebration of Dr Holmes' birthday—Aug. 29. And it is peculiarly appropriate because of the deep interest which the poet always took in the public library, and because of the further fact that Dr Holmes, in his life and his writings, probably more clearly reflected the spirit of Boston than any other man or writer. There was a touch of serenity and of complaisance in all that he said and wrote which has come to be regarded as peculiarly Bostonian, and there was that other distinguishing grace of intellectually polished humor which safety indulges in. It was a quizzical, yet kindly sort of humor, in which were mingled proud consciousness, the feeling, and the reflection of the well-grounded scholar and thinker.

Those early, modest little volumes, published by the Ticknor, are perhaps of more interest to the bibliophile than to the great public, but they possess an interest for the student which cannot be overlooked, because they are a sort of chronological measure of the growth of the poet, and the very earliest of these are distinguished by the great characteristics of his later years—dignity and humor. He had an English audience almost from the beginning, as may be seen from the early volumes that were published in London. In fact Dr Holmes struck notes on his poetic lyre almost at the very first which found an international response and welcome. His words found echo in the minds of men on the shores of the Seven Seas. He voiced the larger sentiments of the nation and of mankind. That is the test of the true poet. Of course he is best known as a poet, but we are reminded that he was a prominent member of the medical profession when we see here a volume entitled "Hemecopathy" and its kindred delusions, "Two Lectures," published in 1842, at a time when the great battle between homoeopathy and allopathy was at its height. And then there are the "Autocrat" volumes and "Idle Vener," to prove his title to fame as a writer of prose, or rather of "prose-poetry." Addison was not more graceful or more versatile in his prose than Dr Holmes.

Of decided interest are some of the little volumes containing the poet's "occasional" verses, for it is doubtful if any man ever lived who could write in a larger sense all of his poetry is "occasional." He touched the most profound thoughts of the nation at times peculiarly appropriate. This was true especially of "Old Ironsides" and of his elvish and war poems.

And his manuscript letters and poems in this collection are not disappointing. As such things usually are, for Dr Holmes wrote a dainty, graceful "hand," and you feel that the character of the man is even reflected in his chirography.

Among the pictures in this collection is the famous cartoon published in London Vanity Fair, from the drawing by "Spy," made on the occasion in 1880 when Dr Holmes was given a degree at Oxford university. This is surely the most characteristic portrait of the "genial autocrat" ever drawn, and is cherished by the poet's most highly of friends. There is a quaint mingling of humor and dignity in the pose and expression—the long eyebrow, the curl of the lower lip, the line of the mouth and the general air of self-sufficiency which the artist has given the poet. And the line underneath seems to give

poet in this well-known poem. Some of the illustrations by Sol Eytinge Jr. and engraving was becoming popular for illustrations, are also of much interest, as is the later volume "The Last Leaf," illustrated by George Wharton Edwards and F. Hopkinson Smith.

Another interesting exhibition in this gallery at the present time is devoted to Tennyson, who was born the same year as Oliver Wendell Holmes, as were Gladstone and Darwin.

The Exhibition of the City's Civic and Industrial Life.

In order to introduce Boston to Bostonians, a "1915" exposition will be held at the old Art Museum building in Copley square, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 27. Bostonians will become acquainted not only with Boston as it is, but also with Boston as it ought to be and as it will be.

Never before has a civic exposition been undertaken on such broad and extensive lines. Everything that contributes to the growth and improvement of Boston will be admitted to the exhibition halls. Boston-1915 will pay the running expenses, provide the building and the necessary employees, even to door-keepers, ticket takers and guards. Though each exhibitor will assume the cost of preparing and installing its own exhibit, there will be no charge for the space occupied by non-commercial organizations.

The falling of most civic exhibitions has been their reliance on dull statistics. Boston-1915 will permit nothing to be displayed that does not show in a graphic and exceptionally interesting manner the conditions or systems to be explained. Telephone companies, for instance, will demonstrate by means of a switchboard and central office exactly what happens when a subscriber calls a number. The milk inspectors will demonstrate exactly how milk is inspected. The committee on "housing" will show an average tenement room as it is, and beside it a room in a model tenement. Working models, lectures, stereopticon views and ~~moving pictures~~ will be used profusely. It is expected that all the big corporations in the city, especially the public service corporations, together with the various departments of the city itself, will enter exhibits. Many have already promised to do so.

"Picturesque Boston" is to be shown by the Metropolitan Improvement League. Burnham's plans for scientifically laying out the city of Washington will be exhibited; the Society of Architects, combining with the Boston Architectural Society, will cooperate with 1915 instead of giving their own annual exhibition. The idea is to have all the organizations of Boston working together, in order to show where the city stands today and what it might be. The purpose of the exposition is to rouse enthusiasm in Boston, and not especially for 1915, which took charge only because it seemed the organization best fitted to do so. The exposition will not be a world's fair. It will be purely local, though the school exhibit, which promises to be remarkable, will include work from schools in surrounding cities.

Every man, woman or child who wants to help the project along is invited by the exhibit committee to send word to 2 Beacon street. Applications should state the hours, if any, which the applicants can give regularly. The committee also invites contributions of funds or supplies toward equipping the exposition, which is in no sense a money-making scheme. The exhibits will show what an organization intends to do if properly supported by the public in the next five years, what it has done, what it is doing, what is the best done in the world along the lines each organization is following, what conditions and waste will be if the things planned by the organization are not done.

Exhibitors already on the list are Boston Architectural Club, Social Ethics Museum of Harvard University, Boston Public Library, School for Social Workers, Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, Massachusetts Civic League, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Union, Boston Elevated Railway Company, North Bennet Street Industrial School, Boston Society of Architects, Brooks House, State Bureau of Statistics, committee on Six Hygiene, Boston Playground Association, Society for the Protection of Native Plants, Massachusetts commission for the Blind, committee on Milk and Baby Hygiene, Metropolitan Improvement League.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has formally expressed its approval of the exhibition project, and has voted to co-operate in the undertaking. The tentative plan of the exposition that 1915 has mailed to all city organizations is as follows:

1.—The Visible City—(A) City plan, (B) parks and boulevards, (C) sanitation, (D) illumination, (E) harbor and locks, (F) transportation, (G) communication, (H) housing, (I) public buildings, (J) health, (K) protection and safety.

2.—Educational and Social—(A) Schools and colleges, (B) industrial education, (C) playgrounds, (D) gymnasia, (E) libraries, (F) cultural and hums, (G) citizens' associations, (H) press and publishing, (I) charities.

3.—Economic—(A) city resources, (B) labor organizations, (C) finance, (D) insurance, (E) advertising Boston.

4.—Attractions—(A) Marionettes, (B) moving pictures, (C) lectures, (D) music, (E) special entertainments.

Upon the advisory committee on exhibits are J. Randolph Coolidge, Robert A. Wonda, Arthur A. Shurtliff, James P. Munroe, Henry A. Higgins, Frank Ziehlth, Miss Alice L. Olmsted, Alexander M. Wilson, M. L. Berkowitz, Werner Hegemann, Myron C. Leckner, C. Bertrand Thompson.

Boston Post
Aug. 20, 1909.

Boston-1915 Committee to Hold Novel Exhibition, Showing Wants of the City

Continued from First Page

Schools, colleges and libraries have been asked to exhibit. Educational, social and economic problems will be fully covered by the exhibits. It is proposed to use photographs, stereopticon views, working models, moving pictures and lectures, supplemented with maps, diagrams and plans, to make the practical exhibits even more practical, and to present vividly to the public the needs of the city.

Famous Models Coming

The exhibit committee has secured the entire city planning exhibit, recently shown in New York and Washington, and has also secured from the library of Congress the United States government's famous set of models by Burnham for the replanning of Washington.

It is expected to obtain the plans of the remarkable harbor and dock improvements in such cities of Europe as Hamburg and Manchester. Each exhibit will present a graphic picture that will draw and hold the attention of even a casual observer and impart a lasting lesson. The exposition will open on Nov. 1 and close on the 27th.

All exhibitors have been instructed that exhibits must be arranged in a definite way so as to show just what the organization which they represent proposes to do if properly supported; what it has done in the past, what it is doing at present, what is the line each individual done anywhere in the line each individual organization has set itself to follow, and what conditions will be and what the waste would cost if these things are not done.

Boston-1915 in Charge

Such an exposition has long been desired by many persons best acquainted with the city and its possibilities. "Boston-1915" will carry the business responsibility of the exposition. A partial list of the exhibitors indicates the character of the organizations which will take part:

Boston Architectural Club, Social Ethics Museum of Harvard University, Boston Public Library, School for Social Workers, Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, Massachusetts Civic League, Young Men's Christian Association, Boston Elevated Railway Company, North Bennet Street Industrial School, Boston Society of Architects, Brooks House, State Bureau of Statistics, Committee on Sex Hygiene, Boston Playground Association, Society for the Protection of Native Plants, Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, Committee on Milk and Baby Hygiene and Metropolitan Improvement League.

Commercial Men Approve

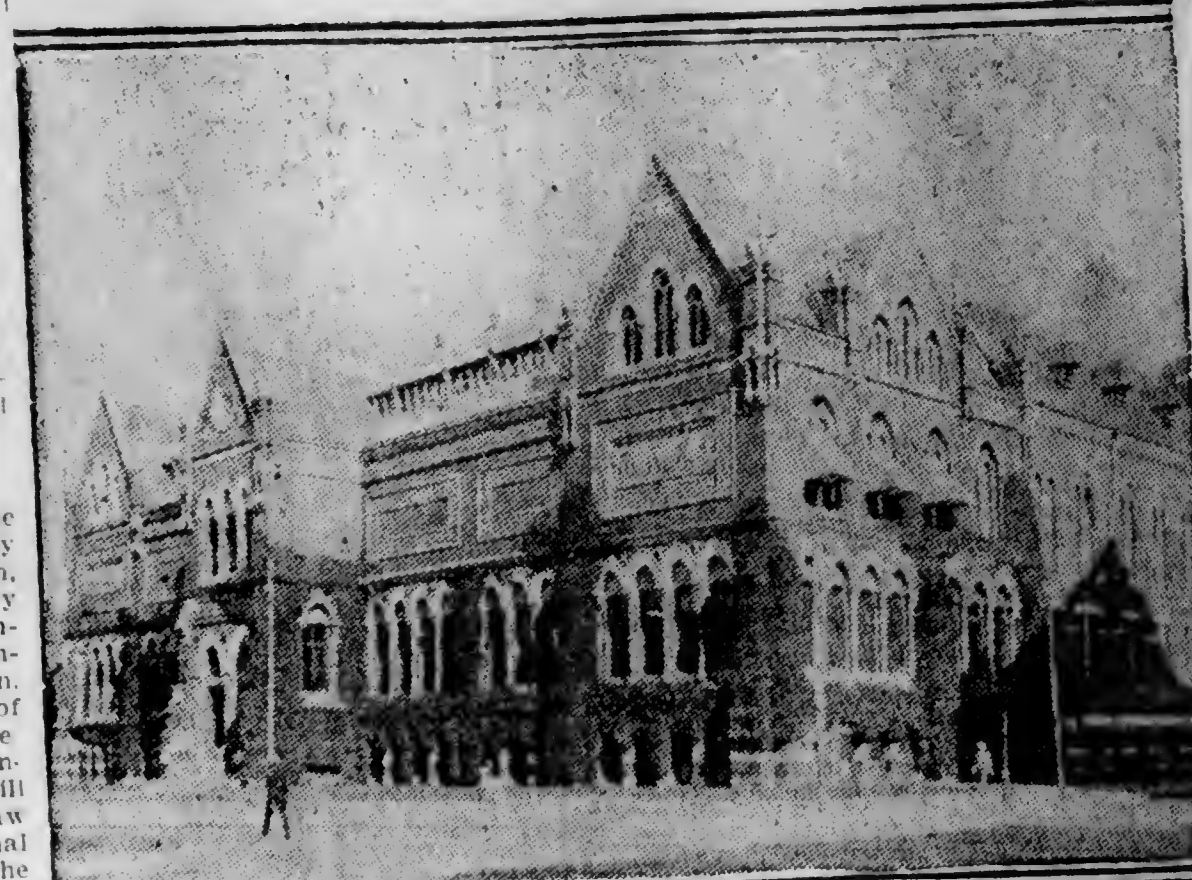
The Boston Chamber of Commerce has formally expressed its approval of the exhibition project, and has voted to cooperate in the undertaking.

There is an opportunity in this exposition for every man and woman and for boys and girls to do something for the good of the city by taking an active part in the carrying out of this unique undertaking. The exhibit committee can use the services of a large number of volunteers in many different kinds of positions.

The exposition has been planned under four general departments: 1, the visible city; 2, educational and social; 3, economic; and 4, attractions. Under the first department there will be exhibits relating to city planning, parks and playgrounds, sanitation, illumination, harbor and docks, transportation, communication, housing, public buildings, heat, health, protection and safety.

Will Show School Work

The educational and social department



The old art museum in Copley square, where the 1915 exposition will be held.

will contain exhibits pertaining to schools and colleges, industrial education, play grounds, gymnasiums, libraries, cultural and social organizations, citizens' associations, press and publishing, and charities. The department of economics will take in city resources, labor organizations, finance, insurance and advertising Boston. The attractions will provide for marionettes, moving pictures, lectures, music and special entertainments.

One important department will be the information bureau, which will be equipped with a staff of men thoroughly informed about city affairs, the nature, character and relations of the exhibits, who will be ready to answer inquiries regarding them.

The following statement by Professor Thomas Carver of Harvard University has been printed and is being distributed by the Boston-1915 committee in its campaign for Boston-1915, the finest city in the world:

"The people of Boston can have as fine a city as they want, provided they want it badly enough to be willing to pay for it. Nothing so good as a fine city is to be had for nothing. It will cost a great deal of time and energy and some money. If the people of Boston decide that they have not time to make their city what they would like to have it be, it will mean that they have other things which they would rather be doing with their time than improving their city. If they decide that they have not energy enough or money enough to make their city what it ought to be, it will mean that there are other things which they prefer and for which they would rather give their energy and their money. The whole question, therefore, is whether the people of Boston would rather have the finest city in the world, or whether they would rather use for other purposes the time and energy and money necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose."

Boston Journal
Aug. 20, 1909.

Library Folk Back In Boston

Members of American Association Return From
Sightseeing Trip.

About thirty members of the American Library Association, who since the completion of the post-convention trip through the mountains have come to Boston, are now busy taking in the sights, including the public library. All declare the convention and the trip a tremendous success and much praise has been meted out to Frederic and Mrs. Marcus Eaxon of this city, who have had charge of the arrangements. During the trip prior to their arrival in Boston, the party visited Portsmouth, Ogunquit, Haverhill, Dover, the Isle of Shoals and other points of interest, taking in the Thomas Bailey Aldrich memorial library as well as those in the cities they visited.

Boston Transcript
Aug. 20, 1909.

A cheerful pessimist once remarked that the Public Library "supplied us with all the novels we could smoke." It was a charming figure of speech, and not wholly irrational. But what, the Clerk wonders, will the C. P. exclaim when he beholds "The Goose Girl"? Judging by its cover, that tempting romance contains bonbons; and at railway news stands you run the risk of purchasing literature in your haste, when what you want is a box of candy!

The silly season has not been good for book covers. While "The Goose Girl" may desire its dainty decoration, "The Guest Book" hardly can. Think of a "Guest Book" adorned with pigs! The design has doubtless a monitory influence that will be valued by economical housekeepers, but Clerks prefer to exert restraint more subtly. The New England farmer understands the art. He employs innuendo. Says he, "Have all you want of this butter, there's more in the teacup down cellar." To a departing guest he says, "When you come within a mile of here, stop!" Yet the Clerk in no wise shares the country folks' conception of visiting. He recalls how a farmer's wife raged horribly against an aunt and concluded the tirade by snapping, "I know what I'll do to her!—I'll visit her!"

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Boston Transcript
Aug. 20, 1909.

BOSTON-1915 EXPOSITION

To Be Held in Old Museum of Fine Arts
During the Month of November

To show what Boston is and could be and should be, the "Boston 1915" committee will have an exposition in the old Museum of Fine Arts in Copley square from Nov. 1 to Nov. 27. In its comprehensiveness and close attention to details it will be different from any former exhibition of civic life and activity. Everything that contributes to the development and betterment of Boston will be admitted. A tentative plan, which provides for four divisions, has been forwarded to the various organizations which are expected to contribute. These four classes, with sub-divisions, are as follows:

1.—The Visible City—(A) City plan, (B) parks and boulevards, (C) sanitation, (D) illumination, (E) harbor and docks, (F) transportation, (G) communication, (H) housing, (I) public buildings, (J) health, (K) protection and safety.

2.—Educational and Social—(A) Schools and colleges, (B) industrial education, (C) playgrounds, (D) gymnasiums, (E) libraries, (F) cultural and social organizations, (G) citizens' associations, (H) press and publishing, (I) charities.

3.—Economic—(A) City resources, (B) labor organizations, (C) finance, (D) insurance, (E) advertising Boston.

4.—Attractions—(A) Marionettes, (B) moving pictures, (C) lectures, (D) music, (E) special entertainments.

Several exhibitors have been enrolled already, among them being the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Architectural Club, Social Ethics Museum of Harvard University, Boston Public Library, School for Social Workers, Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, Massachusetts Civic League, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Union, North Bennet Elevated Railway Company, Boston Bennett Street Industrial School, State Society of Architects, Brooklyn House, State Bureau of Statistics, Committee on Sex Hygiene, Boston Playground Association, Society for the Protection of Native Plants, Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, Committee on Milk and Baby Hygiene, Metropolitan Improvement League.

Upon the advisory committee on exhibits are J. Randolph Coolidge, Robert A. Woods, Arthur A. Shurtleff, James P. Munroe, Henry Abrahams, Charles Zuehlke, Miss Alice L. Higgins, Frank L. Locke, Frederick Law Olmsted, Alexander M. Wilson, M. L. Berkowitz, Werner Hegenmann, Myron C. Leckner, C. Bertrand Thompson.

Boston Advertiser
Aug. 21, 1909.

HOLMES EXHIBITION AT LIBRARY VERY COMPLETE

Display Arranged in Honor of Centenary of Birth Contains Many Editions, Manuscripts and Pictures.

Possessing a very complete collection of the various editions of the printed works of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in addition to many manuscripts and letters of the poet, the Boston Public Library has been able to provide a very interesting exhibition which is being displayed in the art gallery, in honor of the centenary of Dr. Holmes' birth, which occurs Aug. 29.

The exhibition also includes several interesting portraits which serve as records of his physical appearance at different times and also some notable drawings for illustrations by Howard Pyle and others.

The exhibition is peculiarly appropriate because of the deep interest which the poet always took in the public library. Dr. Holmes, in his life and his writings, it is claimed, more clearly reflected the spirit of Boston than any other man or writer. The early, modest little volumes, published by the Ticknors, are perhaps of more interest to the bibliophile than to the great public, but they possess an interest for the student, because they are a sort of chronological measure of the growth of the poet, and the very earliest of these are distinguished by the great characteristics of his later years—dignity and humor.

That Dr. Holmes had an English audience almost from the beginning may be seen from the early volumes that were published in London.

While he is best known as a poet, there is a reminder that he was also a prominent member of the medical profession in a volume entitled "Homeopathy and Its Kindred Delusions, Two Lectures," published in 1842, when the great battle between homeopathy and allopathy was at its height. Then there are the "Autocrat" volumes and "Elsie Venner," to prove his title to fame as a writer of prose, or rather of "prose-poetry."

In addition there are little volumes containing the poet's "occasional" verses. His manuscript letters and poems in this collection are especially pleasing from the fact that Dr. Holmes wrote a graceful hand.

Among the pictures is a cartoon published in London Vanity Fair, from the drawing by "Spy," made on the occasion in 1886 when Dr. Holmes was given a degree at Oxford university, and labeled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

The drawings for "The One-Hoss Shay," by Howard Pyle, show a splendid interpretation of the spirit of the poet in this well-known poem. Some of the illustrations by Sol Eytinge Jr. engraved on wood at a time when wood engraving was becoming popular for illustrations, are also of much interest, as is the later volume, "The Last Leaf," illustrated by George Wharton Edwards and F. Hopkinson Smith.

Boston Herald
Aug. 21, 1909.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

Books received by the Boston Public Library during the week ending Aug. 17 include:

- Brun, F. A. Savinien de Cyrano Bergerac, Gentilhomme Parisien. L'histoire et la legende. Paris, 1909.
- Case Library, Cleveland, O. A list of Lincolniana. (Cleveland, 1909.)
- Selected list of material about Edgar Allan Poe. (Cleveland, 1909.)
- Dyke, O. O., editor and translator. The Omar Sonnets. A new sonnet form, and The Lefra Lyrics. New York, 1909.
- Eddy, R. D. Shakespeare's plays. Editions to 1623. (Boston, 1909. Wellesley College. English Literature Department.)
- Fraser, D. The Short Cut to India. The record of a journey along the route of the Baghdad railway. Second impression. Edinburgh, 1909. Plates, map.
- Gamble, F. W. Animal Life. London, 1908. Illustrated.
- Geddes, J. Educational advantages for American students in France. (Boston, 1908.)
- Hall, E. H. Hudson and Fulton. A brief history of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton with suggestions designed to aid the holding of general commemorative exercises and children's festivals during the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909. New York, 1909. Illus. Map.
- Harrison, E. S. Nome and Seward Peninsula. A book of information about northwestern Alaska. Seattle, 1906. Illus. Maps.
- Lemire, C. Jules Verne, 1828-1905. Paris, 1908. Plates.
- Lulight, F. The book of fair women. Translated from the Venetian edition of 1554 by Elsie M. Lang. London, (1905.) Plates.
- Masson, F. Jadis et aujourd'hui. Paris, 1908.
- Moore, D. H. Chemulpo; or, what an American saw of the first battle in the Russo-Japanese War. (Cincinnati, 1909.)
- Perrier, J. L. The revival of scholastic philosophy in the 19th century. New York, 1908.
- Rand, McNally & Co. The world and its peoples photographed and described. Chicago, 1907. Illus. Maps.
- Schoen, H. Francois Coppee, L'homme et le poete (1862-1908). Paris, 1909.
- United States. The new tariff bill. Full official text of the Payne tariff law. The new tariff and the old compared. New York (1909.)

Boston Journal
Aug. 21, 1909.

DR. HOLMES EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Manuscripts, Letters and Portraits
of "Autocrat" Shown in Honor
of His Centenary.

LOVERS of the works of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will find the exhibition of manuscripts, letters and portraits of the genial "autocrat," which have been placed on exhibition in the art gallery of the Boston Public Library, of more than passing interest. The exhibition has been prepared in honor of the coming centenary of Dr. Holmes' birthday which falls on Aug. 29. The manuscript letters and poems are perhaps the most interesting feature of the exhibition. Little volumes, containing Dr. Holmes' occasional verse, are included in the exhibition. Perhaps the most interesting of the portraits shown is the famous cartoon published in London Vanity Fair from the drawing by the "Spy," made in 1886, when Dr. Holmes was given his degree at Oxford.

The Boston Public Library
A List of Books Added During the Past Week
Books in the Central Library

- ANDERSON, J. H. Grant's campaign in Virginia, May 1-June 30, 1864, including the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and on the River James. London, 1908. Maps. 400p. \$3.88.
- ANDREWS, E. C. Molybdenum. Sydney, 1908. Plates. Geological sections. (New South Wales. Geological Survey.) 400p. \$1.11.
- DABUT, E. Ch. Priscillien et le Priscillienisme. Paris, 1908. (Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études.) 201p. \$1.11.
- HATFIELD, J. R. Timber. London, 1908. 104p. \$1.11.
- BATTERSI, C. Queer, quaint Holland, the land of dunes, dykes and polders. Aylesbury, 1908. Illus. Maps. 480p. \$2.
- BERARD, E. V. La révolution turque. Paris, 1908. 307p. \$2.
- BEWUNDERER, Ein pseud. Indien in Moll. Java. Reisebeschreibungen und Betrachtungen. Stuttgart, 1908. Illus. Maps. 304p. \$2.
- BIBLE. The messages of Jesus according to the Gospel of John. The discourses of Jesus in the fourth Gospel, arranged, analyzed, and freely rendered in paraphrase. By J. S. Rigg. London, 1908. 342p. \$2.
- BIRE, J. B. E. Romans et romanciers contemporains. Paris, 1908. 207p. \$2.
- BOGAERT, E. W. Notes sur le problème de l'astéroïde. (Équilibre et stabilité.) Bruxelles, 1908. Diagram. Chart. 506p. \$1.12.
- BOIDEN, P. Les lois de la guerre et les deux conférences de La Haye (1864-1907). Paris, 1908. 372p. \$2.
- BOUCHER, J. Psychologie. Paris, 1908. 308p. \$2.
- BOSQ, P. Souvenirs de l'Assemblée nationale, 1871-1875. Paris, 1908. 202p. \$2.
- BRICQUEVILLE, E. de. Les ventes d'inscriptions de musique au XVIIIe siècle. Paris, 1908. 404p. \$2.
- BRUN, P. A. Savinien de Cyrano Bergeret, gentilhomme parisien. L'histoire et la légende. Paris, 1908. 204p. \$2.
- BRUNCKER, H. M. E. Grant and Lee in Virginia, May and June, 1864. Summary of the campaign. London, 1908. Maps. 400p. \$3.88.
- CAMPBELL, N. R. Modern electrical theory. (Treats largely of the electron theory.) Cambridge, 1907. 306p. \$2.
- CANADA. Geological Survey. The barrens deposits of Lake Abnisko and North Chatham. By Henry S. Poole. Ottawa, 1907. 457p. \$2.
- CANADIAN CLUB OF HALIFAX. One hundred and fifty years of representative government. Proceedings of celebration at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Oct. 2, 1908. Halifax, 1908. Plates. 446p. \$3.
- CANTELLOTT, M. de. Etude sur l'aviation. Paris, 1908. Diagrams. 504p. \$1.14.
- CASE LIBRARY. Cleveland, Ohio. A list of selected list of material about Edgar Allan Poe. (Cleveland, 1908.) 415p. \$3.
- CAY, J. L. Scottish painting past and present. Edinburgh, 1908. Plates. 407p. \$2.
- CHAPMAN, A. R. W. and M. W. CHAPMAN. The status of women under the English law. London, 1908. 401p. \$1.
- CHAPMAN, A. R. W. and M. W. CHAPMAN. The status of women under the English law. London, 1908. 401p. \$1.
- CARPENTIER, G. Louis. Musical romance. (Libretto only, in French and English.) English translation by C. A. Byrne. New York, 1907. 805p. \$4.
- CHEVILLARD, Y. Histoires artistiques de Paris. Paris, 1908. 807p. \$3.
- CHERGET, P. La Suisse au XXe siècle. Étude économique et sociale. Paris, 1908. Maps. 801p. \$4.
- COMBARIEU, J. L. J. La musique et la magie. Étude sur les origines populaires de l'art musical, son influence et sa fonction dans les sociétés. Paris, 1908. 404p. \$3.
- CORTIER, M. A. D'une rive à l'autre du Sahara. Paris, 1908. Plates. Maps. 303p. \$2.
- CULMANS, F. L'armée allemande en 1910 et l'armée française d'après le projet de loi des cadres. Paris, 1908. 301p. \$2.
- DIAMANTOPOL, H. Le réveil de la Turquie. Alexandrie, 1908. Plates. 301p. \$2.
- DIMIER, L. Les maîtres de la contre-révolution au dix-neuvième siècle. Leçons données à l'Institut Rivarol. Paris, 1907. 302p. \$2.
- DYKE, O. O., editor and translator. The Omar poems. A new sonnet form, and The Left lyrics. New York, 1908. 400p. \$2.
- ECCARDUS, pseud. Geschichte des niederen Volkes in Deutschland. Berlin, 1907. 2 v. 308p. \$3.
- EDDY, R. D. Shakespeare's plays. Editions to 1927. (Boston? 1908. Wellesley College. English Literature Department.) 400p. \$2.
- ENGLAND, J. Bishop of Charleston. Works. Edited under the direction of S. O. Messner. Archbishop of Milwaukee. Cleveland, 1908. 317p. \$2.
- FRASEL, D. The short cut to India. The record of a journey along the route of the Baghdad railway. 2d impression. Edinburgh, 1908. Plates. Map. 304p. \$2.
- GAMBLE, E. W. Animal life. London, 1908. Illus. 288p. \$3.
- GIBBES, J. Educational advantages for American students in France. (Boston.) 1908. 300p. \$2.
- GIRARD, E. and A. de ROUVILLE. Les ballons dirigeables. Théorie-applications. 2e édition. Paris, 1908. Illus. Maps. 304p. \$1.
- GRIMKE, F. J. Equality of rights for all citizens, black and white alike. A discourse. (Washington, 1908.) 784p. \$1.
- GUICHEN, J. M. F. E. du Bonheur, Vicomte de. Pierre le Grand et le premier traité Franco-Russe (1682 à 1717). Paris, 1908. Plates. 920p. \$1.
- GUIGNEBERT, C. A. H. Molière et la culture catholique en France. 4e édition. Paris, 1908. Illus. 229p. \$1.
- GULLIVER, G. H. Metalle alloy: their structure and constitution. London, 1908. Illus. 308p. \$1.
- GUSMAN, P. La ville d'Andréas près de Rivoli. Guide et description. Paris, 1908. 470p. \$2.
- HALL, E. H. Hudson and Fulton. A brief history of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton with suggestions designed to aid the holding of general commemorative exercises and children's festivals during the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909. New York, 1909. Illus. Map. 470p. \$2.
- HARRISON, E. S. Some and Seward Peninsula. A book of information about northern Alaska. Seattle, 1908. Illus. Maps. 407p. \$2.
- HARTFORD, Conn. Commission on the City Plan. Annual report, 1st. (Hartford.) 1908. 456p. \$3.
- HATT, J. A. H. The colorist. Designed to correct the commonly held theory that red, yellow and blue are the primary colors. New York, 1908. Charts. 407p. \$2.
- HUYCK, E. Johanna von Bismarck. Bielefeld, 1907. Plates. 284p. \$1.
- JEAN, C. C. Les Touaregs du sud-est. L'Afrique. Leur rôle dans la politique saharienne. Paris, 1909. Plates. Maps. 303p. \$3.
- JHINSON, T. E. Tramps round the Mountains

- of the Moon and through the back gate of the Congo State. London, 1908. Plates. Maps. 303p. \$3.
- KERRIER, Hundred. Cornwall. Parish of St. Constantine. Subsidy roll. (Exeter, 1909.) 250p. \$1.
- KNEBEL, W. von. Der Vulkanismus. Osterweck, 1908. Illus. Map. 586p. \$2.
- KOEPFEN, H. Im Auto um die Welt. Berlin, 1908. Illus. Maps. 608p. \$2.
- KRESS, W. Aviation. Comment l'oiseau vole: comment l'homme volera. Paris, 1908. Illus. Plans. 264p. \$3.
- LECLERCQ, H. L'Espagne chrétienne. 2e édition. Paris, 1909. 350p. \$1.
- LEMIRE, C. Jules Verne, 1828-1905. Paris, 1908. Plates. 264p. \$1.
- LOWELL, Mass. City Library. A list of books relating to textiles. Lowell, 1908. 617p. \$4.
- LUGINI, P. The book of fair women. Translated from the Venetian edition of 1554 by Elsie M. Lang. London, 1909. Plates. 341p. \$1.
- MASSON, F. Jadis et aujourd'hui. Paris, 1908. 207p. \$3.
- MAKRAN, DR. Le Maroc d'aujourd'hui et de demain. Rabat. Etudes sociales. Paris, 1909. 304p. \$2.
- MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION of New York. Committee on Taxation and Finance. Plan for reforming the accounts, records and reports of New York City. (New York.) 1908. 352p. \$1.
- MERRE, C. L'amiral de Coligny. La maison de Châtillon et la révolte protestante. Paris, 1909. 159p. \$2.
- MIRATIONS AU SAHARA. Paris, 1908. Illus. Maps. 303p. \$2.
- MOORE, D. H. Chemulpo, Chemulpo; or, what an American saw of the first battle in the Russo-Japanese War. (Cincinnati.) 1909. 301p. \$2.
- NORTH CAROLINA Federation of Women's Clubs. (Year book.) 1908-1909. (Greensboro.) 413p. \$1.
- NOUAILLOC, J. Villeroi, secrétaire d'état et ministre de Charles IX, Henri III & Henri IV (1543-1603). Paris, 1909. 202p. \$1.
- PERRIER, J. L. The revival of scholastic philosophy in the nineteenth century. New York, 1908. 300p. \$3.
- RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY. The world and its peoples photographed and described. Chicago, 1907. Illus. Maps. 420p. \$1.
- SCHOEN, H. François Coppée. L'homme et le poète (1842-1908). Paris, 1909. 207p. \$1.
- SICKERSON, F. C. Manual of civics. A textbook of municipal government for the City of New York. 3d edition. (New York, 1908.) 550p. \$2.
- SHAKESPEARE, W. Shakespeare in deutscher Sprache. Herausgegeben zum Teil neu überarbeitet von F. Gundolf. Band 1. Berlin, 1909. 1000p. \$2.
- STOW, J. A survey of London. Reprinted from the text of 1687. With notes by C. L. Kingsford. Oxford, 1908. Plate. 240p. \$1.
- THIERSCH, H. Pharos: antike Islam und Occident. Ein Beitrag zur Architekturgegeschichte. Leipzig, 1908. Illus. Plans. 400p. \$2.
- UNITED STATES. The new tariff bill. Full official text of the Payne Tariff Law. The new tariff and the old compared. New York, 1909. 403p. \$3.
- Internal Revenue Office. Digest of decisions and regulations, from June 13, 1908, to December 31, 1908. Washington, 1909. 403p. \$3.
- Isthmian Canal Commission. The Isthmian Canal. By George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer. Washington, 1909. 446p. \$1.
- Navy Department. Circular relating to the enlistment of men for the United States Navy. Washington, 1908. 40p. \$2.
- Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes. Regulations for the sale of Lake Survey charts. (And Catalogue of charts.) Detroit, 1908. Map. 408p. \$1.
- WENHAM, Mass. Peters' Hill Memorial Committee. Order of exercises in connection with the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet erected in commemoration of the first preaching of the gospel in Wenham, by Rev. Hugh Peters. Wenham, 1908. Illus. 207p. \$2.
- WHITNEY, E. B. Before the Senate Judiciary and Assembly Railroads Committees. In the matter of the proposed Public service commissions law. Argument on questions of delegation of power and judicial review. (New York?) 1907. 301p. \$1.
- WILKINS, L. J. By desert ways to Baghdad. London, 1906. Plates. Map. 304p. \$1.
- WILLIAMS, H. U. A manual of bacteriology. Revised by H. M. Bolton. 5th edition. Philadelphia, 1908. Illus. 582p. \$2.
- WOMAN'S BOARD of Trade of Boston. Report. Boston, 1908. 10p. \$1.
- YOUNG, R. E. The life and work of George William Stow. London, 1908. 450p. \$1.

- Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection**
- BUYS, J. B. Suite in alto style for Strich-quartett. Partitur. Wein, 1908.
- DUNI, E. R. La vauve infélie. Opéra comique. Partition. Paris, 1780.
- GEMONT, L. Jeanne d'Arc. Cantate. (Partition piano et chant. Paris.) 1888.
- LACOMBE, L. Le château. Quatuor pour deux violons, alto et violoncelle. Partition. Paris, 1907.
- PONS, C. Mourette. Drame lyrique. Partition chant et piano. Paris, 1908.

Boston American
Aug. 22, 1909.

\$1,000 GIFT FOR MILK.

Anonymous Friend Donates Another Distributing Station.

With the contribution of \$1,000 from an anonymous friend in New Hampshire, the Committee on Milk and Baby Hygiene, No. 4 Joy street, has opened a new station for the distribution of milk in the Public Library reading room in North square, the Public Library trustees having granted the use of the room during the morning hours. Miss Margaret Parker, formerly head of the Fruit and Flower Mission of Dayton, O., has been placed in charge of the new station. The committee acknowledges the receipt of \$2,332 from 120 persons in the last ten days. As the work is carried on throughout the year, an earnest appeal for further contributions is made.

Boston American
Aug. 22, 1909.

NEXT SUNDAY IS 100TH
BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF
DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Thus humble let me live and die,
Nor long for Midas' golden touch,
If Heaven more generous gifts deny,
I shall not miss them much—
Too grateful for the blessing lent
If simple tastes and minds content!
FROM "CONTENTMENT."

NEXT Sunday—one week from to-day—is the one hundredth birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes. There will be no public celebration of the centenary of the famous poet of Boston, as in a measure the Boston Authors' Club recognized the day at their last meeting several months ago, when extracts from his poems were read and his work and life eulogized.

There will be public celebrations and meetings in New York and other cities of the United States. The day will be remembered quietly in their homes by Boston's literary people and friends of the poet. These include Nathan Haskell Dole, president of the Twentieth Century Club, who wrote the introduction for a recent compilation of Holmes's poems; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Ex-Mayor Samuel A. Green, Harvard; Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a close friend of Holmes; President Eliot and most of the professors at Harvard.

A Joke by Dr. Holmes.

But most deeply of all will the day be remembered by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet's son, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is spending the summer at Beverly Farms. This is where the poet always spent his summers, and it was he who jokingly suggested after Manchester was renamed Manchester-by-the-Sea, that Beverly should be called Beverly-by-the-Depot. The justice, who is sixty-eight years old, will spend the Sunday at his home where he has as his guest Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent English jurist. In celebration of the centenary an exhibition of manuscripts, portraits and letters of the poet have been placed on exhibition in the Art Gallery at the Public Library, Copley square. The portraits include the famous one published in Vanity Fair (London) when Holmes went to Oxford to take his degree, and there are also drawings by Howard Pyle, illustrating the "One Horse Show." Just how intimately Dr. Holmes's life was connected with Boston will be seen when it is remembered that he was born in Boston in 1809 after his marriage. He lived at different times at No. 8 Montgomery place, now Bosworth street; No. 21 and later No. 104 Charles

street, and finally at his Beacon street home, where he died October 7, 1894. When he first came to live in Boston he practiced medicine. Later he devoted all his time to his chair at the Harvard Medical School, or his "sector," as he called it, on account of the wide range of subjects on which he lectured. When the Atlantic Monthly was established, fifty-two years ago, Dr. Holmes agreed to contribute to it, and his famous papers included "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and later "Over the Teacups." It is the Autocrat who originated the famous saying that "the Boston State House is the hub of the solar system. You can't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow bar." Former Mayor Dr. Samuel Green studied under Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, while he was professor of anatomy at Harvard. "When I was a student at Harvard Dr. Holmes was professor of anatomy," said Dr. Green yesterday. "Now, you would suppose that dry bones would be a very uninteresting subject to lecture upon, but Dr. Holmes made the course such an interesting one that hundreds of people flocked to hear him." "At that time Dr. Holmes was doing more or less lecturing on the public platform. He lectured at country lyceums now and then for \$25 or so. He always proved a big drawing card on the platform, whether in the city or country. He had not started to write books at that time. "I was always very fond of Dr. Holmes. He was very genial and was always joking about something. He was small of stature and rather slight. He never appeared very robust. This impressed me, for one cold day in winter, when I was walking down Beacon street to his house, where I had been invited for tea, I saw Dr. Holmes sitting in a window. I waved to him and he waved his hand to me. I had my overcoat open at the time. When I stepped into the large reception hall in his home, Dr. Holmes said: 'My, aren't you cold Green?' I replied that I wasn't and Dr. Holmes said: 'Well, I couldn't wave around like that.' "Once Dr. Holmes showed me a very musty, old-fashioned almanac for the year 1809. Beside the date August 20 I read just two words, which had been written many years before by Dr. Holmes's father. The words were: 'Son born.' Those two words heralded the birth of Boston's famous poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes. "Then at another time Dr. Holmes and I met while we were going out to Cambridge in an omnibus. That was long before the days of the horse cars. We talked on matters of interest and then our conversation turned to religion. "I think that Dr. Holmes's religion would correspond with that of President Charles Eliot of to-day. Dr. Holmes was always a very broad minded and very fair in his judgment. "The world has good reason to honor the centenary of Oliver Wendell Holmes for he was a great, good man."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition first issued March 7, 1872.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 24, 1877.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1909.
PROF. DOTEN WILL SPEAK.

American Statistical Association
Will Open Session Today at the
National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The American statistical association will meet here tomorrow, when an attendance of 450 is expected. The meeting will be addressed by director of the census Durand and others, including Prof. Carroll Doten of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is an expert on the preparation of census schedules. Prof. Doten says that Boston has the largest membership in the association, Washington comes next. The association was organized at Boston in 1833 and incorporated by the state legislature in 1841. It meets at least once a year and publishes much matter of interest to economists. Its valuable library is said to form the nucleus of the statistical division of the Boston public library. A. Maurice Low.

Boston Herald
August 24, 1909.

BABY FUND GETS \$1000.

Gift of Unknown Friend Enables Committee to Open New Depot.

A contribution of \$1000 from an anonymous friend in New Hampshire has enabled the committee on milk and baby hygiene to open a new station in the Public Library reading room in North square. This reading room is not opened until 2 o'clock for ordinary purposes, and the library trustees have granted the use for the early morning hours to this committee. Fifty-one mothers living in the vicinity immediately took advantage of the opportunity to obtain pure milk properly modified for their babies.

The committee has been very fortunate in obtaining as head of this new station Miss Margaret Parker, a graduate of the Miami Valley Hospital and formerly at the head of the Fruit and Flower Mission of Dayton, O. Miss Parker served for a period of training with Dr. Gerstenberger at the Children's Hospital in Cleveland, and was also sent by the Boston committee to New York to note the methods pursued in the very successful milk station work there.

The committee, through Arthur H. Brooks, treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of \$232 from 120 people during the last 10 days. This sum meets the immediate requirements of the committee, but as the work goes on throughout the year, and the need for nurses' and physicians' advice and instructions to mothers on the nourishment and care of babies is as great during the winter as during the summer, the appeal for an adequate fund to support the work is earnestly renewed.

Recent contributions are:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$5487
Mrs. E. Annie Upham.....	1
Mrs. W. Channing.....	5
Mrs. Martha W. Gray.....	5
Mrs. Natalie S. Whitwell.....	5
Mrs. James H. Barnard.....	3
Eisenmann Brothers.....	2
Lyman and Marion Smith.....	2
J. Payson Bradley.....	5
Total.....	\$5523

Boston Herald
Aug. 25, 1909.

New Library Books.

The books added to the Boston Public Library during the week ending Aug. 23, 1909, include:

Allen, G. W. Our Naval War with France. Boston, 1909. Plates. Map. 4419.234.

American Institute of Architects. Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Biography, exhibition of his works and memorial meeting. Washington, D. C. 1908. Plates. 4084.85.

Daughters of the American Revolution. Glances of early Roxbury, compiled by the "Mary Warren" chapter. Boston, 1909. 439.185.

Devine, E. T. Report on the desirability of establishing an employment bureau in the city of New York. New York, 1909. (Russell Sage Foundation publication.) 5574.241.

Haslück, P. N., compiler. Cheap dwellings actually built, costing from 475 to 690 each and upward. Over 290 plans. Ninth impression. London, 1908. 806.54. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa. Next of kin, heirs-at-law, legatees, etc., etc. List of families who have been advertised for to claim money and property in Great Britain and all parts of the world. Second edition. Pittsburg, Pa. (1904?) 2697.109.

Lavedan, H. E. L. Bon an, mal an. (Essays on French manners and customs. Paris, 1908. 2v. 2693a.123.

Masson, F. Autour de Sainte-Hélène. Paris, 1909. 2v. 2697.151.

San Francisco, Cal. Citizens' Health Committee. Eradicating plague from San Francisco. Report by F. M. Todd. (San Francisco, 1909.) Plates. 2692.229.

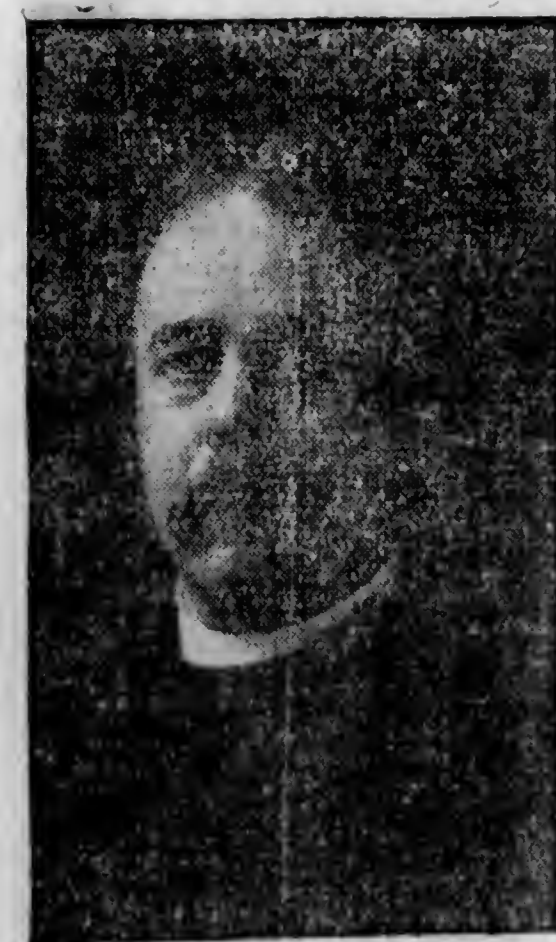
Savine, A. Les jours de la Malmaison. D'après les documents. Paris, 1909. 2627.140.

Wood, F. A. Earliest Years at Vassar. Personal recollections. Poughkeepsie, 1909. Illus. 4497.516.

Boston Record
Aug. 27, 1909.

DR. MANN CALLED TO NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 26.—It is stated that the vestry of Grace church has called Rev. Dr.



DR. ALEXANDER MANN

Alexander Mann of Trinity church, Boston, to succeed the late Dr. Huntington.

That Dr. Mann is not likely to leave Trinity to accept a call to Grace church is the opinion of a prominent member of the vestry, who did not know that the call had been made.

"Dr. Mann's refusal to go to Washington a short time ago," he said, "would indicate that he intended staying in Boston for some time."

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- ALLEN, G. W. Our naval war with France. Boston, 1909. Plates. Map. 4419.234.
- AMERICAN INSTITUTE of Architects. Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Biography, exhibition of his works and memorial meeting. Washington, D. C. 1908. Plates. 4084.85.
- AMICIS, E. de. La vita militare. Bazzanti, Milano, 1909. 4770.40.
- AMSTUTZ, N. S. Handbook of photogravure. With chapters on half-tone colorwork, by F. E. Ives and S. H. Morgan. 2d edition. Chicago, 1907. Illus. 8078.175.
- BENZENDORF, G. H. A brief history of the old waterworks (of Cincinnati), leading up to and including the construction of the new waterworks by and under the "Commissioners of Waterworks." (Cincinnati.) 1908. Plates. 4394.67.
- BONNEFON, J. de. La noblesse de France et les anoblis de la République. 1870-1908. (Paris, 1908.) 2693.103.
- BEUCHNER, F. C. C. L. Fremdes und Eigenes aus dem gelassenen Leben der Gegenwart. Leipzig, 1909. 2678.162.
- CARTAUT, A. G. C. Tibulle et les auteurs du corpus Tibullianum. Texte établi. Paris, 1909. 2648.35.
- CHAPMAN, F. Gun, rod and rifle. Being a Yorkshireman's reminiscences of half a century's sport. Edited by J. P. Blackborough. Eastbourne, 1908. Plates. 408.244.
- DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution. Glances of early Roxbury, compiled by the "Mary Warren" chapter. Boston, 1909. 439.185.
- DELAQUETS, G. Le beau couchant. Nouvelle. (Paris.) 1909. Plates. 6071.302.
- DELHAIZE, J. La domination française en Belgique à la fin du XVIIIe et au commencement du XIXe siècle. Vol. I. 2. Bruxelles, 1908. 2629.153.
- DEVINE, E. T. Report on the desirability of establishing an employment bureau in the city of New York. New York, 1909. (Russell Sage Foundation publication.) 5574.241.
- DUPUIS, C. A. M. Le principe d'équilibre et le concert européen de la paix de Westphalie à l'acte d'Algeiras. Paris, 1908. 2608.65.
- FISHER, E. D. Flatbush, past and present. Brooklyn, 1901. Illus. 4471.170.
- FLERS, Robert. Comte de, and G. A. de GAILLAVET. L'ano de Bourdon. Comédie. (Paris, 1909.) Illus. 6071.340.
- GARDINER, A. H. The administration of an Egyptian man from a hieroglyphic papyrus in Leiden. Leipzig, 1909. Plates. 4300.48.
- GEOFFROY DE GRANDMAISON, L'Espagne et Napoléon. 1804-1808. Paris, 1908. Plate. 2696.254.
- GRATTON, S. Some notes on (trade) catalogues making. New York, 1909. Plate. 6119.148.
- GREEN, S. A. Early mile-stones leading from Boston; and mile-stones at Groton. Cambridge, 1909. Fac-similes. 4454.320.
- HANNEQUIN, A. E. Etudes d'histoire des sciences et d'histoire de la philosophie. Paris, 1908. 2v. Portraits. 3605.181.
- HASLÜCK, P. N., compiler. Cheap dwellings actually built, costing from 475 to 690 each and upward. Over 290 plans. 8th impression. London, 1908. 806.54.
- HILL, J. M. Cooking for two. A handbook for young housekeepers. (Boston.) 1909. Plates. 8068.172.
- HOERN, H. Studien zur Entwicklung der Münchener Landschaftsmalerei vom Ende des 18. und vom Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts. Strassburg, 1909. 4074.470.
- HUBERT, H. Mission scientifique au Dahomey. Paris, 1909. Illus. Maps. 3083.500.
- INTERNATIONAL Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa. Next of kin, heirs at law, legatees, etc. List of families who have been advertised for to claim money and property in Great Britain and all parts of the world. . . . 2d edition. Pittsburg, Pa. (1904?) 2697.109.
- LANGDON, S. H. Sumerian and Babylonian psalms. Paris, 1909. 3602.127.
- LAVIDAN, H. E. L. Bon an, mal an. (Essays on French manners and customs.) Paris, 1909. 2v. 2693a.123.
- LEMOINE, J. and A. LICHTENBERGER. Trois familles du grand Comté. L'ANNO. Rouen.—Le père Talon. Le père Tizet. Paris, 1909. 2610.100.
- LEVI, E., compiler. Antica Italiana nei cinquecento e nel seicento fino all'Arcadia. Firenze, 1909. Plates. 44794.40.
- LULLO, R. Sub sole. (Short stories.) Santiago de Chile, 1907. 4307.34.
- McINTYRE, P. W. Alonso Palmer Sitson. The first Portland soldier who fell in battle during the Civil War. Portland, 1909. Portraits. 2v. 4024.60.50.
- MARCHELEWSKI, L. Die Chemie der Chlorophylle und ihre Beziehung zur Chemie des Blutfarbstoffs. Braunschweig, 1909. Illus. 3075.189.
- MASSACHUSETTS. Commissioners on Fish and Game. A report upon the mollusk fisheries of Massachusetts. Boston, 1909. Plates. 2678.12.
- Metropolitan Improvement Commission. Public Improvements for the Metropolitan District. Report. . . . Boston, 1909. Maps. Plans. 4457.30.
- MASSON, F. Autour de Sainte-Hélène. Paris, 1909. 2v. 2697.151.
- MENDES, C. A. L'impératrice. Pièce. Paris, 1909. Illus. 4667.509.
- MICHOLLO, A. Théorie des hélices acérées. Paris, 1909. 2694.115.
- MICHIGAN. General Court. Memorial of Aaron Thomas. Illus. governor. (Lansing, 1908.) 4344.214.
- NOBLE, P. Anne Seymour Damer. A woman of art and fashion. 1718-1803. London, 1908. Plates. 2741.159.
- PERISSE, J. S. Sciences et religions à travers les siècles. Paris, 1908. 2438.272.
- PHILOLOGIE et Héraldique. Mélanges offerts à Louis Huet à l'occasion du 90e anniversaire de sa naissance. Paris, 1909. 2654.121.
- PORTLAND, C. Katalog der Musik-Archiv der St. Petersburgs. cat. Citizens' Health Committee. Eradicating plague from San Francisco. Report by F. M. Todd. (San Francisco, 1909.) Plates. 2692.229.
- SAYINE, A. Les jours de la Malmaison. D'après les documents. Paris, 1909. Illus. 2627.140.
- SCHARP, J. T. and others. History of the wars, 1793-1858. Philadelphia, 1858. 2v. Illus. Maps. 4079.16.
- SCHMICK, J. H. Gest oder Stog? Geschichte über die deutsche Lebenswelt. 2. Auflage. Leipzig, 1909. 2v. 2 in 1. 447.287.
- SPENCER, Mass. Vital records to the end of the year 1840. Worcester, Mass. 1909. 4170.282.
- UNITED Confederate Veterans. The flag of the Confederate States of America. New Orleans, La. 1907. 2v. 22.31.
- VIAL, R. Costumbres chilenas. 2a edición. (short stories and plays.) Santiago, 1907. 2v. in 1. 4509.43.
- WALISZEWSKI, K. (Les origines de la Russie moderne.) Le bureau d'une grande. Les premiers Romanov. 1613-1682. 2a édition. Paris, 1909. Map. 2602.292.

York, 1900. (Russell Sage Foundation publication.) 5574.241.
Husick, P. N., compiler. Cheap dwell-
ings actually built, costing from \$55 to
\$900 each and upward. Over 200 plans.
Ninth impression. London, 1908. 8105.65.
International Claim Agency, Pittsburg,
Pa. Next of kin, heirs-at-law, legatees,
etc., etc. List of families who have been
advertised for to claim money and
property in Great Britain and all parts
of the world. Second edition. Pittsburg,
Pa. (1897?) 2667.109.
Lavedan, H. E. L. Bon an, mal an.
(Essays on French manners and cus-
toms. Paris, 1908. 2v. 2679a.123.
Masson, F. Autour de Sainte-Helene.
Paris, 1900. 2v. 2671.151.
San Francisco, Cal. Citizens' Health
Committee. Eradicating plague from
San Francisco. Report by F. M. Todd
(San Francisco, 1900.) Plates. 2662.229.
Savine, A. Les jours de la Malmaison.
D'après les documents. Paris, 1900.
Illus. 2657.140.
Wood, F. A. Earliest Years at Vassar.
Personal recollections. Poughkeepsie
1900. Illus. 4467.316.

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Aug. 27, 1909.*
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AMICIS, E. de. La vita militare. Bozelli.
Milano, 1906. 4770.49.
AMSTUTZ, N. S. Handbook of photographing.
With chapters on half-tone colorwork. By F. E.
Ives and S. H. Morgan. 3d edition. Chicago,
1907. Illus. 8078.175.
BENZENBERG, G. H. A brief history of the
old waterworks (of Cincinnati), leading up to
and including the construction of the new
waterworks by and under the "Commissioners
of Waterworks." (Cincinnati.) 1900. Plates.
Plans. 4594.07.
BONNEFON, J. de. La noblesse de France et
les nobles de la République. 1870-1906. Paris.
(1906) 2659.105.
BRUCHNER, F. C. C. L. Fremdes und Eigenes
aus dem geistigen Leben der Gegenwart. Leip-
zig, 1884. 2673.103.
CARTAUT, A. G. C. Tibulle et les auteurs du
corpus Tibullianum. Texte établi. Paris.
1900. 2648.35.
CHAPMAN, P. Gun, rod and rifle. Being a
Yorkshireman's reminiscences of half a cen-
tury's sport. Edited by J. P. Diakobrough.
Eastbourne, 1908. Plates. 4938.244.
DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution.
Glimpses of early Roxbury, compiled by the
"Mary Warren" Chapter. Boston, 1904.
4450.165.
DELAQUYS, G. Le beau couchant. Nouvelle.
(Paris.) 1909. Plates. 4971.302.
DELHAIZE, J. La domination française en Bel-
gique à la fin du XVIIIe et au commencement
du XIXe siècle. Vol. 1, 2. Bruxelles, 1908.
2620.183.
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DUPUIS, C. A. M. Le principe d'équilibre et le
concert européen de la paix de Westphalie à
l'acte d'Alcázar. Paris, 1900. 2568.65.
FISHER, E. D. Flatbush, past and present.
Brooklyn, 1901. Illus. 4471.170.
FLERS, Robert. Conte de, and G. A. de Calli-
lavit. L'âne de Buridan. Comédie. Paris.
(1900.) Illus. 6671.340.
GARDINER, A. H. The adventures of an
Egyptian slave from a hieratic papyrus in Le-
den. Leipzig, 1900. Plates. 4500.45.
GEOFFROY DE GRANDMAISON, L'Espagne
et Napoléon. 1804-1808. Paris, 1908. Plats.
3006.264.
GRAYDON, S. Some notes on (trade) catallous
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and upwards. Over 200 plans. 6th impression.
London, 1908. 8105.66.
HILL, J. M. Cooking for two. A handbook for
young housekeepers. (Boston.) 1900. Plates.
8008.122.
HOHN, H. Studien zur Entwicklung der
Minchner Landschaftsmalerei vom Ende des
18. und vom Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts.
Stuttgart, 1900. 4074.470.
HUBERT, H. Mission scientifique au Dahomey.
Paris, 1908. Illus. Maps. 1008.300.
INTERNATIONAL Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.
Next of kin, heirs at law, legatees, etc. List
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claim money and property in Great Britain and
all parts of the world. . . . 2d edition.
Pittsburg, Pa. (1907?) 2667.109.
LANGDON, S. H. Sumerian and Babylonian
poems. Paris, 1900. 2624.137.
LAVEDAN, H. E. L. Bon an, mal an. (Essays
on French manners and customs.) Paris, 1908.
2v. 2679a.123.
LEMOINE, J. and A. LICHTENBERGER.
Trois familles du grand Condé. L'abbé
Bourdier. Le père Talon. Le père d'Al-
Paris, 1900. 2610.100.
LEVI, E., compiler. Lirica Italiana nel cinque-
cento e nel seicento fino all'Arcadia. Firenze,
1900. Plates. 4470a.49.
LILLO, B. Sub sole. (Short stories.) Santiago
de Chile, 1907. 4307.34.
MCINTYRE, P. W. Alonso Palmer Stinson. The
first Portland soldier who fell in battle dur-
ing the Civil War. Portland, 1900. Portraits.
Plates. 4520th.46.50.
MARCHLEWSKI, L. Die Chemie der Chlo-
phylle und ihre Beziehung zur Chemie der
Bitterstoffe. Braunschweig, 1900. Illus.
3075.188.
MASSACHUSETTS. Commissioners on Fish and
Game. A report upon the mollusk fisheries
of Massachusetts. Boston, 1900. Plates.
Maps. 8578.12.
Metropolitan Improvement Commission. Pub-
lic improvement for the Metropolitan District.
Report. . . . Boston, 1900. Maps. Plans.
4457.36.
MASSON, F. Autour de Sainte-Helene. Paris.
1900. 2 v. 2671.151.
MENDES, C. A. L'impératrice. Plats. Paris.
1900. Illus. 6671.330.
MICCOLEO, A. Théorie des hélices aéronautes.
Paris, 1900. 5084.115.
MICHIGAN. General Court. Memorial of Aaron
Thomas. Illus. governor. (Lansing.) 1008.
4344.214.
NOBLE, P. Anne Seymour Damer. A woman
of art and fashion. 1748-1828. London.
1908. Plates. 2544.159.
PERISSÉ, J. S. Sciences et religions à travers
les siècles. Paris, 1908. 2488.172.
PHILLOGIE et linguistique. Mélanges offerts
à Louis Havet à l'occasion du 60e Anniver-
saire de sa naissance. Paris, 1900. 2554.121.
ROULAND, C. Katalog des Musik-Archives der
St. Peterskirche in Wien. Wien, 1908. 4047.157.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Citizens' Health Com-
mittee. Eradicating plague from San Fran-
cisco. Report by F. M. Todd. (San Fran-
cisco, 1900.) Plates. 2662.229.
SAVINE, A. Les jours de la Malmaison.
D'après les documents. Paris, 1900. 2657.140.
SCHARF, J. T. and others. History of the
aware, 1600-1888. Philadelphia, 1888. 2 v.
Illus. Maps. 4370a.16.
SCHMICK, J. H. Geist oder Stoff? Geomische
über die Irdische Lebenswelt. 2. Auflage. Leip-
zig, 1880. No. 2 in 347.257.
SPENCER, Mass. Vital records to the end of
the year 1810. Worcester, Mass., 1900. 4450a.262.
UNITED Confederate Veterans. The flags of
the Confederate States of America. New
Orleans, La., 1907. 22.34.
VIAL, R. Costumbres chilenas. 2a edición.
(Short stories and plays.) Santiago, 1907.
2 v. in 1. 430a.43.
WALISZEWSKI, K. (Les origines de la Russe
moderne). Le berceau d'une dynastie. Les
premiers Romanov. 1018-1682. 2e édition.
Paris, 1900. Map. 3003.92.
WARE, E. F. The Lion campaign in Mis-
souri. Being a history of the Flat Iowa In-
fantry. Together with a history view
of the conditions in Iowa preceding the great
Civil War of 1861. Topeka, 1907. Portraits.
Maps. 2327.159.
WENDTE, C. W., compiler. Heart and voice.
A collection of songs and services. Boston.
1900. 8045.150.
WILLIAMS COLLEGE. The induction of Harry
Augustus Garfield into the office of President.
October 7, 1908. (Cambridge, 1908.) Portraits.
4495.77.
WOOD, F. A. Earliest Years at Vassar. Per-
sonal recollections. Poughkeepsie, 1900. Illus.
4467.316.
WOOD, H. G. Ideal mythology in nature, art,
religion and history. Dorchester, 1908. Illus.
7020.143.
Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection
BEDFORD, J. "Once upon a time." (A fairy
opera. Vocal score.) London. (1904.)
GLADSTONE, F. E. Consolation of Calist. A
dramatic cantata. (Vocal score.) London.
(1885.)
GOUNOD, C. P. Messe solennelle (St. Ce-Hen)
for soli and chorus. (Vocal score.) Boston.
1907.
LEONI, P. L'oracolo. (Opera. London, 1905.)
WEINGARTNER, F. P. Edler von Muensterberg.
Three songs for high voice with piano-forte
accompaniment. Op. 27. London. (1900.)
Books in the Children's Room
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and the discovery
of America. Philadelphia. (1898.) Illus. 2.300a.1.
COE, F. E. A school reader. Grades 3, 4. New
York. (1908.) Illus. 2.100c.20.4.

Boston Journal
Sept. 1, 1909.

Among the many exhibits from the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes at the Boston Public Library Art Gallery on the occasion of that author's one-hundredth anniversary since his birth, was a little-known poem read by him at a banquet at the Revere House Sept. 25, 1891, in honor of the visit of the Prince of Napoleon.

The first stanza of this poem, called "Vive La France," reads as follows:
"The land of sunshine and of song!
Her name your hearts divine;
To her the banquets vows belong
Whose hearts have poured its wine;
Our trusty friend, our true ally
Through varied change and chance—
So, fill your flashing goblets high—
I give you Vive La France!"

Boston Herald
Sept. 4, 1909.

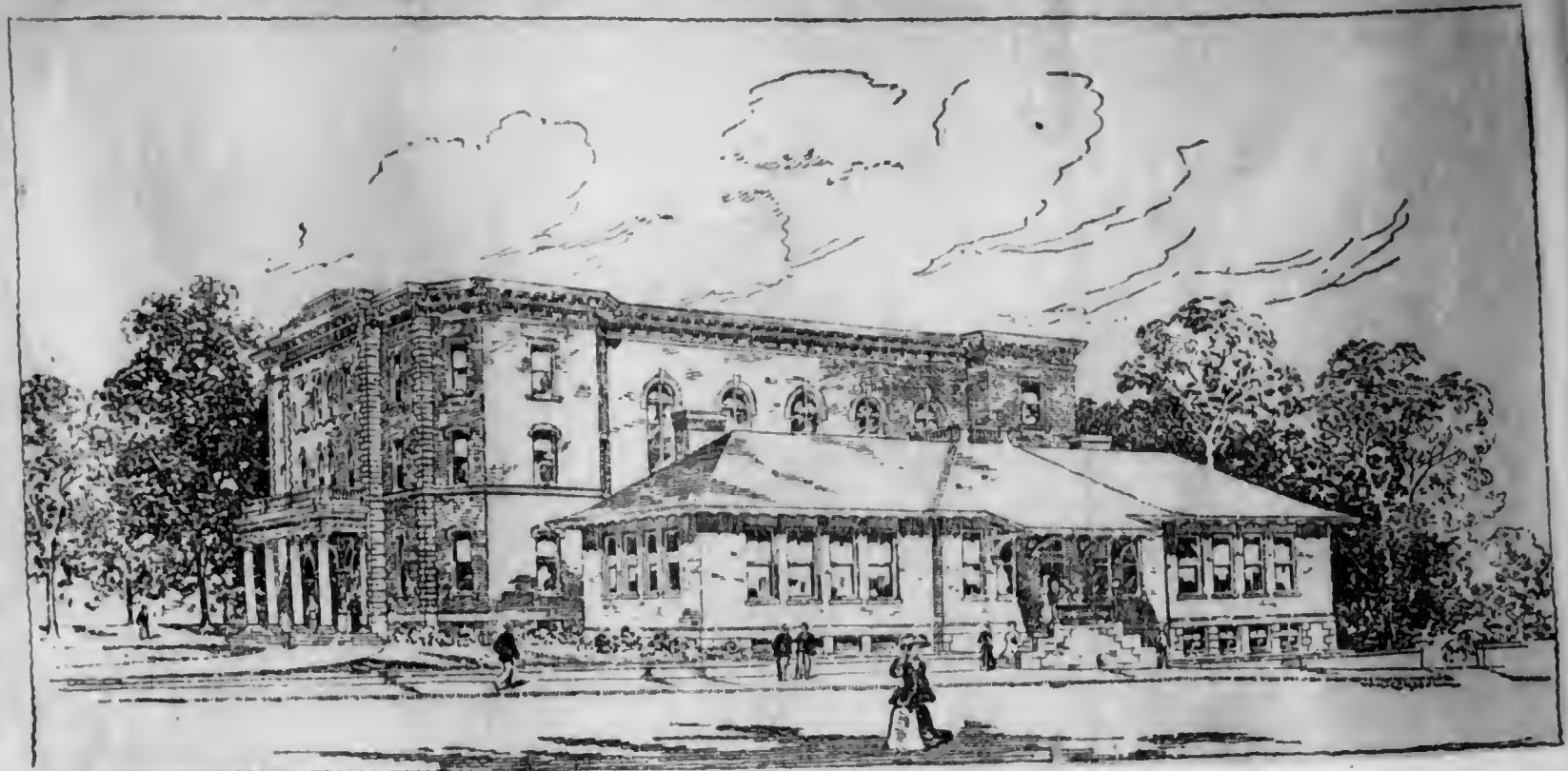
NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The books added to the Boston Public Library during the week ending Sept. 4, 1909, include:

- Bacon, E. M. English voyages of adventure and discovery, retold from Hakluyt. New York, 1908. Plates.
- Bible. The Authorized Version of the English Bible, 1611. Edited by W. A. Wright. Cambridge, Eng. 1909. 6 v. (Cambridge English classics.)
- Craig, W. H. Life of Lord Chesterfield. London, 1907.
- Croiset, M. J. A. Les democracies antiques. Paris, 1909.
- Dana, J. D. New text-book of geology. 4th edition. New York. (1883.) Illus.
- Dearmer, P. Body and soul. An enquiry into the effect of religion upon health. New York. (1909.)
- Dishbrow, C. A. A. Records of stirring times. (Documents relating chiefly to English political affairs, 1726-1822.) London, 1908.
- Doumic, R. Le theatre nouveau. Paris, 1908.
- Hrdlicka, A. Tuberculosis among certain Indian tribes of the United States. Washington, 1909. Plates. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology.)
- Hunnewell, J. E. Historical museums in a dozen countries. Boston, 1909.
- Knight, E. F. The Awakening of Turkey. Philadelphia, 1909.
- Lacombe, J. P. Talon, historien et sociologue. Paris, 1909.
- Le Ron, G. The evolution of matter. 3d edition. London, 1907. Illus.
- Lena, M. Le jongleur de Notre-Dame. Miracle play. English version by C. A. Byrne. New York, 1907.
- Leoncavallo, R. Pagliacci (Punchinello). Drama. English version by H. G. Chapman. Vocal score. (Accomp. for pianoforte.) New York. (1908.)
- McKenney, W. A. Psychologic method in teaching. Chicago, (1909.)
- Macnamara, N. C. Human speech. A study in the purposive action of living matter. London, 1908. Illus. (International scientific series.)
- Massenet, J. E. F. Thais. Comedie lyrique. Poem by Louis Gallet. Music by J. Massenet. English translation by Hermann Klein. Vocal score. (Accomp. for pianoforte.) Paris, 1907.
- Michalet, G. Dieu et l'agnosticisme contemporain. Paris, 1909.
- Mikkelsen, E. Conquering the Arctic. (Anglo-American Polar Expedition.) London, 1909. Illus.
- Ogk, F. A. A source book of medieval history. New York, (1908.)
- Reynolds, J. Journal of an American prisoner at Fort Malden and Quebec, in the War of 1812. (Anon.) Quebec, 1902. Plate.
- Sarolea, C. Cardinal Newman and his influence on religious life and thought. Edinburgh, 1908.
- Saunders, H. H. From Clement to ethics in the West from 1807. Ambrose, London, 1907.
- Soddy, F. The Interpretation of radium. New York, 1909. Plates.
- Thomson, W. H. What is physical life: its origin and nature. New York, 1908.
- Williams, H. S. Alcohol. How it affects the individual, the community, and the race. New York, 1909.
- Wilson, L. W. Picture study in elementary schools. A manual for teachers. New York, 1902, 1904. Plates, 2 v.

Boston Herald
Sept. 4, 1909.

JAMAICA PLAIN MUNICIPAL BUILDING AS PLANNED



NEW CIVIC BUILDING PLANS COMPLETED

Bids Asked for Library Branch in Jamaica Plain—Tenders for Municipal Structure Will Be Invited Soon.

Plans for the new Jamaica Plain municipal building and Public Library branch have been completed, and bids for the library building are asked for in today's issue of the City Record. Bids for the municipal building will be made within a few weeks. This building will be built within the walls of the old Curtis Hall and on the land adjoining.

The municipal building will be three stories high, and contain a swimming pool, gymnasium, running track, gallery, seats, shower baths, toilets, offices, instruction rooms, etc.

The swimming pool will be in the basement, and will be reached by a short flight of stairs down from the entrance to the vestibule of the building. It will be 75 feet long, 24 feet wide and from 3 1/2 to 7 feet deep. At the left as one enters there will be transient shower baths and toilets, and on the right rooms for men and women instructors and a hair-drying room. There will be lockers on both sides of the pool, and 40 dressing rooms and 12 shower baths.

The first floor will contain general offices on either side of the entrance and two small galleries overlooking the pool, the height over which will be 27 feet, its surface being a little lower than the first floor of the old Curtis Hall. In this space on either side of the pool there will be a mezzanine floor with an eight-foot ceiling and containing the gymnasium dressing rooms, 66 lockers, 80 lockers, eight each of men's and women's shower baths and nine boys' shower baths. Stairways will connect this floor with the swimming pool below and the gymnasium above.

The second floor will contain the gymnasium, which will be 64 by 24 feet and 22 feet high. On this floor also will be the directors' office, a private office and examination room.

The third floor will extend toward the center of the building 27 feet from the walls and contain a running track eight feet wide and being 23 laps to its mile. This track will be on the level of the balcony as it existed in the old hall. Gallery seats are built in on a circle at each of the four corners of the old building. All the lower windows of the old building will be enlarged and a monitor glass roof will cover the building.

The new building of the Public Library branch is to be located beside the municipal building, fronting on Sedgwick street, and with sufficient space between it and the municipal structure to give abundant light to both. It will be 110 feet long, and one story high, with a basement, and contain two large reading rooms, delivery room, ample storage and stack rooms, and the new and very attractive feature, a lecture hall.

The basement contains the lecture hall, which is 25 by 47 1/2 feet in size, a large storage room, a staff's lunch room, a work room and toilets.

New York Sun
Sept. 4, 1909

ANYONE'S LIBRARY RULES.

Complaint of a Scholar Whose Requests are Fruitless.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Until to-day I was under the impression that the New York public libraries interchanged their books for the convenience of members, but the following episode entirely disillusioned me.

At my request the librarian of the West 124th street branch made application to the Astor Library for the loan of two books (one Sanskrit and the other East Indian) for one week at the most. I did not ask to take these books out of the library, but merely wished to have access to them at the Harlem branch. To my astonishment I was told that this is "against the rules" of the Astor Library.

How differently such a request is regarded at the Boston public library. Never once have they refused to lend any book which I have asked for through the courtesy of the Springfield library; while Yale University library has been equally obliging with its rarest and most learned works, and this too in the middle of term. Meanwhile, the dust and cobwebs can accumulate on the Oriental books in the Astor Library; the Oriental branches may seek in vain to utilize their members, and especially those who are writers and specialists, for as inextensible as the laws of the Medes and Persians are the mystifying "rules" of the main institution. C. O. SYLVESTER MAWSON.

NEW YORK, September 4.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past
Week

Books in the Central Library

- ADJARIAN, H. Classification des dialectes arméniens. Paris. 1909. Map. 303.186
- AGTHE, A. Ursprung und Lage der Landar- beiter in Livland. Tübingen. 1909. 304.126
- ASTON, H. History and roster of the Fourth and Fifth Independent Battalions and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Cavalry Volunteers. Columbus. Ohio. 1902. Portraits. 43.C.13
- BACON, E. M. English voyages of adventure and discovery, 1482-1600. New York. 1908. Plates. 920.7.41
- BARREY, P. La mort de Pichet. Paris. 1909. Plates. 265.113
- BEALE, S. S., editor. Recollections of a spin- ster aunt. London. 1908. 244.217
- BENNETT, A. A. compiler. Centennial celebra- tion of Jefferson, Lincoln County, Maine. Lew- iston. 1908. Plates. 443.221
- BEVER, A. van. Les pages du terroir du XVe siècle au XIXe siècle. Tome I. Paris. (1909?) 401.144
- BIBLE. The Authorized Version of the English Bible. 1611. Edited by W. A. Wright. Cam- bridge, Eng. 1909. 5 v. (Cambridge English Bible classics.) 401.144
- BOARDMAN, E. A. The small yacht: its man- agement and handling, with chapters on con- struction. Boston. 1909. Illus. 508.165
- BOHE, W. Die Sammlung Oscar Huidschinsky. (A collection of paintings, miniatures, bronzes, etc.) Frankfurt a. M. 1909. Illus. 48 plates. Cab. 80.273.1
- BORLSCH, W. Das Pferd und seine Geschichte. Berlin. 1909. Illus. 324.201
- BRAUNS, R. The mineral kingdom. Part 1-7. Stuttgart. 1906. 70. Colored plates. 530.25
- BRITISH Fire Prevention Committee. Fire tests with doors. An "armoured" door, being a sliding door of four thicknesses of deal and covered externally (remounted) with tinplate plates. London. 1909. Illus. 401.320
- CHARMATZ, R. Deutsch-österreichische Politik. Studien über den Liberalismus und über die Auswärtige Politik Österreichs. Leipzig. 1907. 257.71
- CICCHORIUS, S. Untersuchungen zu Lucilius. Berlin. 1908. 292.43
- COLLINS, G. N. The importance of broad breeding in corn. Washington. 1909. 583.123.141, part 4
- CRAFTS, W. F. A primer of international law, with special reference to university debates. (2d edition.) Washington. (1908.) Map. 620.6.118
- CRAIG, W. H. Life of Lord Chesterfield. Lon- don. 1907. 244.178
- CHOISSET, M. J. A. Les démocraties antiques. Paris. 1909. 350.224
- DANA, J. D. New textbook of geology. 4th edition. New York. (1883.) Illus. 286.40
- DEARMER, P. Body and soul. An inquiry into the effect of religion upon health. New York. (1909.) 768.105
- DIERCKX, G. Das moderne Spanien. Berlin. 1908. 604.27
- DIERCKX, G. A. A. Records of stirring times. Documents relating chiefly to English political affairs, 1726-1822. London. 1908. 452.212
- DOUMIC, R. Le théâtre nouveau. Paris. 1908. 407.101
- FAVRE DE COULEVAIN, Mlle. Sur la branche. (Par Pierre de Coulevain.) (2nd edition.) Paris. (1904.) 209.122
- GAULTIER, P. L'Idéal moderne. La question morale.—La question sociale.—La question religieuse. 2e édition. Paris. 1908. 383.110
- GAUTHIER, P. Dante. Essai sur sa vie. Paris. 1908. Plates. 222.29
- GENTIE, S. Samoa. Reisebeschreibungen. Ber- lin. 1908. Map. 620.33.3
- GNIECHI, F. I tipi monetari di Roma im- periale. Milano. 1907. Plates. 622.0.65
- GOEBEL, O. H. Das slawische Bürgerhaus. Dresden. 1908. Text. Illus. 3 plates. Cab. 102.2
- GOYAU, P. L. T. G. Sainte Melanie (1853-1907). Paris. 1909. 653.186
- GRAFF, G. P. F. Dans le jardin de Sainte- Beuve. Essais. Paris. 1908. 467.94
- GRASSET, J. L'Occultisme hier et aujourd'hui. Le merveilleux préscientifique. 2e édition. Montpelier. 1908. 769.141
- GRUPP, G. Kulturgeschichte des Mittelalters. 2. Heft. Paderborn. 1907-8. 2 v. Illus. 230.13
- GUERSFELDT, P. Meine Kriegeserlebnisse im deutsch-französischen Feldzug, nebst auto- graphischen Mittheilungen aus den Jahren 1868-69 und 1890-97. Berlin. 1907. Map. 402.23
- GUICHEN, J. M. E. B. du Bouxle de Vicom- te. Crépuscule d'ancien régime. La bon- bardement de Genes et le drapeau à Versailles (1793). Jean Cavalier à Versailles (1793). Les amours de la société à Paris sous la ré- gence (1715-1720). La France à la fin de la guerre de sept ans. Franklin à Paris (1776). Paris. 1909. Portraits. 202.145
- GUPPY, H. and G. VINE. A classified cata- logue of the works on architecture and the allied arts in the principal libraries of Man- chester and Salford. Manchester. 1909. 407.115
- GUTSMANN, H. A. C. Physiologie der Stimme und Sprache. Braunschweig. 1909. 307.100
- HAILLOYS, A. Le pèlerinage de Port Royal. Paris. 1909. Plates. 463.123
- HANSEN, N. E. The wild alfalfa and clovers of Siberia. Washington. 1909. Map. 583.128.150
- HERBERT, M. Le pragmatisme. Paris. 1908. 305.384
- HEINZEL, R. Kleine Schriften. Heft 10. Leipzig. 1908. 380.161
- HENSELMANN, F. Der Frosch. Leipzig. 1908. Illus. 386.48.1
- HEYCK, F. Luther. Meisfeld. 1909. 252.57
- (Monographien zur Weltgeschichte.)
- HIRST, M. E. Life of Friedrich List and selec- tions from his writings. New York. 1909. 350.120
- HORSTMANN, H. C. and V. H. TOWNLEY. Modern wiring diagrams and descriptions. Chicago. 1908. 600.223
- HRDLICKA, A. Tuberculosis among certain Indian tribes of the United States. Wash- ington. 1908. Plates. 430.06.42
- (Bureau of Ethnology.)
- HUNNEWELL, J. Historical museums in the seven countries. Boston. 1909. 228.60
- JAPAN. Imperial Commercial Museum. The exporters directory of Japan. 1908. 301.0.73
- (Tokyo, Japan. (1908.)
- JOHNSTONE, J. Conditions of life in the trop- ics. A short account of quantitative meteorolo- gical research. Cambridge. 1908. 587.111
- KAMATEROS, J. Archbishop of Bulgaria. Ein Kynologion, griechischer Astronomie, Astrologie, Meteorologie und Ethnographie in bulgarischer Sprache. Leipzig. 1908. 22.117.15
- KAPSTEIN, T. H. Edward von Hartmann. Einführung in seine Gedankenwelt. Göttingen. 1907. 101
- KNIGHT, R. F. The awakening of Turkey. 1907. 305.12

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324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909

PRINCE KUNI ON WAY HERE

Cousin of Mikado and Official Representa- tive of Oriental Nation to Hudson-Fulton Celebration, Accompanied by Disting- uished Party, Will Be Received by President Taft and Will See Boston

Prince Kunioh Kuni, cousin of the mi- kado of Japan and the official representa- tive of his country at the forthcoming Hud- son-Fulton celebration in New York, with the Princess Kuni, are due to arrive in Boston this evening. They, with princess's lady-in-waiting, Madame Nagasaka, whose husband is the grand master of ceremonies at the Japanese court, and the prince's mili- tary aide, Colonel Kurita, Kusu Matsui, chargé d'affaires at the Japanese Imperial Embassy at Washington, and Captain S. N. Cheney, U. S. A., who represents the War Department during the distinguished visit- ors' stay in America, will be met on their arrival from New York by E. H. Worzot, honorary consul for Japan, who will escort the party to the Hotel Touraine, where a suite has been reserved.

Prince Kuni and party arrived in New York on the steamship Carmania on Tues- day night and have been at Hotel Plaza since. Wallace A. McCathran of the De- partment of State at Washington and Cap- tain Cheney from the War Department, to- gether representing the United States Gov- ernment, and Commander Robert P. For- eshow of the Naval Militia, representing the State of New York, were in the party which went down New York harbor on a revenue cutter to greet the Japanese. General Woodford, Hon. Seth Low and Henry Clews, the banker, Dr. W. W. Finley, pres- ident of the College of the City of New York, and Hamilton Holt of the Independ- ent were among those who greeted the prince on Wednesday.

Prince Kuni has considerable knowledge of both French and German, but most of his conversations are conducted in Japa- nese. Chargé Matsui is serving as inter- preter and intercourse is had only with the observance of the most strict formality and etiquette. The prince is showing consid- erable interest in the status of his fellow countrymen who are in business in this country. He has nothing to say about po- litical affairs. The princess, who is tall for a Japanese woman and who accentuates her height by dressing her hair in a high coil, is greatly interested in seeing America, and both she and her husband are much impressed with the high buildings, which are in sharp contrast to the low structures of their native land. Lady Na- gasaka is a graduate of Vassar College and speaks English fluently.

The prince and princess will visit the summer capital at Beverly on Friday where they will be received by President Taft and Mrs. Taft. They are to remain in Boston until Monday, when they go to Newport for a few days as the guests of Colonel Robert M. Thompson. Later they will return to New York. While here Prince Kuni and Princess Kuni will spend con- siderable time in visiting places of his- torical interest. They also will be shown over the Public Library, the Art Museum, the Peck Museum, the Germanic Museum, Harvard University grounds and other places which they have expressed an earn- est desire to see.

- America, and both she and her husband are much impressed with the high character of the structures. In sharp contrast to the industrial landscape of the city, the campus of Lady Napspeaka is a fine native land. Lady Napspeaka is a representative of Vassar College and speaks English fluently.
- The prince and princess will visit the summer capital at Beverly on Friday where they will be received by President Taft and Mrs. Taft. They are to remain in Boston until Monday, when they go to Newport. A few days as the guests of Colonel Robert M. Thompson. Later they will return to New York. While here Prince Kuni and Princess Kuni spend considerable time in visiting places of historical interest. They also will be seen at the Fogg Library, the Art Museum, Harvard University grounds and other places which they have expressed an earnest desire to see.

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New York Sun
Sept 11, 1909

LIBRARY MAN-AGEMENT.

Jealous G. of the Astor Over Its Treasures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I was interested in a complaint of some "Amazing Library Rules," and I should like to contribute further evidence on the same subject.

In my work at Columbia University this summer I wished to use a book which the university library did not own. I found it in the Astor Library. I was amazed to find that not only could I not borrow it but that the university library could not borrow it for my use. When I mentioned the generous, interlibrary exchange of books that prevails all through New England I was told politely but firmly that only through an order from the Court could I secure the loan of that book. Bowing to the inevitable, I subordinated my fear of germs, microbes, etc., to my interest in my subject and worked many hours in the grimy area "reserved for ladies."

Finally under press of work I made a long journey to the Astor Library one evening. I asked for my book and was utterly amazed when I was told that that book or any book from the second tier of the stacks could be used at night only under special arrangement, i. e., the book desired must be reserved before 5:30 o'clock P. M. That completed my disgust with New York library regulations.

To satisfy my curiosity in respect of the reason (I was now so cowed that I hoped for no exception to any "rule" of course) I asked why a harmless German book of interest only to a student of a subject so unpopular as the classics should be put under lock and key at nightfall. The answer was polite, but it was an answer I might have expected from a sympathetic librarian at Stebbins Corners or Rural Retreat rather than from the head librarian of a New York city library—"We have not money enough to light the second tier and so these books cannot be used at night."

With candles at four for 5 cents at the 5 and 10 cent shop could not the Astor Library send an occasional boy with an occasional candle when an occasional student wants a book at night in New York City?

A STUDENT.
MARION, Va., September 11.

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224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1909

FIRST BOOK AUCTION OF SEASON

Private Libraries of Colonel Samuel J. Menard and Charles C. Beale Sold

Boston opened the book auction season today with the sale at Libble's of the private libraries of the late Colonel Samuel J. Menard, private secretary under Governors Ames, Robinson and Brackett, and of the late Charles Currier Beale, a shorthand reporter. Neither of the libraries was important and the sale included few notable items. A copy of "Auction Prices of Books," a ready record arranged in alphabetical order from the commencement of the English Book Prices Current in 1580 and the American Book Prices Current in 1894 to 1904; New York, of which only 750 were printed, brought \$20 being bought upon order.

P. K. Foley of this city paid \$9.37 for a copy of Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature, 1900. A set of "American Statesmen," edited by J. T. Morse, Jr., brought \$13.50, and Appleton's Cyclopaedia, 1873-02, went for \$17. Balzac's works, Trent's edition, New York, brought \$10.80. The highest price of the morning sale today was \$32.50 for the Century Dictionary and Atlas, which was bought upon order. A scarce periodical, "The Pulpit and Rostrum," New York, 1850-66, which contains papers on Lafayette, the Civil War, etc., was bought by the Boston Public Library for \$5.40.

Sat. Sept. 11, 09.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

SPEND QUIET EVENING

AT SUITE AT TOURAINE

Prince and Princess Kuni of Japan arrived at the Touraine shortly after 7 p.m., after having visited President Taft at Bayberry during the afternoon. They immediately went to their suite at the hotel, where dinner was served in the private dining room.

Because of their desire to obtain all the rest possible while here, no plans for the entertainment of the distinguished guests were made, the party passing the evening in a quiet manner, the prince and princess denying themselves to visitors.

Today will be largely given over to a visit to Harvard university, where Mr. Greene is making arrangements for their entertainment.

Mr. Greene will receive them in the absence of Pres. Lowell. On Sunday the party will view Bunker Hill monument. Monday the Art Museum, Public Library and other places will be visited, and the party will leave at 4 p.m. for Newport, where they are to be the guests of Col. Robert M. Thompson.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

- Books in the Central Library**
- ALDEN, P., editor. Hungary of today. By members of the Hungarian Government, etc. New York. (1909.) Plates. 480p. \$2.50
- BANDINI, H. E. History of California. New York. (1908.) Illus. Map. 472p. \$2.00
- BERNSTEIN, M. Die Sünde. Leipzig. Leipzig. (1909.) 41p. 480p. 50.514
- BEYLE, M. H. Noctulen von Stendhal (pers.). Aus dem Französischen. Leipzig. (1909.) No. 7 in 480p. 50.514
- BINGHAM, H. The journal of an expedition across Venezuela and Columbia, 1898-1907. An exploration of the route of Bolívar's celebrated march of 1819. New Haven. 1909. Illus. Map. 440p. 234
- BLANCHIN, L. Salutation et traumas. Paris. 1908. Plates. 383p. 172
- BRITISH MUSEUM. A guide to the Egyptian collection. (By E. A. Wallis Budge, London.) 1909. Illus. Maps. 487p. 293
- A guide to the Egyptian galleries. (Sculpture.) (By E. A. Wallis Budge, London.) 1909. Illus. 487p. 292
- A guide to the exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman life. London. 1908. Illus. Plans. 487p. 291
- BURNEY, C. E. Israel's hope of immortality. Four lectures. Oxford. 1906. 347p. 261
- COLLINGSWOOD, W. D. Scandinavian Mythology. London. 1908. Map. 219p. 34
- COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Lectures on science, philosophy and art. 1907-08. New York. 1908. 448p. 72
- CUTTEN, G. B. The psychological phenomena of Christianity. London. 1908. 387p. 182
- DAWSON, W. J., and C. W. DAWSON. The great English writers. (Selections.) With introduction, notes and notes. New York. 1906. 22. 430p. 233
- DENDAS, L. J. L. Earl of Bonadilly. A wandering student in the Far East. London. 1908. 2v. Plates. Map. 301p. 298
- ENOCK, C. H. Mexico, its ancient and modern civilization, history and political conditions, topography and natural resources, industries and general development. New York. 1909. Plates. Map. 440p. 236
- FAHRY, E. E. Traité de mathématiques élémentaires à l'usage des écoles, lycées, collèges, etc. Paris. 1909. 512p. 83
- FAVRE DE COULMAY, M. Au cœur de la vie (Roman par) Pierre de Coulmays (pseud. 2de édition) Paris. (1909.) 620p. 177
- FRASER, J. E. Quaint subjects of the king. London. 1909. Plates. 620p. 101
- GEORDES, J. Study of an Arabian-French dialect spoken in the north-west of the Haïdes-Châteaux. Haïdes. 1908. Map. 250p. 81
- GRATACAP, L. P. Geology of the City of New York. 3d edition. New York. 1909. Illus. Maps. 349p. 39
- GULICK, C. V. Emergencies. Boston. (1909.) Illus. (The Gulick Hygiene series.) 570p. 191
- GUTZKOW, C. F. Das Verbot des Turtlufs. Leipzig. (1909.) No. 2 in 480p. 50.514
- HARRIS, W. J. The first printed translations into English of the great foreign classics. London. (1909.) 213p. 41
- HAUSHOFER, E. Seltsame Frage und andere Novellen. Leipzig. (1909.) No. 5 in 480p. 50.514
- JEVONS, W. S. Investigations in currency and finance. Edited by W. S. Jevons. New edition, abridged by H. Stanley Jevons. London. 1908. Charts. 632p. 425
- JORDAN, S. M. The fundamental concepts of chemistry. London. 1908. Illus. 197p. 227
- KANADA. Vajrasatka aphorisms. With comments from the Upanishads of San-Kata-Mura and the Vajrasatka of San-Kata-Mura. Translated by A. E. Gough. Benares. 1908. 200p. 173
- LINNAEUS, H. G. P. Nacht und Morgen. Schauspiel. Leipzig. (1909.) No. 6 in 480p. 50.514
- LYDERIKER, R. The game animals of Africa. London. 1908. Illus. 383p. 125
- MACLAUREN, R. C. The theory of light. A treatise on physical optics. In 2 parts. Part I. Cambridge. 1908. Charts. 596p. 141
- MAUND, A. S. D., and E. W. MAUND. The heavens and their story. London. (1909.) 72 plates. 500p. 115
- MEDICAL PRINTS. London. 1909. 50p. 115
- MONTESSORI, A. The Montessori and child with exercises, after the tempera panel. No. 108, the library, Milan.
- Portrait of William Shakespeare by an unknown artist, now in the possession of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, London. Supposed original of the Drouot engraving. London. 1909.
- Monroe, G. Lady Hamilton with a coat of arms (Paris), after the painting in the

Sept 15, 1909.
Boston Herald

**CHARLES F. M'KIM
DIES SUDDENLY**

Head of McKim, Mead & White, Architects Who Designed Boston Library, Passes Away at St. James (L. I.) Home.

**HARVARD MAN WHO WON
HONORS IN ARCHITECTURE**

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Charles Follen McKim, head of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects, died suddenly today at his country home in St. James, L. I., of heart disease. He had been in ill health for a year, but his death was unexpected.

Mr. McKim, who was 62 years old, was a graduate of the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard, and of the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. He had received honorary degrees from Harvard, Bowdoin and other colleges.

Mr. McKim's death leaves William R. Mead as the only surviving member of the partnership which the two, with the late Stanford White, formed in 1870, and which produced some of the most brilliant and important architecture, particularly of public buildings, in the United States.

The long list of notable buildings erected by the firm includes the Boston Public Library, Columbia University, University of the City of New York, University of Virginia, Woman's College of Baltimore, Rhode Island state capitol, Madison Square Garden, Walker Art gallery at Brooklyn College, Newport Casino, Bank of Montreal and the New York Life Insurance Company's office buildings in New York, Kansas City and Oklahoma.

Mr. McKim was a member of many learned societies, art commissions and clubs. He was a founder of the American Academy at Rome and a member of the National Academy. In 1903 King Edward awarded to him a royal gold medal.

A and 10 cent shop could not the Astor Library send an occasional boy with an occasional candle when an occasional student wants a book at night in New York City?
MARION, Va., September 11. A STUDENT.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1909

FIRST BOOK AUCTION OF SEASON

Private Libraries of Colonel Samuel J. Menard and Charles C. Beale Sold

Boston opened the book auction season today with the sale at Libbie's of the private libraries of the late Colonel Samuel J. Menard, private secretary under Governors Ames, Robinson and Brackett, and of the late Charles Currier Beale, the shorthand reporter. Neither of the libraries was important and the sale included few notable items. A copy of "Auction Prices of Books," a ready record arranged in alphabetical order from the commencement of the English Book Prices Current in 1880 and the American Book Prices Current in 1894 to 1904; New York, of which only 750 were printed, brought \$20 being bought upon order.

P. K. Foley of this city paid \$9.37 for a copy of Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature, 1900. A set of "American Statesmen," edited by J. T. Morse, Jr., brought \$13.50, and Appleton's Cyclopaedia, 1878-92, went for \$17. Half-zac's works, Trent's edition, New York, brought \$10.50. The highest price of the morning sale today was \$32.50 for the Century Dictionary and Atlas, which was bought upon an order. A scarce periodical, "The Pulpit and Rostrum," New York, 1859-66, which contains papers on Lafayette, the Civil War, etc., was bought by the Boston Public Library for \$5.40.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909

The Boston Public Library

A List of Books Added During the Past Week

Books in the Central Library

- ALDEN, P., editor. Hungary of today. By members of the Hungarian Government, etc. New York, 1909. Plates. 4803.42
BANDINI, H. E. History of California. New York, 1908. Illus. Map. 4702a.200
BEHNSTEDT, M. Das Stille, Leipzig, Leipzig, 1908. No. 4 in 4800.514
BEYLE, M. H. Newton von Stendhal (pseud.). Aus dem Franzosen. Leipzig, 1908. No. 7 in 4800.514
BINGHAM, H. The Journal of an expedition across Venezuela and Colombia, 1906-1907. An exploration of the route of Bolivar's celebrated march of 1819. New Haven, 1906. Illus. Map. 4465.254
BLANCHET, L. Mutation et traumatisme. Etudes sur l'evolution des formes vegetales. Paris, 1908. Plates. 3853.172
BRITISH MUSEUM. A guide to the Egyptian collections. By E. A. Wallis Budge. London, 1908. Illus. Maps. 4679.503
— A guide to the Egyptian galleries. (Sculpture.) By E. A. Wallis Budge. London, 1908. Illus. 4679.502
— A guide to the exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman life. London, 1908. Illus. Plans. 4679.501
BURNETT, C. E. Israel's hope of immortality. Four lectures. Oxford, 1908. 3457.261
COLLINGWOOD, W. G. Scandinavian Britain. London, 1908. Map. 2119b.34
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Lectures on science, philosophy and art, 1907-08. New York, 1908. 4485.72
CUTTEN, G. B. The psychological phenomena of Christianity. London, 1909. 3457.182
DAWSON, W. J., and C. W. DAWSON. The great English letterwriters. (Selections.) With introductory essays and notes. New York, 1909. 2 v. 4550a.235
DUNDA, L. J. L. Earl of Ronaldshay. A wandering student in the Far East. London, 1908. 2 v. Plates. Map. 3018.290
ENOCK, C. R. Mexico, its ancient and modern civilization, history and political conditions, topography and natural resources, industries and general development. New York, 1909. Plates. Map. 4405.236
FAHY, E. E. Traite de mathematiques generales. Tome I. Fonctions des nombres, fonctions, etc. Paris, 1908. 5512.83
FAVRE DE COULLEVAIN, M. Au coeur de la vie (Roman). Paris. Plaque de Souverain (pseud. 2nd edition). Paris, 1909. 6006.177
FRASER, J. F. Quint subjects of the kites. London, 1909. Plates. 6283.101
GIDDERS, J. Study of an Acadan-French dialect spoken on the north shore of the Isles-des-Chaleurs. Halls A. S. 1908. Map. 2682.81
GRATACAP, L. P. Geology of the City of New York. 3d edition. New York, 1909. Illus. Maps. 3909.30
GILLICK, C. V. Emergencies. Boston, 1909. Illus. (The Gillick Hygiene series.) 5708.191
GUTZKOW, C. F. Das Urbild des Tartuffe. Lustspiel. Leipzig, 1909. No. 2 in 4806.50.514
HARRIS, W. J. The first printed translations into English of the great foreign classics. London, 1909. 42157.44
HARDHOFFER, E. Seine Frage und andere Novellen. Leipzig, 1909. No. 5 in 4806.50.514
JEVONS, W. S. Investigations in currency and finance. Edited by H. S. Foxwell. New edition, abridged by H. Stanley Jevons. London, 1909. Charts. 8332.a28
JORGENSEN, S. M. The fundamental conceptions of chemistry. London, 1908. Illus. 3970.227
KAWADA, Vaiseshika aphorisms. With comments from the Upanishads of Sri-Kara-Misra and the Vivritti of Jaya-Narayana-Tarkapan-chanana. Translated by A. B. Gough. Benares, 1879. 3026.173
LINDAU, H. G. P. Nacht und Morgen. Schauspiel. Leipzig, 1909. No. 6 in 4806.50.514
LYDEKKER, R. The game animals of Africa. London, 1908. Illus. 3883.123
MACLAURIN, R. C. The theory of light. A treatise on physical optics. In 3 parts. Part I. Cambridge, 1908. Charts. 5067.141
MAUNDER, A. S. D., and E. W. MAUNDER. The heavens and their story. London, 1908. 72 plates. 3926.115
MEDICAL PRINTS. London, 1909. Namely: Montagna, A. The Madonna and child with cherubim, after the Louvre panel. No. 188. the Brera, Milan. 4262.124
— Portrait of William Shakespeare by an unknown artist, now in the possession of the Trustees of Memorial Hall, Stratford-on-Avon, supposed original of the Crossbow engraving. London, 1909. 4262.124
— Romney, G. Lady Hamilton with a goat (for as Dianna), after the painting in the collection of Tankerville Chamberlayne. Terborch, G. The concert, after the painting on panel. Now No. 791. G in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin. 4262.124
MILLER, R. J. Pictorial log of the battle fleet cruises around the world. Chicago, 1908. Plates. 4262.124
MURDOCK, H. 1872 Letters written by a gentleman in Boston to his friend in Paris describing the great fire. Boston, 1909. Illus. 4262.124
PARRY, E. J. The chemistry of essential oils and artificial perfumes. 2d edition. London, 1908. Illus. 3970.227
PEASE, E. The diaries of Edward Pease, the father of English railways. Edited by Sir Alfred E. Pease, Bart. London, 1907. Plates. 4262.124
ROSS, G. A. Wood turning. Prepared for the use of students. Boston, 1909. Illus. 4019.213
SELLERS, E. Foreign solutions of poor law problems. London, 1908. 5576b.351
SINCLAIR, J. History of short-horn cattle. London, 1907. Plates. Map. 7303.55
SOCIALISM. "The creed of despair." Joint debate in Faneuil Hall, March 22, 1909, between G. B. Hugo and J. F. Carey. (Boston, 1907.) 6064.153
SPRICE, R. Notes of a botanist on the Amazon & Andes, 1849-1854. Edited by A. R. Wallace. London, 1908. 2 v. Illus. Maps. 4465.237
STEWART, B. The land of the maple leaf, or Canada as I saw it. London, 1908. Plates. 4465.237
STOKES, R. S. G. Mines and minerals of the British Empire. London, 1908. Plates. 7694.118
TITCHEL, W. The theory of ions. A consideration of its place in biology and thermodynamics. London, 1908. 5429.68
WICHMANN, F. Die Paeae. Eine Geschichte aus den Schwarzen Bergen. Leipzig, 1909. No. 1 in 4806.50.514
WOESTE, J. F. L. Welterbuch der westfälischen Mundart. Norden, 1882. 2883.30
ZERI, G., and R. RITTENCAMP. A treatise on colour manufacture. Authorized English edition by G. Mayer. London, 1908. Illus. Plans. 8315.281
Books in the Allen A. Brown Collection
INDY, P. M. V. H. Souvenirs. Poems pour orchestre. Op. 62. Partition. Paris, 1907. 4465.237
LACHNER, Y. Fest-Ouverture. Op. 39. Partition. Mainz, 1907. 4465.237
LISZT, F. Jeanne d'Arc au bûcher. Scène dramatique pour mezzo-soprano avec orchestre. Partition. Mayence, 1907. 4465.237
PUTTICH, G. Einzigsteigen für kleines Orchester. Op. 22. Partition. Mainz, 1907. 4465.237
— Soremade für kleines Orchester. Op. 21. Partition. Mainz, 1907. 4465.237
WAGNER, W. R. Wagner's Abschied von Brünnhilde und Feuerzauber aus Die Walküre. für Orchester und Orchester. Partition. Mainz, 1907. 4465.237
Books in the Branch Libraries
BANDINI, H. E. History of California. New York, 1908. Illus. Y 46

CHARLES F. M'KIM DIES SUDDENLY

Head of McKim, Mead & White, Architects Who Designed Boston Library, Passes Away at St. James (L. I.) Home.

HARVARD MAN WHO WON HONORS IN ARCHITECTURE

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Boston Journal
Sept. 15, 1909.

STANFORD WHITE'S PARTNER IS DEAD

Charles F. McKim Was
Head of Firm That De-
signed Boston Library.

New York, Sept. 14.—Although he had been in ill health for a year or more, the death of Charles Follen McKim, head of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, today, at his country home in St. James, L. I., came unexpectedly. Mr. McKim was 62 years of age and a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He had received honorary degrees from Harvard, Bowdoin and other colleges.

Mr. McKim was born Aug. 24, 1847, a native of Pennsylvania. He began the practice of architecture in 1872, was joined in partnership by William R. Mead in 1877 and in 1879 the late Stanford White entered into the business, whereupon the firm name became McKim, Mead & White. Among the notable buildings erected by the firm are the State Capitol, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Walker Art Gallery at Bowdoin College, the Boston Public Library, the Newport Casino, and the University, Harvard and Century clubs of New York.

Mr. McKim was a member of the congressional commission for the improvement of the Washington park system. In 1898 he was awarded the royal gold medal by King Edward for the promotion of architecture.

Following the death of Stanford White at the hands of Harry Thaw, it was rumored that Mr. McKim was going to marry Mrs. White. The report of the engagement was silent for weeks, not only in this country but in England, but it finally subsided.

Boston Post
Sept. 10, 1909.

C. F. M'KIM DROPS DEAD

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Charles Follen McKim, head of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects, died suddenly today at his country home in St. James, L. I., of heart disease. He had been in ill health for a year or more, but his death was unexpected.

Mr. McKim, who was 62 years old, was a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He had received honorary degrees from Harvard, Bowdoin and other colleges.

Mr. McKim's death leaves William R. Mead as the only surviving member of the partnership which the two, with the late Stanford White, formed in 1879 and which has produced some of the most brilliant and important architecture, particularly of public buildings, in the United States.

The long list of notable buildings erected by the firm includes Columbia University, University of the City of New York, University of Virginia, Woman's College of Baltimore, Rhode Island State Capitol, Madison Square Garden, Walker Art Gallery (Bowdoin College), Boston Public Library, Newport Casino, Bank of Montreal and the New York Life Insurance Company's office buildings in New York, Kansas City and Oklahoma.

Boston Transcript
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909

CHARLES FOLLEN MCKIM

Was One of the Most Famous Architects of America, Whose Firm Planned Many Famous Buildings

Charles Follen McKim, architect and head of the New York firm of McKim, Mead & White, died yesterday afternoon in his summer residence at St. James, Long Island. He had been in ill-health for more than a year, yet his death was unexpected. Heart disease, with a complication of troubles, was the cause of death. Mr. McKim was known in many cities as a man who represented the best in beautiful architecture. He had been president of the American Institute of Architects, and was the founder of the American Academy at Rome. He received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and in 1903 King Edward gave him the royal gold medal for the promotion of architecture. The firm of McKim, Mead & White, of which he was the head, designed many of the best-known buildings in the United States, including the Boston Public Library and Boston Symphony Hall, also the Algonquin Club building and New England Trust Company's building.

Mr. McKim's death leaves William R. Mead as the only surviving member of the partnership which the two, with the late Stanford White, formed in 1879, and which has produced some of the most brilliant and important architecture on the North American continent, particularly of public buildings. Their work has been remarkable for variety, embracing as it does cottages at Newport and Lenox and many other summer resorts in addition to the buildings of more public character.

Mr. McKim was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1847, the son of Rev. James Miller and Sarah Allibone McKim. His father was a Presbyterian minister and one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He went to the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard in 1866, but the next year, in pursuit of his boyhood ambition to become an architect, went to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and took the three years' architectural course under Daubigny. Then followed two years of travel on the Continent, in which the young architect made an exhaustive study of Europe's classic models. He returned to this country and in 1872 settled in New York, where he had ever since practiced his profession. In 1877 he was joined in partnership by William R. Mead, and two years later by Stanford White, whose death at the hands of Harry K. Thaw took place in the Madison Square Roof Garden on June 25, 1906.

As a member of the Congressional Commission for the Improvement of the Washington Park System, Mr. McKim contributed largely to the beautifying of the national capital. He was also a member of the National Council of Fine Arts, consisting of thirty experts appointed by President Roosevelt at the request of the American Institute of Architects, to report among other things on a Lincoln memorial. The commission reported in favor of the plan involving the development of the mall and the building of a bridge across the Potomac. Shortly before this Representative McCall introduced a measure advocating a different plan and naming Mr. McKim as one of a commission to select a site. When Mr. McKim heard of the proposition he wrote to Mr. McCall refusing to serve on any such commission, and the measure was not pushed any further.

Some of the important work of Mr. McKim's firm has included Madison Square Garden of New York, the New

York Life Insurance Company's buildings in Omaha and Kansas City, St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., the American Safe Deposit Company's buildings in New York city; the casinos at Newport and Narragansett Pier, the Music Hall at Short Hills, N. J., the Freundschaft Club house, New York; the Columbia University buildings, the State Capitol of Rhode Island, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Walker Art Gallery of Bowdoin College, the building of the Department of Agriculture at Harvard, the Agricultural building and the New York State buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition, the University and Harvard Club's houses and the Century Association of New York city, and the Library and Hall of Fame of New York University. The firm designed many monuments and memorials, as well, including the Washington statue in Paris.

Among the societies to which Mr. McKim belonged were the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, the Society of Mural Painters (honorary), and the National Academy of Design. He was also a member of the Municipal Art Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Fine Arts Society, and the Pennsylvania Society. He belonged to the University Club and the Metropolitan Club in New York, homes of both of which his firm designed; the Lambs, the Brook, the Racquet and Tennis, New York; the Garden City Golf, also the Somerset and St. Botolph Clubs of Boston, and the Metropolitan of Washington. Mr. McKim is survived by his daughter, Miss Margaret S. McKim.

Boston Traveler
Sept. 15, 1909.

DESIGNER OF BOSTON CITY LIBRARY DEAD

McKim, Harvard Man, and Partner
of Late Stanford White, Dies
in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Charles Follen McKim, head of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects, died suddenly at his country home in St. James, L. I., of heart disease. He had been in poor health for a year or more when the strain of work and the troubles that came to him when Stanford White was shot by Harry Thaw had him broken in health.

Mr. McKim, 62 years old, was a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, and of Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He had received honorary degrees from Harvard, Bowdoin and other colleges. His death leaves William R. Mead as the only surviving member of the partnership which the two, with the late Stanford White, formed in 1879. King Edward, in June, 1903, awarded to Mr. McKim the royal gold medal for the promotion of architecture.

Mr. McKim helped design Columbia University, the New York Public Library, the Music Hall and Public Library in Boston, the department of architecture at Harvard, the University of the City of New York, Newport Casino, Bank of Montreal and the New York Life Insurance Company's office buildings in New York, Kansas City and Omaha. He was a member of many learned societies, art commissions and clubs. He was a founder of the American Academy at Rome and a member of the National Academy. He was a member of the St. Botolph and Somerset clubs of Boston. His New York house was at 9 East 54th street.

Boston Herald Sept. 25, 1909.

New Library Books.

The following books have been received in the Boston Public Library during the week ending Sept. 25, 1909:

Allen, J. L. "The Bride of the Mistletoe." (Fiction.) New York, 1909.

Contract, A. of marriage between wit and wisdom. (Morality.) London, 1908.

Frye, W. E. "After Waterloo: Reminiscences of European Travel." London, 1908.

Griffin, G. G. "Writings on American History 1907." A bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history published during 1907. New York, 1909.

Hall, E. V. "The Life of Mirabeau." By S. G. Tallentyre. (Pseud.) New York, 1909. Portraits.

Hardie, J. Keir. India. "Impressions and Suggestions." New York, 1909.

King, B. "The Inner Shrine." A novel of today. (Anon.) New York, 1909. Plates.

Lanier, S. "Music and Poetry." Essays upon some aspects and interrelations of the two arts. New York, 1909.

McComb, S. "The Making of the English Bible." New York, 1909.

Milham, W. L. "How to Identify the Stars." New York, 1909. Plates.

Mott, J. R. "The Future Leadership of the Church." London, 1909.

Poe, E. A. "Last Letters to Sarah Helen Whitman." Edited by J. A. Harrison. New York, 1909. Portraits.

Pratt, L. "Bezels." (Fiction.) New York, 1909. Illustrated.

Shadwell, A. M. D. "Industrial Efficiency." A comparative study of industrial life in England, Germany and America. New edition. London, 1909.

"The Story of King Darius." 1665. (Morality.) London, 1909. The Tudor (facsimile texts).

Strong, A. L. "The Psychology of Prayer." Chicago, 1909.

"The Tate Gallery." (The National Gallery of British Art.) London, 1907. (The great galleries of Europe.)

Tucker, T. G. "Introduction to the Natural History of Language." London, 1908.

Welsh, C. "Landmarks in the Early History and Development of Books for Children." East Boston, Mass., 1909: seven cards, facsimiles.

Williams, H. N. "A Rose of Savoy. Marie Adelaide of Savoy, Duchesse de Bourgogne, Mother of Louis XV." New York, 1909. Portraits.

"The World and the Child," otherwise "Mundus Infans." (Morality.) London, 1909. (The Tudor facsimile texts.)

Boston Post

During the past year the Boston public library has been supplying daily with books 23 branches and reading rooms, 115 public and parochial schools, 18 engine houses and 29 institutions. About 400 volumes daily are sent out by delivery wagons, in addition to which the branches themselves and two of the largest reading rooms are sending out books on deposit distributed among 124 places and amounting to more than 16,000 volumes annually. Of this number more than 12,000 volumes are sent to schools.

Photographs and pictures of different kinds mainly for use in schools in connection with the work of teachers are also sent out by the library.

There were issued for direct home use last year 28,378 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches 8,357 additional, while the branches and reading rooms also issue 1,62,892 volumes for home use. The entire issue for home use during the past year was 1,555,027 volumes.

The Sackville Tribune

Sackville, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1909

Boston, Sept. 24.—There is a plethora of exhibits in the art room of the Boston public library just now, the notables represented being Chaucer, Samuel Johnson, Robert Fulton, Tennyson and Holmes. The first mentioned is probably the largest collection of Chauceriana ever brought together in this country, and part of the exhibited was shown in the public library at Gloucester, Mass., where a gorgeous pageant of the Canterbury Pilgrimage was held August 4th.

There were to be seen when the Chaucer exhibit first opened in July a large number of books, some loaned by Harvard, comprising copies of the second collected edition of Chaucer, published 1542, and a facsimile copy of the first edition of 1532. There was one of William Morris's masterpieces, the Kelmscott Chaucer, with illustrations after Burne-Jones. There were several lives of Chaucer, including that of John Bale, issued at Basle in 1557, and a rich assortment of books and manuscripts, some of them contemporaneous with the early English poet, others shown as the sources from which he obtained material. Among those of special interest were a fifteenth-century manuscript of Obid's "Opera," Jacobus de Voragine's "Golden Legend" printed at Ulm in 1488, and a facsimile of a reprint of Guillaume de Guilleville's "The Booke of the Pylgrynage of the Sowle," printed by Caxton in 1483.

The part of the exhibit which is still in evidence is a large number of most interesting pictures, including portraits of Chaucer and many of his contemporaries, a picture of his tomb in Westminster Abbey, colored prints illustrating costumes of the fourteenth century for both man and beast, the chain armor of "Ye gentil knyghte" and his richly caparisoned steed, and quaint colored prints reproduced from old illuminated manuscripts, descriptive of the goodly company on their way to Canterbury. In one, the Wife of Batte is represented as riding her animal astride, or cross-saddle, in the more polite vernacular of the present day. There is a very quaint portrait of Whittington with his cat in which it is a toss up as to which has the fiercest whiskers, himself or his dearly beloved puss. There are also charming views of the old road traversed by the pilgrims from Winchester to Canterbury. It's no wonder they lingered long on the way telling stories.

Of the exhibition in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of Dr. Johnson's birth, there are several pictures, notably a reproduction of Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting of Johnson, a number of books, and early editions of the great man's dictionary, one of the first copies of Johnson's dictionary printed in this country, and a facsimile of the title page of the first edition of Boswell's Johnson, giving the author's corrections for the printer.

The two modern poets, Tennyson and Holmes, the one hundredth anniversary of whose births came in August, are well shown in a number of portrait prints, and there is a plentiful display of the kindly autocrat's early editions.

Fulton, of steamboat fame, whose centennial is just being celebrated on the Hudson, is shown in old fashioned books and prints, that give views of his home, first steamboat, etc.

The taste and ability with which this embarrassment of riches is arranged, is due to Mr. Garrick M. Borden, formerly on the staff of the Boston Art museum, and for three years lecturer on the history of art at the University of California. Mr. Borden is now head of the art department of the public library, which has a fine and comprehensive collection of books on artistic and architectural subjects, and an excellent collection of prints and photographs.

Boston Transcript

FRANKLIN IMPRINTS SOLD

Good Prices for Books from the Collection of Samuel Auxer, the Pennsylvania Bookseller

Books printed by Benjamin Franklin were the feature of the second session of the auction sale of books from the collection of the late Samuel Auxer, bookseller, of Lancaster, Pa., which went on at Libbie's today. The Boston Public Library paid \$32 for "Jovis Kampff und Ritter-Platz," printed by "B. F." in Philadelphia in 1736. "Order" bought for \$42 a copy of the Franklin Imprimi, "Vorspiel der Neuen Welt," Philadelphia, 1762. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York bought for \$15.50 a copy of the "Collections of the Works of Thomas Chalkley," printed in Philadelphia in 1794 by B. Franklin and D. Hall. "Order" secured a poor copy of the "Samuelische Sechs Goldene Bücher vom Wahren Christenthum," printed in 1571 by Benjamin and J. Boehm. Another copy, lacking two pages of preliminary matter and twenty-two pages at end, brought \$2.55.

The most interesting item in the sale was a twenty-page pamphlet printed in Boston in 1770, giving "General Gage's Instructions of 22d Feb., 1775, to Captain Brown and Ensign D'Herbiers (of the Army under his Command), whom he ordered to take a sketch of the roads, passes, heights, etc., from Boston to Worcester, with a curious narrative of occurrences during their mission, wrote by the Ensign, together with an account of their doings in consequence of further orders and instructions from General Gage, of the 29th March following, to proceed to Concord to reconnoitre and find out the state of the Provincial magazines, what number of cannon, etc., they have and in what condition; also an account of the transactions of the British Troops from the time they marched out of Boston, on the evening of the 18th, till their confused retreat back on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, and a return of all their killed, wounded and missing on that auspicious day, as made to General Gage." This was bought upon an order for \$53.

The "Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Boston, 1800, brought \$32. "Observations on the River Potomack, the Country Adjacent and the City of Washington," a thirty-page pamphlet printed in New York in 1794, was bought upon order for \$9.50. Several sets of standard authors were sold, the Jensen Society edition of Irving bringing \$21.00, John Doran's "Court, Salon and Green Room" \$35, and the Heraldic Journal \$12.

Vandalism in the Public Library

Recent and Past Instances of the Dastardly Work of "Readers"

BY E. N. VALLANDIGHAM

WHEN a frequenter of the Boston Public Library sought information a few days ago upon a topic of current political interest he found that the whole article upon the subject in question had been neatly cut out of a valuable work of reference. Just such instances of mutilation are somewhat rare in the Public Library, extremely rare in view of the fact that in Bates Hall alone many thousand volumes are on the open shelves free to all comers to be taken down and used without any asking of leave and without the immediate presence of an officer of the library. The most serious similar case occurred some years ago, when all of a treatise on evidence in an encyclopedia of law, about 140 pages, was cut out and carried off. These two cases furnish instances of deliberate criminality, for in each case a person of sufficient education and intelligence to be interested in an important subject committed a form of theft and did irreparable damage to a valuable set of books.

Most of the discovered mutilations at the library are the work of persons with a fondness for pictures such as are found in the best of the illustrated periodicals. Such pictures are frequently cut out and carried off probably to adorn scrap-books. Not long since it was discovered that an illuminated coat-of-arms had been cut from a work on heraldry, presumably by some person of aristocratic lineage, who wished to display his blazon at home. Incidentally, he mutilated three or four other plates in the act of cutting out the symbol of his own distinguished ancestry. Pictures from illustrated books are somewhat rarely cut out because they bear the perforated stencil of the library. Especially valuable illustrated works do not leave the library, and are not handed over to strangers except when an attendant is at hand to keep an eye on the user. The like is true of all rare books. Nevertheless, there is a man now in prison for systematically plundering the Public Library of just such books. Almost by accident he managed to get hold of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe" in a first edition, which had recently sold for \$900. He had some knowledge of rare books, and he managed with considerable skill to remove the plate of the library from this one. The book passed through several hands, no one fetching a small fraction of its value,

and finally reached an auction house in New York, from which it was returned to the library. Meanwhile the thief was known, and after the recovery of "Fanshawe" he was arrested. In his possession were found a number of rare volumes which he had stolen from the library but which he had not dared to sell.

Such systematic and commercial book thieves are always caught, and usually in a very short time. Their trade is a dangerous one, and its profits cannot be very large, for really valuable rare books are too well known to the dealers to find a ready sale. The notoriety that attended the theft of "Fanshawe" had one curious outcome: it set many persons to rummaging their garrets for copies of so valuable a work, and several were found, with the result that the auction price of the book fell from \$800 to less than \$400. The like has occurred in the case of other rare books to which popular attention has been called by the act of a thief.

A few years ago the loss of books by theft had grown to such a point in the library and its branches that the subject was treated at length in the annual report, and new rules were put into practice. In that year more than two thousand volumes were missing, though some of them were returned in the course of the following year. This surreptitious return of books kept out of the library for many months occurs every year. In some cases it indicates that the borrower merely wished to avoid the fine for retaining a book over time.

As a matter of fact very few books are permanently lost by reason of theft by card-holders. Every applicant for a card must give his full name and address and the name of a responsible indorser, and if anything suspicious is discovered about the applicant the card is withheld until the subject can be cleared up. It is a rare thing, however, to discover that an applicant has given a false address, or has acted in any way to put his good faith in doubt. So, too, very few books are lost through theft by readers who make out a card of requisition for books from the closed shelves. The heaviest loss both from theft and mutilation occurs in the books on the open shelves, but it is the deliberate policy of the library to risk such loss for the sake of the gain to the general public from the free use of the open shelves. There is something saved, too, in the expense of attendance. The shelves of the juvenile room are rather more carefully watched than they were a few years ago, and loss even there is not large. In fact, it is at the branches where the loss in the actual number of volumes is greatest, though rare or otherwise valuable books are not often thus lost.

It has been the policy of the library not to prosecute in case of minor offences, but to enforce the law vigorously in such cases of mutilation as that of the other day. The courts sometimes seem to take a rather lenient view of offences against the library. The law provides in case of the mutilation or the defacement of books, magazines, engravings, newspapers, or other articles treasured in public libraries a penalty of from five to fifty dollars' fine, or imprisonment for not more than six months. A recent flagrant case was prosecuted, but the penalty was only ten days' imprisonment. In such cases as the deliberate mutilation of an encyclopedia the library authorities would probably urge the full penalty. In the case of minor offences the expulsion of the offender from the library has been usually found sufficient.

Probably most mutilations of books and periodicals in the Public Library are the work of persons with a feeble sense of responsibility in such matters, and an essentially anti-social temperament. The psychologists will no doubt find a learned name for the disposition that leads men to such offences, and perhaps the anthropologists will invent a plausible theory to account for such dispositions. Atavism will hardly serve, however, as a working hypothesis, as prehistoric men did not maintain public libraries. It should be noted that such offences are by no means confined to the criminal or shiftless classes. Perhaps every club suffers from the anti-social attitude of some of its members in this matter, and entirely well dressed and respectable-looking men have been caught clipping from the newspaper files in the Public Library. The psychologists say that most children have a period when they incline to theft. Some of them never quite shake off the habit or the inclination, but all who carry it into manhood do not turn out common thieves. Perhaps the most venturesome of them lie in wait for stage coaches in the lonely stretches of Western highways, or blow bubbles upon the stock exchange. The quieter sort lead respectable lives, and gratify their unwholesome instinct by an occasional file in their scissors at the newspaper file in the library or a hasty slicing out of an illustration from a periodical in the Public Library. A highly respectable business man of New York habitually did this very thing in the library of a club especially devoted to reform, but then it must be remembered that no club has dared include in its propaganda the personal reform of its members.

Boston Transcript

Oct 5, 1909
BOSTON EVENING RECORD

Very few people know that Esperanto is spoken here in Boston. The Boston Esperanto Society is conducting open meetings in one of the smaller rooms of the Boston Public Library, where the conversation is carried on in Esperanto.

Boston Record
Oct 6, 1909.
JAIL FOR MUTILATING BOOK

Edward A. Kennedy, charged with cutting out colored plates, and otherwise mutilating three books at the Boston public library, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 10 days at Charles st. jail.

Harvard, as a whole, show how closely Harvard was bound up with the life of

Lowell to Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the public library.

Evolution of University Shown

was the church. It was the first strong influence in the colony and the building of the first church sufficiency was the establishment of a church. The first church was built in 1630 and was the first church in North America. The first college and the first university were founded in 1636 and 1637 respectively. The first newspaper was published in 1639 and the first book was printed in 1640. The first printing press was established in 1639 and the first book was printed in 1640. The first printing press was established in 1639 and the first book was printed in 1640. The first printing press was established in 1639 and the first book was printed in 1640.

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The first folio volume printed in North America was the work of Press Samuel Willard, entitled "A Compendious History of the Church of Christ in Boston in 1726 by B. Green and J. Kneeland, and is a very creditable bit of book-work. It contains a frontispiece plate engraving by Vertue, excellently well engraved.

Evidently the preaching of the great Methodist, Rev. John W. Whitfield, with the approval of Harvard, for here is "the testimony of the president and professors of the college against the Rev George Whitefield, and his conduct." This is credited to Press Boston was president of Harvard during the larger part of the revolutionary war, and it is not doubtful but that he preached before the Hon. Congress of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in New England assembled at Faneuil Hall, March 28, 1775."

above letter, presided Rev Leonard
Hoare to the presidency of the col-
lege in 1875, and held the office until
1881. His full name was Rev Urban
Oakley.

Eclipse	Changes	Commencement
Date.		

Rev John Rogers was the fifth president of Harvard college from 1682 to 1684. There is here a letter written to him by Nathaniel Mather from London, May 23, 1681, and it is addressed, "For Mr John Rogers at his father's house in Ipswich three in New England." Nathaniel Mather graduated from Harvard in 1667 and in this letter writes to John Rogers, his uncle, "Truely Fra: Your kind letters is most welcome and much the more because it is an evidence of such singular love and friendship as is not to be found in all Cambridge."

The next document in this collection is a very short one, and it probably has little comment at the time. It is a communication through Samuel Andrews and Rev. George L. May to the Rev. John A. Drake the day of commencement, and at the great college, where he was to preach, on the day appointed. So the date was changed from July 2 to July 1, 1848, and on July 1, the great college was closed. Pres. Rogers died. He was succeeded by Rev. Increase Mather, from whom there came the famous Dudley concerning Edward Handolph suit against the writer for defamation of character. The date for commencement is written dated Jan. 29, 1857, and it is he says:

"I have little knowledge in the statutes of the land, but I have confidence in the laws of God I ought to have."

Letters of Other Presidents.

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Then come letters from Pres John T. Kirkland to Charles Peismar, from Pres Kirkland to A. Hilliard asking him to act as magistrate at commencement day, from Pres Josiah Quincy to Rev Converse Francis, from Pres Edward Everett to Mellen Chamberlain, and from Pres Jared Sparks to Mellen Chamberlain. A letter from Pres James Walker to Prof Park concerns a degree of DD to be conferred

[illegible]

Boston Post
Oct 14, 1909.

Dr. Alexander Mann of Trinity church continues to improve. He is deeply touched by the many messages of sympathy sent him, and through Mrs. Mann, who visits him daily, sends his greetings to his parishioners and others, who are following his case with deep interest.

Boston Journal
Oct. 6, 1909

PROGRESS OF ESPERANTO

Herbert Harris of Portland, Me., who attended the Fifth Esperanto Congress at Barcelona, Spain, in September, will address an open meeting of the New England Esperanto Association, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Herald
Oct. 16, 1909

New Library Books.

The books received in the Boston Public Library during the week ending Oct. 15 included:

Armstrong, Sir W. Art in Great Britain and Ireland. New York. 1909. Illus.
Bacon, E. M. and A. P. Gay. The East Boston ferries and the free ferries issue. Boston. 1909.

Bastiat, F. Fallacies of protection. Translated by P. J. Stirling. With an introductory note by H. H. Aquilino. (Published by the Cobden Club). New York. 1909.

Benson, E. F. A reaping. (A series of conversational essays). New York. 1909.

Blake, Sir H. A. China (illustrated). by Mortimer Menpes. London. 1908. Colored plates.

Boyer, C. C. Modern methods for teachers. Philadelphia. 1908.

Brown, P. W. Where the fishers go; the story of Labrador. New York. 1909. Illus. Portraits. Maps.

Conway, M. D. The life of Thomas Paine. Added, a sketch of Paine by William Cobbett (third edition). New York. 1909. 2 v. in 1. Portrait.

Dole, C. F. The ethics of progress. New York. 1909.

Fleishman, A. C. The educational process. Philadelphia. 1908. (Lippincott educational series. Vol. 6).

Fuller, H. B. The speakers of the House. Boston. 1909. Portrait.

Goodnow, E. J. Municipal government. New York. 1909.

Moody, W. V. The great divide. A play. New York. 1909.

Rhodes, D. P. The philosophy of change. New York. 1909.

Roche, C. E. Things seen in Holland. New York. 1909. Plates.

Rogers, J. E. The American newspaper. Chicago. 1909.

Sears, L. Wendell Phillips, orator and agitator. New York. 1909. Portrait.

Singleton, E. Dutch New York. New York. 1909. Portraits. Plates. Facsimiles.

Thomas, E. Richard Jefferies: his life and work. Boston. 1909. Portraits. Plates. Map.

Thomson, J. S. The Chinese. Indianapolis. 1909. Plates.

Van Dyke, J. C. The new New York. A commentary on the place and the people. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. New York. 1909. Plates.

Boston Herald
Oct. 17, 1909

Certain bookish residents in the vicinity of the Public Library have come to regard its favorite reading hall as a clubhouse, where, to be sure, there is no conviviality, but only the peace and silence of books. Every day, sometimes twice a day, they "drop in" to change or renew the volume on their card, and to they have grown to "love" the library. This being the case, it is much wished they could influence the housekeepers of the great building to bring about some change in the cloister of the court, so to another summer, if not during the cold weather, they might sit there and read. In any European city with such a library the privilege of sitting in the open, secluded from the street, would be appreciated by every book worm. But here how different!

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1909.

FIVE-CENT FINES IMPOSED.

All Who Spoke in English Penalized at Esperanto Meeting.

The Esperanto society held an echo meeting of the recent congress of the society in Barcelona, Spain, last evening in the lecture hall of the Public Library. Herbert Harris of Portland, Me., who attended the congress, was present and told of the sessions in Spain.

The entire business of the meeting was conducted in Esperanto, and a fine of five cents was imposed on each person present who spoke in English.

Boston Herald
Oct. 22, 1909

LECTURE ON ART MUSEUM.

Will Teach People to Understand Art, Says Arthur Fairbanks.

Before a large audience in the Boston Public Library lecture hall last evening Arthur Fairbanks spoke on "The New Museum of Fine Arts." The talk was illuminated by lantern slides. He said in part:

"The function of the museum will be that of cultivating in the people a brand new sense.

"It is to be a museum that will use every possible means to enable its people to see and understand art. This is probably the only such building in the world built from the inside out.

"The plan of the rooms constituted the primary consideration; the architecture of the outside the second. But I see little to condemn in the architecture."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1909.

JAPANESE VISIT PERRY'S GRAVE

Tribute Paid in Honor
of the Commodore.

Trip Made Later to Library
and Art Museum Here.

Reception at Vendome Also
Feature of Program.

The delegation of Japanese merchants who are visiting Boston put in a rather busy day yesterday and in some respects it was even more enjoyable than the previous day. After nearly two months of traveling and sightseeing all over the country, these merchants and business men seem to be as fresh to all they see as the day they landed and the older members of the party, like Baron Shibusawa, K. Otsu and Buyei Nakano, are fully as energetic each day as are the younger members.

Baron Shibusawa did one notable thing yesterday which will endear him to the American people. Early in the forenoon he with the venerable Buyei Nakano, Motomasa Zunoto, Sayo Iwaya, T. Kato, J. D. Lowman, president of the associated chambers of commerce of the Pacific coast, and Lewis A. Coolidge of Boston, took a train for Newport, R. I., where they were met by Mayor P. J. Boyle of that city and taken in automobiles to the grave of Commodore Perry. And here Baron Shibusawa performed a brief ceremony of homage and respect to the "shade" of the great commodore in behalf of the people of Japan.

With uncovered head he approached the grave and laid thereon a magnificent floral wreath and then, stepping back, he went through the brief Shinto rite of love for dead, bowing very low before the grave several times, as did the other Japanese members of the party who were present.

It was an impressive ceremony and recalled that famous visit of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, to the tomb of Gen Grant.

Commodore Perry is very much of a "saint" to the older Japanese, who saw him during his visit to Japan, and who have been eye witnesses of the transformation which the American country since the treaty was signed in 1854. Both Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano saw Commodore Perry at that time and one of the main thoughts in the minds of these two men since their arrival in the east has been to visit the grave of Commodore Perry and lay thereon not only their own tribute of respect, but as the baron said, "A tribute of respect and reverence from the people of Japan, who owe so much to Commodore Perry."

Entertained at Dinner.

At the conclusion of the visit to the grave of Commodore Perry, Mayor Boyle took the party to the naval barracks, where Capt. Fullham received them and showed them around. Mayor Boyle then took the party on an automobile tour through the fashionable section of Newport, after which he entertained them at an informal dinner at the Bellevue.

Baron Shibusawa said it was one of the pleasantest things he had done since he had been in the country. The party returned to Boston in time to attend the reception in the Vendome hotel between 3 and 4 in the afternoon. The party of Japanese as a whole, except those who went to Newport, rested during the forenoon. A few took a drive through the parks and more would have done so but the weather was hardly favorable for the purpose.

Early in the afternoon a small party visited Bunker Hill and one of the things which attracted their attention was the great number of the monuments which were "made in Japan."

There are a great many different kinds of souvenirs of Bunker Hill monument for sale at this desk, but strange to say they were all made in foreign countries. Japan was competing for this trade.

A few of those who came to the monument climbed to the top and remained there for some time. They seemed to be very much interested in the first great battle for American liberty and were perfectly familiar with the details of that battle.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon about 30 members of the party were taken in automobiles to the new museum of fine arts on Huntington av. They were accompanied by Consul Wolcott, Roger S. Greene of the state department, F. Gair Macomber of Boston, O. M. Clark of Portland, Or., and H. Z. Osborne of Los Angeles. The party was received at the museum by Dr. Deiman W. Ross of the board of trustees, Prof. Edward S. Merce, keeper of Japanese pottery; Francis G. Curtis, curator of Chinese and Japanese art, and Morris Carter, secretary.

Most of the oriental treasures of the museum had been placed on exhibition for this special occasion, as the museum exhibits are not yet fully installed.

The Japanese were enraptured at the oriental collections of the museum, especially the great collection of Japanese pottery, which Prof. Moore regards as the "apple of his eye." It is probably the finest single collection of Japanese pottery in the world.

The great collection of old Japanese, Chinese and Tibetan paintings also

Boston Herald
Oct. 25, 1909.

Baron Says Japan Owes Arms and Civilization to Commodore Perry

Yesterday's rain did not keep the visiting Japanese commissioners indoors. Some went to church. Others made the trip to Newport to the tomb of Commodore Perry, while nearly all visited the Art Museum and Public Library and drove about the park ways and boulevards, and saw Boston and suburbs. In the evening all attended a reception at the Vendome, given by the Nanawa Club of Boston.

All were greatly pleased with Boston's collection of Japanese art in the museum, a collection which they state to be unequalled by any other in this country, and exceeded in worth and interest by nothing in the famous show places in Europe. Baron Shibusawa had sung the praises of this exhibit, and last evening those who saw it for the first time warmly seconded his characterization of it.

Of the day's visit to the Art Museum and the Library and the residential sections of Boston and its environs, two of the visiting newspaper men spoke appreciatively and entertainingly last evening at the Nanawa Club reception. They were Shingoro Takahashi, editor of the Mainichi, a daily paper of nearly a quarter of a million circulation in the city of Osaka, whose chamber of commerce he represents during the present tour as a special secretary, and T. Kato, one of the secretaries of the commission, who is on the staff of Jijishimpo, one of the great Japanese dailies of Tokyo. They spoke appreciatively of the beauty of what they had seen, and the well-ordered and attractive surroundings in which so many of the inhabitants of Boston and its suburbs live.

All Her Citizens Thank Her. "It is nothing more than we expected, however," explained Mr. Takahashi, "for we had heard much of Boston. Nothing impressed us as strikingly new or strange, of course, for we had already seen much of American cities before coming here. But Boston is in many respects all that her citizens regard her as being."

Mr. Takahashi chatted entertainingly with a Herald representative concerning Japanese newspapers, explaining that in their organization and the workings of their various departments they were very similar to American newspapers. He explained that his own paper had no larger circulation—it sells from 20,000 to 240,000 copies daily—because, being printed in Japanese, it could get out conveniently but one edition a day. This he explained to be due to the fact that about 10 times as much time must be consumed in putting into type the contents of the paper, because the arbitrary ideographic symbols used—really pictures instead of letters representing sounds as in languages using the Roman letters—do not adapt themselves to the use of typesetting machines.

"A movement was begun some 30 years ago to adapt the Japanese language to the use of the Roman letters, but it has met with comparative little progress," he explained. "There is difficulty in adequately representing all Japanese sounds with your letters and only approximations can be used in many instances. It may be, some day, that we shall drop our symbols, but it will be in the remote future."

The Nanawa Club, which last evening between the hours of 5 and 7 entertained the visiting Japanese at the Vendome, had its inception some seven years ago. It exists for purely social purposes and its members are all either Japanese or those who have visited Japan and therefore love the country and its ways. Whenever a prominent Japanese visits Boston, or an American who has in some way been prominent there, the club extends to him hospitality.

Some of Leading Spirits.

Prof. E. S. Morse and Jerome D. Greene, secretary of the Harvard University corporation, were among the leading spirits of those who organized the club, together with R. Matsuki and Mr. Muramatsu, the former prominent at that time in Boston's Japanese colony; the latter still engaged in business here. Others who are actively engaged in the club's work are Dr. Harria Kennedy of Milton, president, E. H. Welcott, honorary consul-general for Japan in Boston, and L. H. Lane.

Several large rooms in the Vendome were attractively decorated with the Japanese and American colors for last evening's function, which was largely a reception of the Japanese members of the club, and had also an opportunity to receive the greetings of the Japanese women of Boston, of whom there are only a few.

Among those who received in the name of the club were Mrs. Harria Kennedy, Mrs. Jerome D. Greene, Mrs. Horace Packard and Mrs. Bunkin Mat. Kato.

Boston Journal
Oct. 25, 1909.

VISITING COMMISSIONERS EULOGIZE MAN WHO OPENED JAPAN TO WORLD

Place Laurel Wreath on the Grave of Commodore Perry at Newport.

Eloquent as a tribute, just as in another way was the welcome of the officers and men of the world-circling United States fleet to Japan, was the act of members of the Japanese commission, now visiting Boston, when they yesterday journeyed to Newport, R. I., to lay a wreath upon the grave of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, U. S. N., the man who opened Japan to Western civilization through his visit to the island empire in 1853.

From the Japanese, who above all other nations revere their ancestors and great men, the placing upon Perry's grave of this laurel wreath, five feet in diameter, with a base of white roses, tied with long streamers of white and red ribbons, Japan's colors, was of special significance.

Baron Eichi Shibusawa, who yesterday placed the laurel on the commodore's grave, said: "This has been my one desire since arriving in America, and when on coming here to Boston we learned Perry's grave was in Newport we planned to go to visit it. When Perry came to Japan in 1853 he brought arms and Western civilization. The arms were not necessary, but for the civilization we are grateful to him. I was quite a grown-up boy at the time, and remember the excitement caused by his visit. While in Brooklyn we visited the tomb of Townsend Harris, the first American minister to Japan, who signed the treaty between America and Japan. He acted most honorably in his diplomatic relations and was held in respect with Perry by the Japanese people."

Speaks in Native Tongue.

The party reached Newport about noon yesterday, taking automobiles for the cemetery. The baron officiated and placed the tribute at the foot of the monument, while all removed their hats. The only exercises were a few remarks in the baron's native tongue,

WHAT JAPS THINK OF FOOTBALL

On the Harvard-Brown game, Shingoro Takahashi, proprietor of the Mainichi, the leading paper of Osaka, declared: "Your football is too rough, brutal; I didn't like it at all. I saw blood on one Brown player's face. When Harvard gained a yard at a time it was simply by strength. Everyone had some wound. I don't think the game will last long; it is merely a fashion."

With this Baron Shibusawa concurred, but not so Tatsuya Kato, editor of a Tokyo paper, secretary to the commissioners, and of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. He declared the game really a fine one for young men.

"Only," said he, "I don't think our legs are long enough to ever become expert at it."

In which the rest of his countrymen joined. Mayor P. J. Boyle, who was of the party, expressed the appreciation of the whole country at this mark of respect.

After luncheon with the mayor, the party was shown about the naval training station by Capt. William P. Fullam, and the visit to Newport was concluded with an automobile tour of the city.

Yesterday the party visited the Art Museum and the Public Library, also going about Boston in autos. With the museum and library they expressed themselves as greatly interested. The day was concluded with a reception from 5 to 7, at the Vendome, under the auspices of the Japanese Society at the Nanawa Club of Boston.

Calls New England Different.

Saturday night at the dinner tendered

Spend Part of the Day Touring Boston and Seeing the Sights.

by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Algonquin Club. Baron Shibusawa paid eloquent tribute to New England as different from the Western part of the United States. Other speakers were: President James J. Storrow of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Frederick P. Fish, president of the State Board of Education; Consul General Midzuno, and Professor E. S. Morse of the Peabody Museum in Salem, one of the most distinguished Japanese scholars in America.

On Saturday the visitors closed their day's visiting by attending the Harvard-Brown game. Baron Shibusawa was delighted with Boston's suburbs, saying there were none in Japan, although there were beautiful gardens. Said he: "Boston seems to be very settled and quiet, things are quite in order. This is not a town built on natural resources, but endurance, science, and study." The weather was not favorable to see the harbor yesterday, but it lent an appropriately sympathetic atmosphere for visiting Perry's grave.

The commissioners are to remain in Boston one day longer.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1909.

LIBRARY CLUB OF THE STATE.

Its Members Guests of Trustees of the Institution in Attleboro—Papers on Important Topics.

ATTLEBORO, Oct. 28.—The fall meeting of the Massachusetts library club was held today with the Attleboro public library trustees. A large number of delegates was present, representing many libraries throughout the state. The sessions were interesting and instructive.

The convention opened at 9:30 with an address of welcome by Dr. Charles S. Holden, secretary of the trustees of the Attleboro library.

There followed an address on "The Magazine Hunt," by Prof. Walter C. Bronson of Brown University. He gave an extremely suggestive and detailed report showing the results of an investigation into magazine reading, particularly of the younger generation.

Miss Frances L. Rathbone of the public library at East Orange, N. J., talked on "The Selection and Use of Periodicals." She spoke of the advisability of circulating periodicals, and how to protect them for lending, with proper covers, etc. She discriminated between a review and a bookeller's magazine, and touched on the aid that may be had from the Massachusetts library commission.

A general discussion followed, led by G. M. Jones of Salem.

During the lunch hour a dinner was served to the out-of-town guests in the Congregational vestry.

John Grant Moulton, librarian at Haverhill, opened the afternoon session with a paper on "Meeting the Demand for the Latest Fiction." He treated the various aspects of the matter, but especially the duplicate pay collection. A discussion was led by H. C. Wellman of Springfield.

The closing portion of the session, designated as "President's Hour," gave opportunity for a brief and informal consideration of several topics.

Officers for 1910 were announced, as follows: Clarence W. Ayer of Cambridge pres.; Frank J. Whitmore of Brockton, Allen M. Jordan of Boston and Frank G. Wilcox of Holyoke vice-pres.; Drew B. Hall of Fairhaven sec.; Mary E. Robinson of Boston treas.; Gertrude E. Forrest of Milton recorder; H. H. Ballard of Pittsfield ex-pres.

The ceremony was then dignified and placed the tribute at the foot of the monument, while all removed their hats. The only exercises were a few remarks in the baron's native tongue.

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Takami, clatted entertainingly with a Herald representative concerning Japanese newspapers, explaining that in Japan the work of the press is divided into various departments, each of which is similar to American newspapers. He explained that his own paper had no larger circulation—it sells from 25,000 to 30,000 copies—and, owing to the high cost of printing in Japanese, it could go only twice a day but one edition a day. This he explained to be due to the fact that it cost ten times as much time must be spent in preparing the paper as in the United States. The cost of the paper, because the arbitrary geographic symbols used—really pictographs instead of letters representing sounds as in languages using the Roman alphabet—required the use of a great number of typesetting machines.

"A movement was begun some 30 years ago to adapt the Japanese language to the use of the Roman letters, but it has met with comparatively little progress," he explained. "There is difficulty in adequately representing all Japanese sounds with our letters and only approximation may be used in many instances. It may be, some day, that we shall drop our symbols; but it will be in the remote future."

The Nawa Club, which last evening between the hours of 5 and 7 entertained the visiting Japanese at Vendome, had its inception some seven years ago. It exists for purely social purposes and its members are all either Japanese or those who have visited Japan and therefore love the country and its ways. Whenever a prominent Japanese visits Boston, or an American who has in some way been prominent there, the club extends to him hospitality.

Some of Leading Spirits.

Prof. E. S. Morse and Jerome Greene, secretary of the Harvard University corporation, were among the leading spirits of those who organized the club, together with K. Matsuki. Mr. Muramoto, the former prominent that time in Boston's Japanese circle, the latter still engaged in business. Others who are actively engaged in the club's work are Dr. Harris Kennedy Milton, president; E. H. Wolcott, honorary consul-general for Japan in Boston, and L. H. Lane.

Several large rooms in the Vend were attractively decorated with Japanese and American colors for evening's function, which was last engineered by Shikido Yamamaki, member of the chamber of commerce, as well as of the club. There were cigars and cigarettes for those who cared for them, and claret cup, made and saki. Later a supper served, at which the guests stood saki, or rice wine, which is served warm, was drunk with the money of the Flowery Kingdom, and guests were told to each save his share of the occasion.

While the men were being entertained across the corridor the women party were the guests of the several of the prominent members of the club, and had also an opportunity to receive the greetings of the Ja women of Boston, of whom there only a few.

Among those who received
name of the club were Mrs.
Kennedy, Mrs. Jerome D. Green,
Hornace Packard and Mrs. Bunk
Bunk.

In many respects, it was the last evening, the club reception the more pleasantly remember the members of the visiting division than any other feature of Boston visit.

Guests at Homes of Citizens
Following the club reception of the visitors were driven to various parts of the city, where they were guests of various citizens in their homes. Several of them had received similar hospitalities earlier in the day.

When the Congregational Club of Ton holds its dinner at Ford Hall evening, Mr. Ishibashi and Mr. T. will be present as guests, together with Roger D. Greene of Harvard, father, the Rev. D. C. Greene, has been in missionary service in under the American board of mission this city.

The visitors All know of the work of the American board and of its influence in education and in religion. Baron shibusawa made appreciations in his address at Harvard Saturday. It is expected that this afternoon a number of visiting body will visit the headquarters of the board in the Congregational house on Beacon street.

house on Beacon street, knowledge of the Japanese language and the Illustrative of the knowledge of American missionary enterprise in Japan may be noted a little line of the dinner at the Algonquin on Saturday. Samuel B. Capen, chatting with one of the commissioners. It cropped out that Joseph Sima, founder of the Doshisha university and one of the early and converted converts to and workers of Christianity in Japan, had been taken into the family of Alpheus Harkness of Boston. As a wall, educated by him at Andover and Amherst and then back to his country to assist his countrymen.

Insisted on Meeting Him.

When it was learned that a student of Mr. Hardy was present the colonizer insisted that he must at once meet him, and spoke most appreciatively of the influence and work of Neesima.

Mr. Ishibashi of Osaka, a member of the Japanese Parliament, who has been invited to address the Congregational Club, will be the guest of the ministers' group in Pilgrim Hall this morning. He is a member of the Kumai, which corresponds to the Congregational church in this country.

Today's official program, as arranged by the Chamber of Commerce, includes a trip to the General Electric plant in Lynn, a shoe factory in the same town, and the shoe machinery factory in Beverly; a visit to the Pacific cotton mill in Lawrence; an inspection of Stoughton and Wellesley colleges on the part of the women. The evening will be devoted to a number of small dinners, and at midnight the party will leave for Worcester.

Boston Transcript
Oct 27, 1909!

Dr. Greene's Lectures on Art

A course of three free lectures will be delivered at the Boston Public Library, 7, Melbourne Green, P. D., on the evenings of Oct. 28, Nov. 4, and Nov. 11. The subjects are to be "The Nature and Sources of Art," "Style and the Creative Imagination," and "The Creative Imagination Illustrated." Dr. Greene's course will consist of a running commentary on carefully selected reproductions illustrative of fundamental modes of aesthetic vision. The first lecture in character, it will be essentially popular, and will include a discussion of the question as to how we see and how we see in nature and art. The first lecture, tomorrow evening, will be devoted to the question of the difference between the contrast between object and subject in nature and art; the relation of aesthetic and non-aesthetic content; the progress of aesthetic development; the relation of the object to the subject in painting, etc.—naturalism, realism, etc. The second lecture, next week, will illustrate the numerous ways in which the same or similar objects may be converted into artistic subjects by selection and rendering, the relation of the object to the subject in sculpture, etc. The third lecture will illustrate by means of a series of historic examples the impressionism of the artist. The last lecture will illustrate by means of a series of historic examples the impressionism of the artist. The last lecture will illustrate by means of a series of historic examples the impressionism of the artist.

Gallery and Studio Notes

Invitations are out for the reception held by the president and trustees.

LITTLE JAP WOMEN SEE HUB'S BEAUTIES

Whirled in Autos to Art Museum, Public Library and Club Reception

For the first time since their arrival in Boston, the Japanese women yesterday accompanied their husbands on all trips about the city, including automobile rides in the morning, a look at the Japanese art collection in the new Museum of Fine Arts, a visit to the Public Library and in the evening a reception at the Hotel Vendome, tendered them by the Japanese Society and Nantwa Club.

While Baron Shibusawa, the J. P. Morgan of the flower kingdom, was paying tribute in Newport at the tomb of Commodore Perry, Baroness Shibusawa and the other women members of the party were examining with much interest and with many comments in their own tongue the wonderful display of Japanese art in the Japanese section of the new Art Museum.

After arriving at the museum, which was opened for the afternoon as a special courtesy to the Japanese visitors, some 40 members of the party walked through the section that represents the art of their own country, moving with deliberation as they examined the art treasures there gathered.

On leaving the museum the party entered automobiles and were whirled to the Public Library, where the entire building was thoroughly inspected. Guarded by a detachment of police, the women members of the party were shown through every department, some of the rooms having been specially prepared for their visit. In the room where the photographs are displayed, were many of Japanese scenes that held the attention of the visitors for some time.

During the time the Japanese women were in the library they were followed from place to place by hundreds of men, women and children, the women commenting freely on the picturesque costumes worn by their sisters from across the ocean. But as none of the wives of the honorable commissioners can understand English the comments were unnoted, and they shuffled calmly on their way, apparently entirely unconscious of the attention they were attracting.

When the children's reading room was reached the boys and girls therein were objects of great interest to the visiting women. A little girl, busily engaged in reading at a table, looked up as Baroness Shibusawa was passing and smiled. With a smile in return the baroness paused for a moment, and patting the little girl on the head dropped in her lap a beautiful silken scarf that she produced from one of the flowing sleeves of her gown. Then the party passed from the room, the recipient of the souvenir from royalty being so much surprised at the unexpected gift that she could only murmur a word of thanks.

From the Public Library the party departed in automobiles to Hotel Vendome, where the members were informally entertained at tea by the Japanese Society and the Nantwa Club, the men and women in separate rooms.

There were no speeches at the reception, the time being spent in social conversation and enjoying a Japanese lunch. In a room a bit apart from that occupied by the male members of the party, the women received many women who are numbered among Boston's most exclusive set. The rooms were decorated with the national colors of the United States and Japan, while brilliant electric illumination and the Oriental costumes of the Japanese women made a scene seldom witnessed in this city.

Those who were at the head of the entertainment committee included Dr. Har- rington Kennedy of Milton and S. Yamaoka, one of Boston's leading citizens, besides Honorary Japanese Consul Wadell.

The party that accompanied Baron Shibusawa to Newport and the tomb of Commodore Perry yesterday included Buyei Nakano, president of the Tokio chamber of commerce, president of the stock exchange of that city and member of the House of Representatives; Motogoda Zuzo, proprietor of the Japan Times, Tokyo, and Sukeyo Iwasa, literary editor and lecturer.

At the grave of Commodore Perry, whose memory is held in great veneration by the Japanese, the visitors performed many genuflections, while Baron Shibusawa placed on the tomb a large laurel wreath.

The trip to Newport was made in a special train, J. D. Lowman, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast, and Louis A. Coolidge, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, accompanying the party.

"I have long desired to visit the tomb of Commodore Perry," said Baron Shibusawa, "and after I arrived in this city I learned that it was in Newport, R. I."

"When Commodore Perry was in Japan, I believe it was during the year 1853, I saw that wonderful man, who has done so much for my country. All of us must speak too highly of him. All

A JAPANESE VISITOR'S VIEWS ON FOOTBALL

"It is too rough and brutal. It seems a game of brute strength. At the game yesterday it was only a fight of force when the gate—what do you call it?—goal was reached."

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"In speaking of your beautiful city I am more impressed by its age than by anything else. Boston's suburbs are beautiful. Over in Japan our cities have no suburbs, but during the automobile ride this morning I was much impressed with the beauty of this city's surroundings. The trees were red and crimson in color, very red and poetical."

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Party No. 2, under the guidance of H. DeForest Lockwood, will visit the Pacific Mills in Lawrence and other mills, after which a special train will take them back to Boston.

The Japanese women will visit Simmons College, Back Bay, and in the early afternoon will go in automobiles to Wellesley, where luncheon will be served. At 1 p. m. the return trip to the Touraine will be made.

This evening will be devoted to a number of small dinners at which those of the commissioners who are interested in particular subjects may meet informally men acquainted with those topics.

At 12:45 a. m. the commissioners will leave the South station on their special train for Worcester.

Boston Post
Nov. 1, 1909.

The many friends of Miss Jean M. Bryce of Washington street, Brighton, were agreeably surprised to learn of her engagement to J. Francis Derby of Chelsea. Miss Bryce has been connected with the Boston Public Library for a number of years and Mr. Derby is a well-known graduate of the Chelsea High School.

Boston Record
Nov. 3, 1909.

James L. Whitney, assistant librarian at the public library, will be tendered a reception next Monday night at the Vendome, when he shall have completed 40 years' service. Librarian Wadlin will preside, and the trustees will attend. Mr. Whitney will be presented with a loving cup.

Boston Herald
Nov. 4, 1909.

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Private Libraries of the Late James Brown and James Lord Sold.

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Outside of the Burns items, the highest price paid was for "The Birds of America," by Audubon, 1840-41, a fine clean set of the royal octavo edition in full cloth morocco, contemporary binding. This was in seven volumes and went to Little, Brown & Co., for \$27. The Boston Public Library paid \$25 for a collection of 15 glass negatives of book plates which were made for Mr. Allen's lecture on ex-libris.

Boston Post
Nov. 4, 1909.

The Boston Ruskin Club will hold its regular meeting on Monday, Nov. 5, in the Public Library lecture hall. The executive committee will meet at 2 p. m., the general business at 2:30 p. m., lecture at 3 p. m. The subject will be "Elizabeth Barrett Browning." Her poems will be interpreted by Mrs. Miriam Frances Bagley.

Public Library and Club Reception

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"When Commodore Perry was in Japan, I believe it was during the year 1851, I saw that wonderful man, who has done so much for my country."

"I cannot speak too highly of him. All over the empire his memory is held in the highest esteem by all classes."

"I was much impressed with the splendor of Newport and its beautiful villas in which I understand many wealthy citizens of Boston and New York live a portion of the year."

"Boston impresses me as a city that is settled and quiet. It has the appearance of a town of more than a million growth, like some of the places in the West. It is indeed a beautiful city, filled with cultivated, intelligent people."

Shingoro Takashi, a prominent member of the visiting Japanese party, expressed his views on football last night.

"It is too rough and brutal," he said. "I was displeased to see so many people yesterday at the Harvard-Brown game. I was very sorry to see some of the players hurt."

"It seems a game of brute strength, for I noticed that when the Harvard side

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A copy of Burns' Works, Currier's first edition, Liverpool, 1801, which once belonged to Mrs. Melchior "Clarinda," caused lively bidding. It was the signature of Mrs. Melchior, 1801, on the title page and half-titles of vol. 1, 2, and 4 and on the title page of vol. 2, of which the half-title is missing. The four volumes were bought by Little, Brown & Co. for \$124.

Outside of the Burns items, the highest price paid was for "The Birds of America," by Audubon, 1844-45, a fine clean set of the royal octavo edition in full elegant morocco, contemporary binding. This was in seven volumes, and went to Little, Brown & Co. for \$275.

The Boston Public Library paid \$25 for a collection of 175 glass negatives of book plates which were made for Mr. Allen's lecture on ex-libris.

*Boston Post
Nov. 6, 1909.*

The Boston Huskin Club will hold its regular meeting on Monday, Nov. 8, in the Public Library lecture hall. The executive committee will meet at 2 p. m., lecture at general business at 2:30 p. m., lecture at 3 p. m. The subject will be "Elizabeth Barrett Browning." Her poems will be interpreted by Mrs. Miriam Frances Bagley.

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promoters of the exposition, the idea of uniting all the charitable, philanthropic, educational and religious interests of the city with a view of civic uplift along all lines, there is much in the exposition which is attractive as a mere spectacle.

The big Curtiss aeroplane, in which the American aviator won the highest prize at Rheims, is a star feature. It is between 40 and 50 feet high, has a 50-horsepower engine, and weighs a little over 200 pounds. Near by are models of the Wright, Levay and other machines.

One of the most interesting exhibits is the contrast, actual size, between a model tenement and an actual three-room tenement in Boston's North end.

Another striking exhibit is on the upper floor in the exhibit of the Hawthorne Club, a neighborhood club for boys and girls in the South end. In front of a large photograph of the Way Street School building, showing that partially dismantled structure as it actually is, is a model illustrating the network of Boston & Albany street tracks, the elevated road and the street traffic which makes the neighborhood so dangerous to children and so noisy and unclean. A placard explains that 75 children are crowded into one room on the ground floor of this building and that for years the settlement workers have been hoping that the promises made that the school would be removed to another site would be fulfilled.

There are nearly 200 exhibiting organizations represented in this show, and they give a comprehensive idea of the work which is being carried on with a view to making Boston a happier, healthier, better city. It is no hour's work to really see the exposition nor a day's.

The United Improvement Association, including a baker's dozen of local organizations in various parts of the city and suburbs, has an exhibition showing what it is accomplishing for the promotion of health and other good things. The United German Workers' contrasting the sweat-shop and one conducted under union conditions.

The Boston Architectural Club has an exhibition which is a whole show in itself. The metropolitan park commission shows the Riverside recreation grounds improvements and a plan for the zoological park in the Middlesex fells. There are extensive models and plans of houses for workmen in England and this country.

The churches of Boston, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, show what they are doing in many ways.

Yesterday the marionette theatre gave its first performance and entertained many children, both small and grown up. The first view of the moving pictures, specially made for this exposition, was given yesterday. These show Washington street from Adams square to Kneeland street, and also four scenes in a church pageant arranged by Simmons College girls.

The new Curtis model of the city of Boston, made especially for the exposition, went on view yesterday, and was a centre of attraction.

A feature of the exposition is the concert each afternoon and evening by the Boston-10th Women's orchestra, Edna Frances Simmons, conductor.

It was teachers' night, last night, and in the lecture hall on the ground floor Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, spoke on "What Next in Industrial Education for Girls."

Miss Arnold paid a tribute to Boston's enterprise in providing varied instruction apart from the "three R's"—reading, writing, arithmetic and vocational schools as well. "The present system," she said, "shows that we are already convinced that we ought to provide industrial training for girls. The pressure of the high school of practical arts and the trade school for girls concedes this. What next next?"

"Here," said the speaker, "are three problems that must be solved:

"(1) To learn what industrial training is possible in the public schools; (2) to find out what groups of girls need this training, and (3) to create such conditions in industrial training as shall insure to the girls not only present facility in some trade, but complete ability to manage a home."

To provide these, she advocated ample buildings in the North and South ends, open every day and evening throughout the year, instructors who should learn the needs of the girls in their homes, half-time classes, evening classes, co-operative apprenticeship, permitting work in stores and shops part of the time; household centres, where the general principles and practices might be applied. These centres would provide also for trade instruction in specific industries. Boston could and should, said Miss Arnold, provide at least two such centres, and 1915 was none too early for the completion of the first.

David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston school committee, said in part:

"The school system of the future is to be developed from the manifold problems of the age. Two points have to be considered by modern schools: first, the health of the child; second, the education of the child. The schools must supplement the work of the home and make up for the lack of hygienic conditions in the home. It is likely that in the next decade or two public education will extend help in health matters to a degree now hardly thought possible.

"People must not be too critical concerning the present school methods. The real situation is that the school system is in the state of transition, like all things of national life. The schools have failed to keep pace with the development only as have other interests. The churches, in some instances at least, need to revise their points of view. The same is true of other walks of life. The whole situation is one of flux and change. What the Boston school committee is doing is, I believe, in the right direction."

fewer sick babies. So, instead of merely hanging up a placard printed with rules for washing babies, rules which no one would read, least of all those people who need to, the league, those people who need to, the league, plan to, rather, its representatives, plan to, wash a real baby in real water in a real tub at 5 and 8 P. M. every day.

This washing was to have begun yesterday, but was not carried out to the letter, owing to the fact that the baby, who was to have demonstrated how to be washed in the proper way had a slight cold and therefore could not take its bath in such a breezy place as the old Art Museum. Its place was taken by a near life size doll, the toilet of which the nurse made as assiduously as if it were real pink and white baby flesh she were scrubbing instead of pink and white celluloid.

The Baby Supply.

Of course the first question that springs to anyone's mind is who supplies the babies. It did to mine at least and received this answer. The league has for some time maintained two nurses who visit the women who leave the hospitals of the city with little babies, and show them how to take proper care of them. The babies who will be demonstrated upon at the

fact that long, long before our day, in one state of the Union women voted on an equality with men. This state was New Jersey, and women voted there for all the officials of the government up to 1847.

Another thing of interest was the statement that women at the present time are in every occupation but two: (1) telegraph linemen and (2) United States soldiers, sailors and marines.

These two were about the most interesting booths to me, but besides these were plenty of exhibits that could not help being of great interest to women. There was the Massachusetts commission for the blind, with its showing of beautiful art fabrics made by the blind, ranging from simple scarfs and dollies to magnificent curtains priced as high as \$100 a pair.

There were the exhibits of the various trade schools, splendid as showing what the girls of Boston can be taught to do, and beautiful in themselves as examples of exquisite embroidery, dress-making and millinery.

There is an exhibit of the fascinatingly quaint pottery made by the girls of the Library Club at 18 Hull street, who thereby earn enough money to help them complete educations that would otherwise be cut short.

completed a term of 10 years' service in the interests of the reading public of the city.

White haired, though still erect under the burden of years and the stupendous amount of work which he has accomplished and the responsibilities which he has shouldered for so long, few more interesting figures could be found in the literary history of Boston for the last half-century. And few people in or out of the circle of letters and literature can claim such a strong and consistent devotion to books as has marked the entire life of Mr. Whitney, whose anniversary as an attaché of the big library is about to be observed by the employees of the building in Copley square.

James Lyman Whitney entered the service of the public library in the old building on Boylston street. It was on the site of the present Colonial Theatre. There were no branch libraries and one small reading room. There he began his first work as a paid library assistant, although following his graduation from Yale College he was engaged for some time at the City Library.

Through his wide knowledge of literature Mr. Whitney was at once placed at the work of cataloguing and classifying the contents of the Boston library, although this did not take up much of his time. Sometimes as many as 75 or 100 readers came to the library in a day, and when this number increased the library forced thought that they were doing a big day's work. Two others besides Mr. Whitney did all the work.

"Mellen Chamberlain was librarian when I first went to work for the library," says Mr. Whitney. "He was especially interested in American history, and the development of the library under his administration was largely in that direction."

"Judge Chamberlain desired a closer cooperation between the library and the public schools. In 1875 he had great trouble. It was a new idea to Bostonians at that time, and parents and teachers alike considered the library a place for grownups exclusively. In fact, children in those days—the carefully reared children—were not allowed to go into libraries and read whatever came to their hands, as many do today. The overhauling of this prejudice against the public library has been one of the hardest tasks during our whole career and it is only recently that we have succeeded in getting a hearing on the subject. Of course, when I say 'recently' I mean in comparison with my whole term of service."

"At the present time the library has grown to such proportions that any comparison with the old one as I first knew it in 1875 is out of the question. There are 11 branches and 15 reading rooms operated by the trustees of the main library."

Mr. Whitney was born in Northampton Nov. 28, 1825, in the old homestead on the site of the Jonathan Edwards' house. He was fitted for college at the Northampton Collegiate Institute and went to Yale in 1846 and graduated with honor. He remained a year longer at New Haven as a Berkeley scholar, and it was there that he got his first taste of library work.

An informal dinner will be given Mr. Whitney tomorrow night at the Vendôme by employees of the library.



J. L. WHITNEY.
Who will celebrate his 40th year at the Public Library.

"The chief monument of Judge Chamberlain's work, however, is the collection of manuscripts which he bequeathed to the library. In his time even the scholarly stride of the institution was shown in the publication of the scholarly catalogues of the Ticknor and Barton libraries."

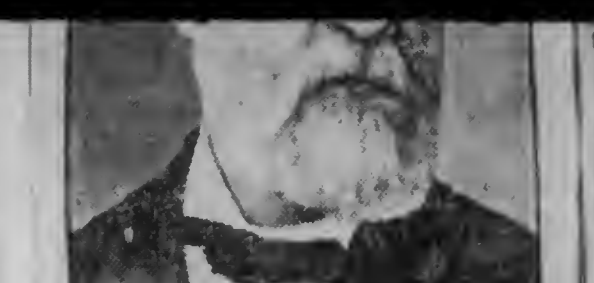
"The binding department will serve as a good illustration of the increased scale on which the work is now done. There was only one man employed in binding the damaged books, an old fellow by the name of Peter Low, who afterwards became a bookseller in the city. Once in a while old books will be found with his name on the cover. He was a fair kind of workman, although none of the difficult or expensive jobs were entrusted to him."

A good many prominent men and women used to frequent the old building. William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others of the old Boston literary set were frequent visitors at the library. When we entered the new building in Copley square I had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Sargent and Mr. Abbey, the painters, and have remembered these men as two of the most remarkable of all I have met."

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JAMES L. WHITNEY.

James L. Whitney, librarian of the Boston public library, Henry Adams, Miss McCord and Miss Nichols.

Mr. Whitney is one of the oldest active librarians in America. He organized the catalog department of the public library and as its chief for nearly 20 years made it the model for such departments; he served as assistant librarian and librarian for several years, and after his resignation from the latter office about eight years ago he became chief of the statistical department.

Resolution of Praise.

In opening the after-dinner exercises Josiah H. Benton said he "very much appreciated the privilege which the committee had given him of presiding at the testimonial dinner to a man about whom more good things are said than he is willing to say about himself, but about whom too much that is good cannot be said."

At the last meeting of the board of trustees, read a resolution passed at his many years of faithful service at the library. He then pointed out the difference between the library when Mr. Whitney entered its service, Nov. 8, 1850, and today.

Then there were 17,000 volumes in the library, now there are more than 1,000,000; then there were no branch libraries, now there are 11 branches and 15 reading rooms; then 17,000 persons held cards, now 80,000 hold cards; then 18,000 volumes a year circulated, now 1,000,000 circulate; the invested funds were then \$20,000, last year they were \$200,000; then the library was open 24 days a year, now it is open 32 days; then there was no card catalog, now there is a card catalog, the best in the world, in which are 3,500,000 cards; then there was no children's department, now there is a children's department in the central library and in each of the branches and last year 60,000 volumes were issued from these children's departments; then there were 45 employees, now there are 281.

to Mr. Whitney. Mr. Bowles of the Springfield can said: "My friend is a product of the Connecticut valley of which I am proud, and we rejoice in your triumph. I have known him for many years. He had something of a Boston which was highly appreciated and contributed not a little to it of Springfield."

"We regretted that he went to Boston public library. The library became an aggressive civilizing in our democracy—an agency of influence cannot be overestimated."

Lindsay Swift Presents Cup.

After the reading of letters of from librarians and others in parts of the country, Lindsay Swift presented a cup.

event and humorous speech presented Whitney with the loving cup. Mr. Whitney got three cheers for the gift, he read his remembrance of the past 40 years in library work. Others present were:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Davis | George Thibault |
| Miss Goddard | Miss Kimball |
| Miss Deery | Herbert Wheeler |
| Edwin Bliss | S. A. Chivers |
| Miss Ward Morse | George Sargent |
| Miss Robinson | Miss Chaffin |
| Langdon I. Ward | Miss Reynolds |
| Miss Freary | J. F. Locke |
| Miss Cushing | Miss Trindler |
| P. F. Buckley | George Munbach |
| Miss Stevens | Miss Sampson |
| William O. Ruffe | Miss Ward Ship |
| Miss McCarthy | Miss Margaret |
| Frank Ryder | London Taylor |
| Miss Carrie Morse | Miss Maitland |
| Miss Bell | William Maitland |
| Miss Swan | Miss Kelly |
| Joseph Baker | Miss Bourne |
| Miss Doyle | Miss Tenney |
| Miss Waldley | Miss Arnold |
| Miss Wheeler | Miss Barton |
| Joseph J. Keenan | John Reardon |
| Miss Goff | Miss Jordan |
| Mr. Fairbrother | Frank H. Blake |
| Walter Reynolds | Miss Gould |
| Miss Grant | Miss Miller |
| Walter Forgive | Miss Fuller |
| Miss Collins | Miss Howard |
| A. J. Philpott | A. A. Kingman |

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1909

TECH FEATURE ADDED TO FAIR

Two Engineering Buildings to Be Opened as Annex to Boston-1915 Exposition

On Wednesday and Friday evenings of this week, from 7.30 to 10 P. M., the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will open its two engineering buildings in Trinity place to visitors to the "Boston-1915" Exposition as an annex to the main exhibition in the old Art Museum.

The Institute's display is one of the important and interesting features of the educational department of the exposition, showing various kinds of work in chemistry and other engineering. It was formerly in the old Art Museum, and is now possible to move to the old Art Museum, the heavy machinery used in many of the courses at Technology, so the two engineering buildings of the Institute in Trinity place have been opened to holders of tickets obtained at the Institute's exhibit in the old Art Museum.

Some of the most interesting work of the technical school is illustrated in these exhibition halls. It is done in the technical laboratories of the mechanical and electrical engineering departments and includes tests of the resistance of materials which with a modern type of building construction, is of the greatest general importance.

The lecture announced for last night on "Advertising a City," under the auspices of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, was postponed to Friday evening, Nov. 26.

This evening Robert Brown of the Society of Architects will give an illustrated address on "Garden Cities." A lecture for the Fathers and Mothers' Club will be delivered by Professor George P. Baker of Harvard University, on "The Educational Value of the Theatre."

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1875.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 10, 1909.

To Lecture at "1915" Exposition.

In an illustrated lecture to be given this evening at 8 o'clock at the "1915" Boston exposition, in the old Art Museum, Copley sq., Prof. Francis C. Peabody of Harvard University will present information concerning Harvard's social museum, which he established three years ago.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1909

HOUSING OF THE POORER CLASSES

Its Importance Emphasized in a Lecture at the 1915 Exposition

Drawing a lesson from "The Garden City Movement in England," Robert Brown, in a lecture at the "1915" exposition, last evening, told his listeners that one of their first duties was the abolition of the slums and the consideration of the housing of the poorer classes; that their housing could not be considered apart from their employment. The withdrawal of works and factories from the overcrowded city to the country and the formation of new industrial villages on garden city lines should be promoted, he said, that a garden city and town-plan movement should be carried out in the city.

This model is the central part of a greater model of the metropolitan district, made by G. C. Curtis, and it is on the scale of about five inches to the mile. The State House, with its tower, gleaming dome, is the centre, and seven miles of country is shown in each direction. Every street, every bridge, every house, every tree, every building, is in proportion, and some of them are very tiny, indeed. The spacing of the buildings in the city, their scattering along the outskirts, the stretches of field, showing hills and valleys, the little church spires that show conspicuously, make an interesting study.

The model is enclosed in a glass case and is set up in the room immediately to the right of the main entrance to the museum on the lower floor, the

Boston Transcript

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324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1909

BOSTON AIRSHIP EXHIBITION

This an Interesting Feature of the 1915 Exposition

A second airship-room was opened by the "1915" Boston Exposition in the old Art Museum yesterday to accommodate the most remarkable aero show that was ever made in this country. The exhibit consists of large models, with working parts, of ten types of aircraft which represent the progress of aerial navigation from its very beginning up to the present day. The aeroplanes have been very fully represented from the opening of the exposition in the original bi-plane in which Curtiss won the French aeronautical prize last summer and the models of Wright's machine and other heavier-than-air machines which surround it.

The collection of airships just entered at the "1915" Boston Exposition came through the Custom House Wednesday, having just arrived on the steamship Cestrian. It was a feature of the festival in Hamburg, Germany, last summer. It starts with a balloon such as was used in the first half of the last century, includes both free-travelling and captive balloons, military balloons and dirigibles, and brings the history of ballooning up-to-date with the Santos Dumont No. 2, and Count Zeppelin's famous airship. The model of the Santos Dumont, which was built in 1894 and was the first balloon to carry a gasoline engine and to be driven around a closed circuit, is suspended above the door of the old Art Museum, outside, on Copley square. There is an impression that no one had ever tried to propel a balloon, or steer it, by means of an engine until Santos Dumont made the experiment. But this interesting collection of models in the "1915" Boston Exposition shows that Gifford made an attempt half a century ago to propel a cigar-shaped balloon through the air with the aid of a small steam engine placed in the basket.

Boston Traveler

Nov. 19, 1909

1915 YEAR BOOK GUIDE TO BOSTON.

A really remarkable book, in its way, is the long anticipated "1915" Boston Exposition official catalogue and year book, which is now being issued. Not only does it include a clear and concise explanatory list of the exhibits, but it has an introduction of the show, written by larger departments who are authorities on their subjects. The year book section gives information on nearly every conceivable subject connected with Boston as a city, making a very valuable reference guide. The catalogue fills 42 pages, which are preceded by a complete index showing the location of each exhibit, and the page of the book on which it is described.

Boston American

Nov. 14, 1909

\$12,000 ADDED TO PAYROLL BY MAYOR

Library Employees to Get Raise, but Hibbard Bars Any Others for the Present.

Coincident with the announcement that he will approve no more salary increases until after January 11, Mayor Hibbard has approved the recommendation of the library trustees granting increases in compensation to 104 employees of the Central Station and branch libraries that will increase the annual payroll approximately \$12,000.

These increases were recommended by J. H. Benton and Samuel Carr, who were empowered by the trustees to investigate the payroll and recommended changes in the number, rating or compensation of the employees.

James C. White, the Mayor's secretary, states that the trustees simply raise a fixed salary for each position in the library service and the personality of the particular employee of those who may be paid is not considered.

The changes make the average salary paid to employees in the regular library staff, excluding janitors and mechanical employments, \$719.43.

Boston Herald

Nov. 14, 1909.

MORE PAY AT LIBRARY.

Mayor Hibbard announced yesterday that he had approved a recommendation made by the Public Library trustees, increasing the salaries of some 104 employees at the central and branch libraries, which will increase the annual payroll of that department some \$12,000 annually.

The mayor called all the department heads and warned them that no more increases in salary would be approved for the remainder of his term.

The salary increases consisted of Library Trustees J. H. Benton and Samuel Carr.

Boston Journal

Nov. 15, 1909

Joshua H. Benton, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, in pointing out the growth of the library during the past forty years, showed that forty years ago there were but forty-three employees, while now there are 287.

There are eleven branch libraries and seventeen reading rooms, whereas in 1869 there were none. Only 17,000 people took out library cards then. Now the number is 85,000.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1909

The crowning touch of education is given when a class of adult Americans assembles in the public library lecture hall, as it now does Saturday forenoon, to learn something of the foundations of Italian art. It is under the auspices of our women's clubs, and the instruction is supplied in a pleasing, non-didactic, unpretending, but very convincing way, by the accomplished and much-travelled Miss Anna Seaton-Schmidt of Washington, who gives in familiar, every-day talk for an hour the harvest of her lifelong studies among the cathedrals of Europe. It is good to be there and breathe awhile the atmosphere of art, learning, study and public service, filling the arches and corridors and ceilings of the great temple on Copley square, "open to all," with all that it contains. It sometimes seems a wonder how people so generally think they can afford to spend their spare time anywhere else with all there is to be had within these stent, hospitable halls.

Boston Transcript

Nov. 18, 1909.

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Boston Traveler

Nov. 20, 1909

ESPERANTO AT 1915 SHOW.

The Esperanto exhibit at the 1915 exposition is attracting considerable attention, and, in consequence, the Boston Esperanto Society has received so many applications to learn the language that it has arranged for a beginner's class, to have its first meeting at the Public Library, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock. The regular meetings for advanced Esperanto students, which have been held during the autumn, will continue at the library until further notice. A particular interest in Esperanto may be expected these coming months, on account of the international congress to be held in Washington, next August. There are likely to be private classes beginning in a few weeks, and information with regard to these may be obtained by addressing Miss Mary L. Ribbey, secretary, 21 Wales street, Dorchester.

Boston Sunday Globe

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1875.)

SUNDAY, NOV 21, 1909.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

Land and Buildings Now Valued at \$4,500,000—746,514 Volumes in Central Library.

The land and buildings within the control of the public library department are valued approximately at \$4,500,000. The central library building alone, exclusive of the land it stands on, cost \$2,472,456.

A personal property the library has 746,514 volumes of books, of which 746,514 are in the central library. There are also in the central library 25,000 separate manuscript books, more than 200 atlases, about 10,000 maps, and nearly 30,000 photographs, prints, engravings and other pictures. The branch libraries also have extensive collections.

The aggregate commercial value of this personal property is probably not less than \$3,000,000. The aggregate commercial value of the real and personal property devoted to free public library purposes in the city of Boston is not less than \$7,500,000.

From \$3,000 to \$5,000 volumes are added to the library collection annually. The average cost of all books purchased was \$2.25 per volume. The most expensive books increase in value with the lapse of time, and most of the less expensive rapidly wear out with use or become books of the same subject.

It is estimated that about 150,000 books in the library are not worth comparing with the material in the library. Ninety-nine per cent of the material in the library is of the kind necessary for the working of the material in the library, and is of the kind necessary for the working of the material in the library.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1875.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, NOV 27, 1909.

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.

Work of Boston's Public Library Displayed.

Growth and Methods Illustrated at "1915" Boston Exposition.

One of the exhibits in the "1915" Boston exposition which has attracted considerable attention from students and from many people who are interested in the subject is that of the Boston public library, or, to be more exact, of the public library system of Boston, on which is founded the great public library systems that have been and are being introduced in all the cities of the country—a system which is robbing education more and more of its strictly academic character and placing it on a broader and perhaps a more natural basis.

It is the system which says to the poor man and woman or the poor boy and girl: Education is not necessarily a thing of colleges or universities; it is open to all through the doors of the public library; here you will find all the knowledge which man has acquired, and it requires only your personal interest and application.

The Boston public library exhibit shows in concrete form the growth of the library from the old idea of a library as a sort of storehouse for books to the new idea of a library that shall be in touch with the entire community. There is first a photographic display which shows the development of the library system in the past, its condition in the present and its immediate future need.

Successive Library Homes.

The section devoted to the past shows the first building occupied by the library in 1854—the present school committee building, in Mason st. Then comes the building in 1864—the old building occupied by the library, on Boylston st. Next comes an interesting series of pictures of the present central library building in Copley square, occupied in 1886. After these come the pictures which make clear the present "system"—the 11 branch buildings in various parts of the city and the 17 reading rooms where books may also be obtained by card holders.

There are also pictures of the wagon which ply daily between the central library, the branches, reading rooms and stations, for besides the 11 branches and 17 reading rooms, the library deposits in 15 public schools, 48 fire stations and 29 other public institutions. Thus bringing the system into direct contact with the public school system and incidentally familiarizing the pupils with the resources of the public library.

Beyond all these photographic exhibits is one which deals with the future. It is a model of a contemplated new library building at Jamieson Place and another under consideration for Charles town; also several of the best buildings which have been erected for branch libraries elsewhere, with some suggestions as to the need of further developments as to the need of further developments in this direction in Boston.

In glass cases may be seen some books, and other interesting library material typical, in part, of the library collections.

Things Worth Remembering.

There are many reminders of the things which Bostonians should know about the public library. These things can be briefly summarized as follows:

The Boston public library was the first important library ever established. It was absolutely the first public library resting on taxation authorized specifically by law. At first, in 1854, it contained 4,261 volumes, and now contains nearly 750,000 volumes, and has a larger number of different volumes than any other public library, and its scholarly collections are unequalled in any other public library.

The newspaper and periodical rooms are fully supplied with the current papers of all the large cities and all the papers of scientific, artistic, literary and technical magazines are constantly on hand. Back numbers of periodicals are reserved and are open to consultation by readers. There are old files of most of the great newspapers.

The patent department contains files of United States and foreign patents and receives currently copies of these. The fine arts department contains a large and useful collection of books on the subject of art, and is open to consultation by readers. There are also a number of books on the subject of art, and is open to consultation by readers. There are also a number of books on the subject of art, and is open to consultation by readers.

Musical Treasures.

The Allen A. Brown room contains 11,000 volumes relating to music, including many thousands of scores, etc. The statistical department contains 1,000 volumes on political economy and sociology. It especially provides books required for municipal commercial and statistical reports, state and national documents, social welfare literature, etc. This special department was organized in 1884.

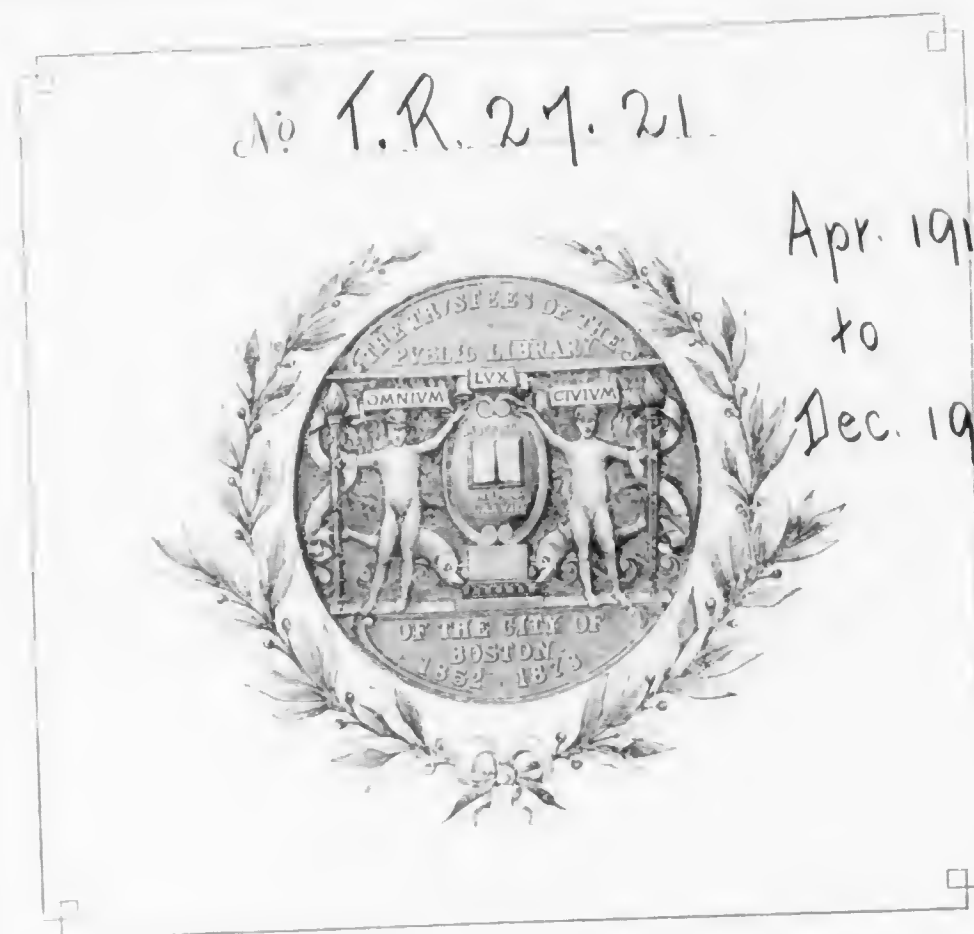
The library contains thousands of rare

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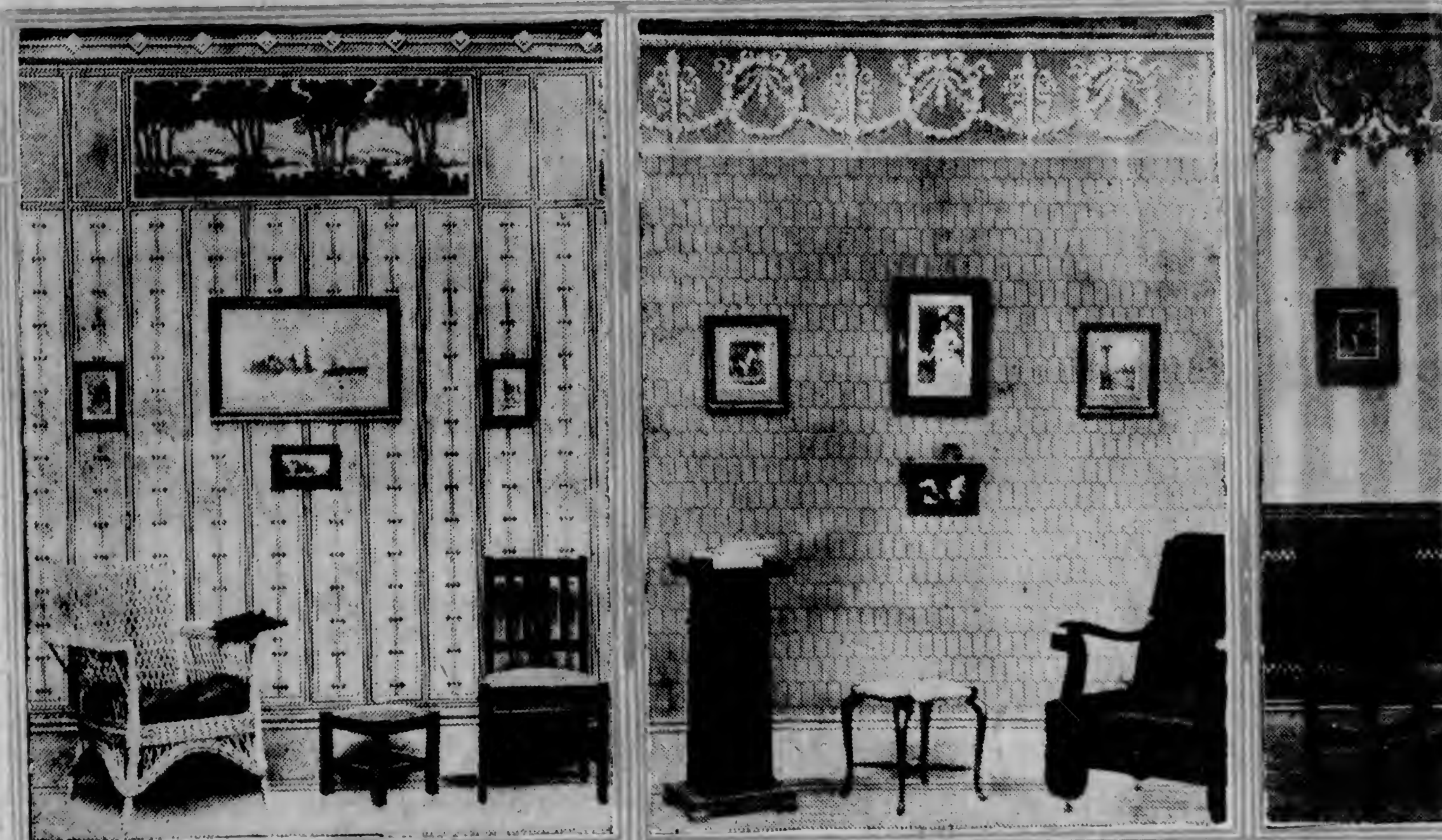


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THE SUNDAY HERALD, BOSTON

GOING BACK TO THE OLD STY



SCENIC-FRIEZE-WITH-A-PANEL-EFFECT SEVERITY-FOR-LIBRARY-DINING ROOM-HALL-WITH-A-FRIEZE



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THE
WHOLE
BOOKE OF PSALMES
Faithfully
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH
Metre.

Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the dayfulness, but also the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalmes in the Churches of God.

Printed by S. Kneass, at the Old Church in Cornhill.

1640

TITLE PAGE OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN ENGLISH AMERICA

Bay Psalm Book, Eliot Bible, Original Washington Medal and Interesting Volumes of Colonial Days Among the Most Carefully Guarded Possessions.

ONE of the great treasure-houses of the city of Boston and of the whole country is located in Copley square. Books that are worth their weight in gold, masterpieces of illustration, upon which cunning engravers have exhausted their skill, autographs which eager and clever hunters have trailed over two continents and brought at last to Boston, documents, manuscripts, first editions, books of which only a few other copies are known to exist, mural paintings held to be among the best works of celebrated artists, and in addition a vast collection of works making available to the multitudes the accumulated wisdom and experience of the ages—all these things make the Boston Public Library a treasure-house of values which cannot be put down in figures.

The question, "How much?" gets no answer there. This for two reasons: It is unwise to excite the cupidity of the collector, and it is almost impossible to say just what some of these rare and precious things might bring either at private sale or at auction. But a reference to auction lists shows that copies of many works in the library have brought huge prices at earlier sales, and makes it reasonably certain that the library copies would fetch still higher prices.

The term "library" suggests books at once to the majority of persons.

and given in exchange for No. 253 on the catalogue, S. T. A. The date appended is January, 1859. This starts such questions as, Who was "S. T. A."? and What was "No. 253"? On the opposite page is another interesting longhand inscription. It reads: "Received with Robert Shillito's copy of the Bay Psalm Book because given unto him 14 shillings." Below this in another inscription, very hard to read, which begins with the words "My father." It would seem that more than two centuries ago some account was noted upon the fly leaf of this precious little volume.

Stephen Daye set up his press in 1639 and this was his first book. It is called the Bay Psalm Book because it was adopted by nearly all the churches in the Massachusetts Bay colony. Of the 19 first-edition copies in existence, two are perfect, the one belonging to Mrs. Alfred Dwyne Vanderbilt and the one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; a copy is in the John Carter Brown Library in Providence; Alfred T. White, and there are two copies in the Boston library, which have but slight imperfections. The Vanderbilt really is the only perfect copy; the Bodleian copy once printed 20 hours in a river into which it had been spilled.

Side by side with this volume is the rare copy of the Eliot Indian Bible with the date 1663 upon the title page. The library has also a copy of the 1663 edition.

This title page reads thus: "MAMUSSE WUNNEETUPANATAMWE UP-BIBLUM GOD NANELWE, NUKKONE TESTAMENT KAH WONE WLUSKU TESTAMENT. No quoshkumunak nashpe Wunneetupanash (CHRIST) uoh alowash. JOHN ELIOT. CAMBRIDGE. Printed and sold by Samuel Green, at the Marmaduke Tavern, 1683."



THE OSPREY, IN THE ELEPHANT FOLIO COPY OF AUDUBON'S BIRDS

MAMUSSE
WUNNEETUPANATAMWE
UP-BIBLUM GOD
NANELWE,
NUKKONE TESTAMENT
KAH WONE
WLUSKU TESTAMENT.

No quoshkumunak nashpe Wunneetupanash (CHRIST) uoh alowash.

JOHN ELIOT

CAMBRIDGE.

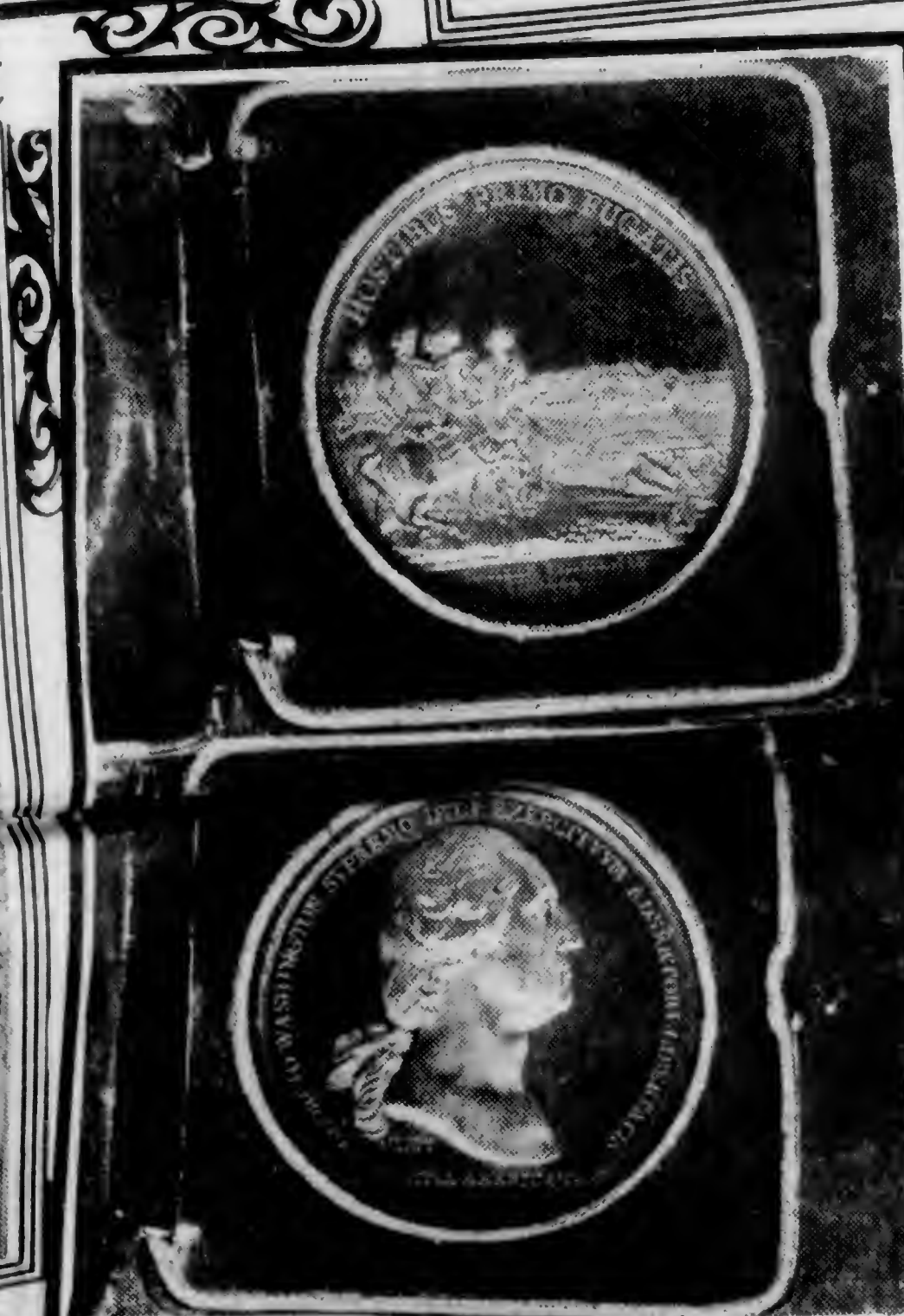
Printed and sold by Samuel Green, at the Marmaduke Tavern, 1683.

TITLE PAGE OF THE ELIOT INDIAN BIBLE

THE LETTER WITH AUTOGRAPHS OF WILLIAM BRADFORD, MYLES STANDISH AND JOHN ALDEN. DATED 1631-2

In Indian metre, translated by Eliot from the Bay Psalm Book. This has a separate title page. The last four pages of the psalms and the two pages containing the short Indian catechism are wanting and they have been supplied in manuscript facsimile from a copy elsewhere.

There are less than 20 copies of this rare volume in existence in the United States. Some say that the original edition consisted of 100, and others that it was 200.



THE ORIGINAL WASHINGTON MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE EVACUATION OF BOSTON, 1776

Epistola Christophori Colomi cui etas nostra multum debet de Insulis Indiarum Angliam nuper inuensis. Ad quas perquisitendas octavo ante mensis auspicio et ex inuictissimi Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis missis fuerat Magnificum dñm R. phaelm Sancti-eiusdem serenissimi Regis Legatum missas quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Alander de Colco ab Hispania Idemate in lacinia conuertiit tertio kals Maij. MD-cccc-ccij. Pontificatus Alexandri Seci Anno Primo.

Quoniam suscepit prout in rem perfectam me cōstituit. Quia gratum tibi fore scio: has continui exarare: que te vultu culusque in hoc nostro itinere gessit inuicte ad monent. Tricellimotero die postq. Cadibus discessi in mare Indici perueni: ubi plurimas insulas innumeras habitatas hominibus reperi: quarum omnium pio sollicitissimo Rege nostro pignoris celebrato et verillio extensis contradicente nemine pos sessionem accepit: pignus earum diu Saluaro: nomen imposuimus. Cum do Indi Guanahanin vocant. Aliarum etiam nomen quoniam nouo nomine nuncupauit. Quippe alia insulam Sanctę Marię Conceptosidiam fernandinam. aliam Dyabellam. aliam Iohannam. et sic de reliquis appellari iussi. Quamquam in eam insulam quā dudum Iohannā vocari dicebat apputimus: ita tra eius littus occidentem versus aliquantulum proceffimus: ita eam magnā nullo reperto fine inueni: et non insulam: sed continentem Chatali prouinciam esse credidimus: nulla ei videns opida municipiaue in maritimis sita confinis: per aliquos vias coa et pedia ruitica: cum quoq. incolis loqui nequibam quare illi ac nos videtur furripchant fugam. progrediebant vitas exittimans aliquid ne urbem villasue inuenturum. Deniq. rēdo q. longe admodum progreffis nihil noui emergebat: tūmōi pia nos ad Septentrionem deprecabatur ipse fugere et copulabatur: terro et tremim regnabat bruma: ad Bultrung erat in voto cōtenderet

A PAGE OF THE COLUMBUS LETTER, FIRST BOOK PRINTED ABOUT AMERICA 1493

only bound copy of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." This is the most remarkable volume of the whole Chamberlain collection. It is the whole Chamberlain collection. It is the whole of the English edition of the poem which is not often seen in this country. It contains many portraits of Longfellow, carefully selected by the former owner, and the volume also contains letters of Gov. Winslow, Gov. Dummer and others, together with a large number of engraved illustrations of scenes and events referred to in the poem.

In larger frames in the children's room of the library there are documents which also illustrate the story of the settlement. These are the original letters of the King of England in 1773, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States.

But—appended to these reprints are the autograph signatures of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These are not the signatures of John Hancock and the rest of the signers. So with the rare Address and the Articles and the Constitution. These are the autographs of the signers. The former owner clipped these autographs from the original documents which he had in the course of the years which he gave to his special collection.

The Chamberlain collection contains also a great mass of documents, manuscripts and autographs of persons in the hundred who are known to have lived in the history of Europe and America.

The library contains many volumes which are a mine of information. These are the original letters of the King of England in 1773, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States.

There are many other volumes in the library which are a mine of information. These are the original letters of the King of England in 1773, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States.

learn that I have brought my undertaking to a successful termination. I have decided upon writing you this letter to acquaint you with all the events which have occurred in my voyage and the discoveries which have resulted from it. The people found on these islands, he says, "are they slow and stupid, but at every word they are offered the most high and noble gifts."

Bay Psalm Book, Eliot Bible, Original Washington Medal and Interesting Volumes of Colonial Days Among the Most Carefully Guarded Possessions.

The question, "How much?" gets no answer there. This for two reasons: It is unwise to excite the cupidity of the visitor, and it is almost impossible to say just what some of these rare and precious things might bring either at private sale or at auction. But a reference to auction lists shows that copies of many works in the library have brought huge prices at earlier sales, and makes it reasonably certain that the library copies would fetch still higher prices.

Three of these are at the present time on display under glass. In the large room through which the visitor passes when he enters the reading room of the art department on the third floor. In the long cases in this room the visitor sees a large number of valuable books, many of them rare editions of works dealing with the early history of New England. Among them, for instance, is a copy of the first directory of the city of Boston with a map which is of the first value to all students of the history of the city.

The library copy is bound in heavy covers of black leather, gilt edged and worn, and the paper is yellowed with time. The inside stamp states that it came from the library of Thomas Prince and a note in long hand reads: "This book was bought at the cost of Mr. Ed. Crowninshield."

Stephen Daye set up his press in 1639 and this was his first book. It is called the Bay Psalm Book because it was adopted by nearly all the churches in the Massachusetts Bay colony. Of the two edition copies belonging to Mrs. Alfred Gwynne are Vanderbilt and the one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; a copy is in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, and the White and E. A. Church of Brooklyn each own a copy; the Harvard College Library has a copy which lacks 10 leaves; the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester has a copy; there is a copy in the Lenox collection of the New York Public Library, and there are two copies in the Bodleian which have which have some imperfections. The Vanderbilt really is the only perfect copy; the Bodleian copy owned soaked 20 hours in a river into which

This is a far larger book, of course, than the Bay Psalm Book. It is bound in black leather and is strong, and, although a many of the leaves are stained and most of them are yellowed with time, still they may be turned and the book handled with much less danger of mutilation than is the case with many of the flimsily made modern books.

Upon the back of the title there appears in a small copper hand this line: "Thomas Price August 15, 1738. Gift of Mr. Shill." At the top of the next page, there are listed the books of the Old and New Testaments, there is a pasted which reads: "This book belongs to the New England Library. Begun to be collected by Thomas Price upon his entering Harvard College, July 6, 1703, and was given said Prince to remain there forever."

Consult a bibliophile about this and he will comment to the effect "This copy is very valuable, the title in Indian only and not have the dedication to Chaitanya. Most of the copies with that title went to England, however the New Testament appear the

[illegible]

In Indian metre, translated by Eliot from the Bay Psalm Book. This has a separate title page. The last two pages of the book contain two pages containing the short Indian catechism are wanting and they have been supplied in manuscript fac-simile from a copy elsewhere.

There are less than 20 copies of this rare volume in existence. The United States edition consisted of 1090, and others that were 8400 copies."

All this may seem rather a small number, but the collector who has not the taste, the information and perhaps not the means to give himself the pleasure and benefit of book-collecting, is hunting for rare editions, stalking curious old volumes through the book marts and stores, and ransacking old garrets and cellars in the search for such a piece of good fortune as has sometimes befallen collectors.

If it should chance to become known generally that a copy of the first edition of the Bay Psalm Book would be up at auction in the rooms of any one of the standard dealers in rare books there would be as much excitement in certain circles of men and women as there would be on the part of the general public if gold were discovered on some island in the

held from all parts of the United States, and quite possibly from Europe. Telegrams and cablegrams would be sent to agents authorizing them to accept the book upon certain conditions to be set forth upon the book. The book would be scrutinized with microscopes, page by page, and every little mutilation would be carefully studied. And if no defects were found, there would be wild rejoicing. And at the same time, while outwardly all was being done to make the book as snappy and charming as there was to be made, secretly there would be as much of a "bargain" in the air as there is in the bargain counters of the department stores.

The library has one of the half-dozen copies known to exist of Winslow True Relation. This work also was in the library of Thomas Prince, whose annotations appear up on the margin, but it became separated in some way from the remainder of his books and passed into the hands of John Adams. This book plate on the inside of the cover

has the picture of the President and a picture of the two Adams houses in Quincy. The binding is of half leather, very old, and between the covers there are bound also six other tracts, all dated 1674. The marks of age upon these pages and the binding give the volume a more venerable appearance than the other rare volume referred to here.

The title page reads thus: "Good News from New England: or a True Relation of things very remarkable at the Plantation of Plimoth in New-England. Shewing the wondrous providence and goodness of God, in their preservation and continuance, being delivered from many apparent deaths and dangers, together with a Relation of such religious and civil Laws and Customs, as are in practice amongst the Indians, adjoining to them at this day. As also what Commodities there to be raised for the maintenance of that and other Plantations in the said Country. Written by R.

W. who hath borne a part in the
named troubles, and there lived
their first Arrivall. London. Printed
by I. D. for William Bladen and John
Bellamie, and are to be sold at their
Shops, at the Bible in Pauls-Church
yard, and at the three Golden Lyons
in Corn-hill, neere the Royal Ex-
change. 1624."

Among the notes in Prince's hand

Another of these curious volumes, also now in the exhibition room at the library, is a 1634 copy of William Wood's Prospect. The title page reads as follows: 'New England's Prospect, a True, lively and experimental description of that part of America commonly called New England, discovering the state of that country, both as it stands to our new-come English Planters, and to the old Native Inhabitants, laying down that which may both enrich the Knowledge of the mind-travelling Reader, or benefit the future Voyage

by William Wood. Printed at London by Thomas Cotes, for John Bellamy, and are to be sold at his shop at the three Golden Lyons in Cornhill, neere the Royall Exchange 1634.

The book plate reads: "Ex Libris Samuel Latham Mitchill Barlow."

So much for these rare volumes in the great collection of early work

ating to New England which be-
long to the library.
None of the treasures of the library
of greater interest, however, than
has been commonly referred to as "the
Columbus letter." This is a copy of
the first letter or book published in
the United States, and is a "poble
treasure" of the year 1492, to which
Don Alonzo Sanchez, treasurer of
the two most invincible majesties, Fer-
nand and Isabella, King and Queen
of Spain, and Columbus, the dis-
coverer of the New World, have put
upon the title page as one "to whom
the world is greatly indebted," and the
book as treating "of the islands of
India recently discovered beyond the
ocean, to explore which the said king
and queen have sent him under the
auspices and at the expense of their
id majesties."

This library copy is of the Latin
version of the letter. Little is known
of the history of it beyond its pur-
chase in 1831 by Col. Thomas Aspin-
wall, former American consul at Lon-
don, except that it was part of the
library which he sold to the Barton

who gave many valuable vol-
umes to the Public Library. In the cat-
alog of Col. Aspinwall's library, it is
referred to as "the Columbus letter"
"the earliest edition of the first im-
portant ever published about the dis-
covery of the new world, by Christopher
Columbus and long supposed
lost."

Justin Winsor said the letter
put into Latin in Spain and the
version carried into Italy and was
the first in eight different editions
issued in thin quarto or octavo
black letter type—five in Rome
and Paris, one in Amsterdam.
Aspinwall-Barlow's copy is the
first of the five Roman copies,
perhaps the earliest of them.

Three copies of this remarkable
letter are in existence. Two are in
British Museum, the other in the
Boston Library. In the latter
of this single statement one feels
almost any wild guess would give
its value at too high a figure.

The letter is in the King's
that it will afford you pleasure

learn that I have brought my undertaking to a successful termination have decided upon writing you this letter to acquaint you with all the events which have accompanied this voyage and the discoveries which have resulted from it."

Again, referring to the people he met on these islands, he says: "I am now slow and hesitating but of very clear understanding. * * * On my arrival * * * I had taken some Indians by force from the first island I came to, in order that they might learn our language and communicate to us what they knew respecting the country, which plan succeeded exceedingly well, and was of great advantage to us. * * * These men are still travelling with me * * * they continue to entertain the hope that we have directly descended from heaven and upon our arrival at any new place they publish this, crying out immediately with a loud voice to the effect: 'Behold, the gods have come!' and then they sing a song of a celebrated ruler."

There are eight large sheets of pages in this letter.

But the library contains treasures by the hundred which belong in other categories than that in which one would place the books proper. There is a rare collection of manuscript here. One of the most remarkable of these is what is referred to as the

This precious paper, which must be described as the most interesting document of the early Plymouth colony, is a well preserved folio letter dated Feb. 6, 1621-2. It is of considerable interest to the student of Massachusetts history. Gov. John Winthrop has the indorsement of Winthrop and the seal of Boston on the fourth page. It is in the handwriting of an aboriginal Indian, and contains the names also the signatures of Gov. Thomas Prentice, Dr. Samuel Fuller, the famous physician, not only of Plymouth, but of the Plymouth and of Myles Standish, and John Alden. Surely it was a rare treasure that came to the Library when this was given with the rest of the valuable manuscripts collected by Judge Melvin Chamberlain. This letter is inserted in a summary

ously bound copy of Longfellow's *Corinthian of 1846*. This is the most remarkable volume of the whole Chamberlain collection. It is of the English edition of the poem, which is not often seen in the country. It contains many fine portraits of the illustrious men of the former owner, and the volume contains letters of Gov. Winsor, Col. Mather and others. There is a large number of extracts, illustrations of scenes and events connected to it in the poem.

In large frames in the Children's room of the library there are many documents which also illustrate the life of the gift. Judge Chamberlain's *Address to the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1854, on the occasion of the address to the King of England in 1854, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States*.

But—appended to these records are the autograph signatures of all the signers of the documents. There are 1,000 signatures in all. Of these are not autographs but autographs of John Hancock and most of the signers. So with the Address and the Articles and the Declaration. This makes them strong in the way of valuable treasures in America. The owner clipped these autographs and other documents and compiled in the course of years which he gave to the

The Chamberlain collection also a great mass of documents, manuscripts and autographs by the hundred who are from both in the history and America.

the library contains the material which has value and is not obtained from their own or historical relations. For example, the four volumes referred to are the Audubon's Birds. These volumes, the plates are, of course, like life in each bird is drawn on the American turkey to get within the volume. The four volumes of the parts was published the parts bound subsections are very few perfect. The parts in existence, such as parts are offered in prices, and offered in prices, and offered in prices. The parts may well indicate value is to be placed in old and complete.

men plan this
was correct
* These men
tain me * * *
tain the idea
from heaven;
at any new
the idea
and voice to
and look upon
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age sheets or
tains (resources
in these
in which one
proper. There
of manuscripts
remarkable of

which must be interesting documentary evidence, the latter dated of considerable age. The Winthrop and Winthrop and on the fourth of April, 1875, and of himself and Samuel Fuller, not only of Massachusetts but of Michigan. It was rare to the library with the rest of the manuscripts and autographed by Judge

THE SUNDAY HERALD, BOSTON

Chavez About to Start

Chavez, the famous Mexican revolutionary leader, is about to start on his journey to the United States. He is expected to arrive in New York City in the near future. Chavez has been active in the Mexican Revolution and has been a prominent figure in the struggle for Mexican independence. He is a man of great courage and determination, and his actions have inspired many people in Mexico and throughout the world. His journey to the United States is expected to be a significant event, and it will be interesting to see how he is received there.



THE WEALTH OF THE NEGRO

The Negro population in the United States is estimated to be around 10 million. They are a diverse group of people, with a rich history and culture. Many of them have made significant contributions to the country in various fields, including science, art, and literature. However, they have also faced many challenges and discrimination throughout their history. It is important to recognize and celebrate their achievements and to work towards a more equitable and just society for all.



The Sun

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1909.

CHARLES F. MCKIM EULOGIZED

CHOATE REVEALS THE ARCHITECT'S EARLY STRUGGLE.

At last he entered the Lawrence school, where he remained but a year, I think, and that was in 1866-67. But in that year was kindled the passion for art. He gave up his thought of becoming a scientist, went to Paris and made straight for the Beaux Arts to study art and architecture. He studied hard and the world has profited by his studies. He came home to offer his services as a duly qualified architect.

On the stage were George B. Post, former president of the American Institute of Architects and president of the Municipal Art Society; Cass Gilbert, president of the American Institute of Architects; Arnold W. Brunner, president of the New York chapter of the same body; Theodore Ely, representing the American Architects of Rome; J. Pierpont Morgan, representing the Metropolitan Museum of Art; John W. Alexander, president and representative of the National Academy of Design; E. H. Blatchfield, president of the National Society of Mural Painters; S. Grant La Farge, president of the Architectural League of New York; A. Augustus Healy, president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Eugene Dally, representing the McDowell Association; Austin W. Lord, president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects; Prof. J. H. Wheeler of the faculty of Fine Arts of Columbia University; Herbert Adams, representing the National Sculptors Society; Prof. H. Langford Warren, representing Harvard University; President Nicholas Murray Butler, representing Columbia University; Josiah H. Benton, representing the Boston Public Library; John Caldwell, representing the New York Public Library; Prof. William M. Sloane, Frank Miles Day, Daniel H. Burnham, Hamilton W. Mabie, William B. Mead, Robert W. De Forest, Daniel C. French, John M. Converse, Seth Low, Henry Rutgers Marshall, Don Barber, Andrew Carnegie and Augustus Fox.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Post. The Mendelssohn Society's glee club, accompanied by an organ, sang "Great is Jehovah, the Lord," by Schubert and Liszt. Mr. Post then introduced as the first speaker Joseph H. Choate.

Mr. Choate referred to Mr. McKim as the leader of American architects and to his marvellous sympathy with beauty. "You who knew him living in an atmosphere of affluence and luxury would be surprised perhaps to know of his earlier struggles in comparative poverty as that life was recently revealed to me when I had the privilege of examining a series of letters written by the young Charles McKim to his father in his twentieth year," Mr. Choate said. "That father was a sturdy Abolitionist. His mother was a famous Quaker beauty, who proved her courage by accompanying the widow of John Brown to recover the body and give it place in a grave from which its soul is ever marching on."

These letters revealed the simplicity and the earnestness as well as the narrow means of that quiet home to which he was ever writing. "If thee can spare mother, let her come to me," the young man wrote in many letters to his father. That simplicity and earnestness of young McKim's home was absorbed by him and became the prevailing elements in his character and in his art. We find him at 20 located at Cambridge and earnestly seeking a teacher to prepare him for entrance to the Lawrence scientific school. Yes, at that time it was his ambition to become a mining engineer. He put terrible toll into that between terms period studying chemistry and mathematics. Try to fancy Charles McKim a chemist.

There followed brief appreciations of McKim by Prof. Warren of Harvard, Mr. Benton of the Boston Public Library, President Butler of Columbia and Mr. Caldwell of the New York Public Library.

Resolutions offered by Prof. William M. Sloane were adopted and then, just preceding adjournment, the Mendelssohn Glee Club sang Krenfer's "Prayer of Thanksgiving."

"At last he entered the Lawrence school, where he remained but a year, I think, and that was in 1866-67. But in that year was kindled the passion for art. He gave up his thought of becoming a scientist, went to Paris and made straight for the Beaux Arts to study art and architecture. He studied hard and the world has profited by his studies. He came home to offer his services as a duly qualified architect."

"Lincoln at Gettysburg in the middle of the war declared that under God's providence this nation should have a new birth of freedom. But Lincoln did not live to see the opportunity for freedom in many directions which perhaps even that great and far-seeing man had not imagined. Our people, roused by the stimulus of success, devoted their energies to the building of new cities and the rebuilding of old cities, and then art and architecture came in for a new birth."

"At the time Mr. McKim began his wonderful work very few of the fourteen societies here represented were in existence. The Metropolitan Museum of Art had just been organized and was living a truly precarious existence."

"His buildings soon arose here and in many other cities, marvels of simplicity and beauty, honors came fast upon him, but all this he bore with the simplicity of a child and the modesty of a woman. When he came to London to receive from the British Institute the royal gold medal, perhaps the highest recognition of his standing which was conferred upon him, he was all of a tremble. I had to accompany him to what he thought a terrible ordeal. Then when he began to receive the congratulations of his friends here in America he calmed back, 'I still wear the same hat.'"

"Richardson and Hunt first smoothed the way for young McKim, but we cannot doubt that Mr. Richardson and Hunt gained much aid and inspiration through their intimate artistic associations with young McKim."

"The members of the famous firm he founded, McKim, Mead & White, were like brothers, heart to heart, brain to brain, sharing their triumphs together. I remember that at a great banquet given in McKim's honor once a speaker was proceeding to give to McKim all the credit for the architectural merit in the Madison Square Garden structure, McKim interjected the one word, 'White,' and it was the only word he spoke at that banquet."

Mr. Choate spoke of McKim's intimacy with Saint Gaudens and of the good influence the sculptor always had upon the architect's work, an influence which he thought was reciprocal. "There was nothing strange or miraculous in McKim's success," said Mr. Choate. "To a love of beauty which was absolutely insatiable and inexhaustible he added an unyielding tenacity of purpose—the secret of success in all professions."

Senator Elihu Root spoke of McKim's great courage. "He was courageous," said the speaker, "beyond ordinary capacity for comprehension. His apparent hesitancy of manner seemed about to make him yield to assault. Although he swayed to and fro, yet in the end he always stood firm; he never did, he never could surrender what he believed right in art."

Robert Peabody recalled incidents in Mr. McKim's life as a student in Paris, where he amazed the Parisians by athletic feats. "McKim," said Mr. Peabody, "was not at first wholly at home in Paris. Perhaps his genius did not belong there. Its home may have been Rome."

The concluding address was by Walter Cook, who said that McKim died preserves us as McKim living preserved us from seeking after the different only in the name of originality to try to create anything not primarily appealing to beauty.

There followed brief appreciations of McKim by Prof. Warren of Harvard, Mr. Benton of the Boston Public Library, President Butler of Columbia and Mr. Caldwell of the New York Public Library.

Resolutions offered by Prof. William M. Sloane were adopted and then, just preceding adjournment, the Mendelssohn Glee Club sang Krenfer's "Prayer of Thanksgiving."

Boston Record

Nov. 29, 1909.

A richly dressed lady leaning on a chain a stocky bulldog well muffled in a sweater and blanket, was halted in the corridor of the Public Library yesterday, just as she was about to enter one of the reading rooms.

After the officer had quietly informed her that dogs were not allowed, the lady indignantly blurted out: "Can't you see that he is a well-bred dog? I should think that ought to make a difference with your rules."

The bystanders grinned, and the lady, with her head in the air, swept out with her "well-bred," nobly dressed canine following meekly behind.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1909

TO EXAMINE PUBLIC LIBRARY

New Board of Examiners Appointed by the Trustees Organizes

Twenty-two of the twenty-seven examiners of the Boston Public Library who have just been appointed by the trustees attended their first meeting yesterday for the purpose of organizing. The examiners, who are residents of Boston, are to look into the affairs of the Public Library and make recommendations to the trustees and also report to the City Council. The list for this year includes: Jeffrey R. Brackett, George W. Chadwick, Flo DeLuca, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, George C. Dickson, Nathan Haskell Dole, Thomas H. Donnelly, Mrs. James Fay, James A. Gallivan, Mrs. Thomas F. Harrington, Mrs. George A. Hibbard, Samuel H. Hudson, Stanton H. King, Henry LeFavour, Mrs. Alice M. MacDonald, Francis P. Malgeri, Mrs. T. E. Masterson, Oliver M. Mink, Miss Alice E. Murray, George T. Sanger, George H. Sargent, Rev. Samuel Snelling, Alexander Steinhert, Rev. James A. Supple, D. D., Raymond Titus, Charles H. Tyler and George N. Whipple.

President Josiah H. Benton of the trustees of the Public Library is ex-officio chairman of the board, and presided yesterday. Sub-committees were appointed on administration, books, branches, catalogue, finance, printing and binding, and drafting report, the chairmen being respectively Mr. Titus, Mr. Snelling, Mr. Sanger, Mr. LeFavour, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Dole. Arrangements were made for meetings of these committees to examine various branches of the library, and for meetings later. The whole board of examiners will meet in about a month to consider sub-committee reports.

COPLEY SQUARE AS A BATTLE GROUND OF WHAT'S WHAT



THE HESPERUS WHICH STOOD IN COPLEY SQ.



WESTMINSTER HOTEL



PHILLIPS BROOKS
TEACHER OF THE WORD OF
THE LOVER OF MANKIND
BORN IN BOSTON AD MDCCCXXV
DIED IN BOSTON AD MDCCCXCV
BY THE ARTIST



SCIENCE - FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY BELA PRATT.



BACCHANTE



ART - FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

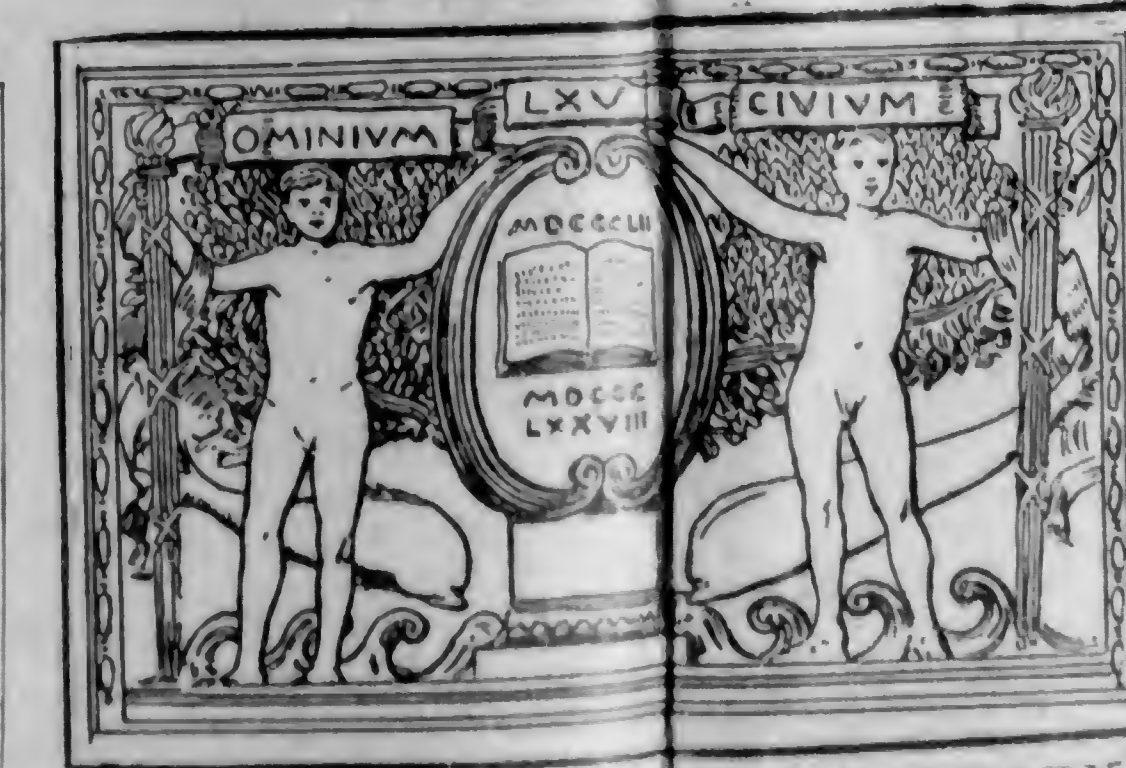
BY BELA PRATT.

Pratt Sculptures Now to Be Listed with Bacchante, Phillips Brooks Group, Westminister Caryatides, and Barnard's Hesperus.

THE tribulations of Copley Square. It's a serial narrative, that story, with chapters of broad farce, chapters of delicate comedy and at least one installment of tragedy. After Boston Common, Copley square—that's the order of precedence in the hearts of loyal Bostonians. Probably it's because Copley square is so dear that its architectural and artistic adornments have been these many moons the subject of verbal berudgelings beyond number. And now that a new installment in this unending serial is begun, there are a good many persons who smile as they recall the checkered story of this centre of the artistic, literary and religious life of the city. Even the gargoyles on Trinity Church are agitated at what they've seen.

ing, and at once there is protest. The Boston Society of Architects instructs its executive committee to get legal advice as to the ignoring of the art commission by the library trustees. Legal advice is necessary because there are statutes to be interpreted. Here is the legal verbiage: "Nor shall any work of art until so approved be erected, or placed in, upon or over any street, avenue, square, place, common, park, municipal building or other public place, under the control of such city or any department or officer thereof." The term "work of art" is defined to include all "statues, bas-reliefs, sculptures, monuments, fountains, arches, ornamental gateways and other structures of permanent character intended for ornamentation or commemoration." The "so approved" of the statute refers to the submitting of designs to the art commission, created to guard the city from the exhibition of monstrosities

eral years ago. That the man who filed the original protest against the Pratt designs had been Mr. McKim's personal representative in Boston throughout the period of the designing and construction of the library. Then "con" suggests that the trustees have said that the statues are part of the building; they, therefore, did not consult the art commission. But that admission shows that the building is not complete, which implies that the architects have not finished the work which they contracted to do, and therefore they were ignored when they ought to have been consulted. And there you are. But that's but one chapter in the story of the library's contribution to the tribulations of Copley square. The Bacchante came to Boston, came with her gay smile, her sinewy vigor, her full-bodied grace, and her dancing



PANEL OVER CENTER DOOR - LIBRARY

In lively discussion of Copley Square's art property. The museum was to be removed. A new building for the housing of the collections was in process of erection. The trustees could not feel justified in going forward with the great undertaking until they were assured that their Copley Square property was disposed of. It was disposed of. An association of gentlemen called the Copley Square Trust was formed. They took over the reversion of the Art Museum. The amount named was \$1,500,000. The first half million of this sum was paid over in 1902. The second installment was paid in 1904. The third came in 1906. Now all this time the deed was in a State street office in escrow. The assessors were not informed of its existence. They never heard of that deed until the final installment, \$300,000 this time, was paid, and the deed was filed on June 13, 1906. With the deed, there was no agreement filed. The assessors demanded the agreement. Then the previous payments were refunded. Thereupon the trustees in the little

maintaining land so that the Trust could put the fronts of their building right on the street lines as the lines would be if the deed went through. The city would get more than 19,000 square feet of land; the trust's building are would gain more than 9000 square feet. Usual formalities followed and in their train came the usual consequences. The formalities were hearings, looking up of city council orders, investigation by the law department, and so on. The consequences were public discussions of the future of the old museum property. It was declared that no legal right could be found for the conveyance of the low piece to the old Art Museum trustees. And the public does not know if the great hotel will be erected on the site of the old museum or not. Barnard's Hesperus was erected in Copley square. It was inspected. The critics looked it over and wrote about it. Public subscriptions were opened for its purchase. And it was taken down and shipped from the city. That was the first time that permission was ever granted in Boston for the temporary erection of a statue in a public place.

their stature is a chapter in the checkered tale of the vicissitudes of Copley Square that ranks next in length to that recording the trials of the library. For years the contest went on between the hotel builders and the city, the legislature, the supreme court of the United States, the park commissioners, and other organizations and dignitaries. The papers found it "good stuff." They gave columns to it and the stories were read with smiles and interlinear chuckles. It's perilous to try to state the facts of that famous controversy. Even the lawyers who handled the case couldn't state them alike. It was back in 1897 that a company bought the site and made plans to build an apartment house 120 feet in height. In 1898, after the building was up some eight stories, about 100 feet, and with the intention of going up to 12 stories, or 120 feet, special legislation limited the height of buildings in the square to 50 feet in order to preserve the aesthetic beauty of the neighborhood. That meant great amendment of plans and materials with consequent large expense to the builders. So the one side claimed. But there was another side. It was argued that when the building was up they were

SCIENCE - FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

By BELA PRATT.

Pratt Sculptures Now to Be Listed with Bacchante, Phillips Brooks Group, Westminster Caryatides, and Barnard's Hower.

THE tribulations of Copley Square. It's a serial narrative, that story, with chapters of broad farce, chapters of delicate comedy and at least one installment of tragedy. After Boston Common, Copley square—that's the order of precedence in the hearts of loyal Bostonians. Probably it's because Copley square is so dear that its architectural and artistic adornments have been these many moons the subject of verbal beudgelings beyond number. And now that a new installment in this unending serial is begun, there are a good many persons who smile as they recall the artistic, literary and religious life of the city. Even the gargoyles on Trinity Church are agrin at what they've seen.

There's an abundance of architecture on the four sides of this square. A roccoco hotel chuckles jauntily across to a dignified library building which is the admiration of the whole country. But that library has contributed any number of droll chapters to the serial story—Bacchante chapters, McKim, Mead & White acroscopic chapters, St. Gaudens's lions chapters and so on. Also the befreescod facade of the old Art Museum, what a French visitor called a "frosted gingerbread" front, smiles across at the solid green vine-clad front of the simple and handsome "Second Church in Boston." And that masterpiece of ecclesiastical architecture, Trinity Church, faces diagonally across upon another of Boston's most important churches, whose tower is magnificent, but one of whose most conspicuous features has been called an "overgrown Saratoga trunk."

It is perilous for any sculptor to show his work in Copley square. Barnard's Hower was shown there. The subscription lists were opened. But the Hower did not make a long stay in the city. The blithe Bacchante was mounted in the court of the library building, but the frisky abandon of her movement did not please citizens who had opinions and pens. The Bacchante was pronounced an incongruity—and removed. The statue of Boston's great preacher is set up beside the church in which he ministered. But few are the persons who are satisfied, either with the statue or the canopy. And now the trustees of the library accept the designs of Bela Pratt for the long-vacant pedestals in front of the building.

ing, and at once there is protest. The Boston Society of Architects instructs its executive committee to get legal advice as to the ignoring of the art commission by the library trustees. Legal advice is necessary because there are statutes to be interpreted. Here is the legal verbiage: "Nor shall any work of art until so approved be erected, or placed in, upon or over any street, avenue, square, place, common, park, municipal building or other public place, under the control of such city or any department or officer thereof." The term "work of art" is defined to include all "statues, bas-reliefs, sculptures, monuments, fountains, arches, ornamental gateways and other structures of permanent character intended for ornamentation or commemoration." The "so approved" of the statute refers to the submitting of designs to the art commission, created to guard the city from the exhibition of monstrosities and works without merit.

Of argument with regard to the action of the trustees of the library accepting the designs of Mr. Pratt there has been considerable, both pro and con. The "con" side had the first in-ning. It was said that the Pratt groups were radically different from those which were designed by St. Gaudens and McKim. It was said that Pratt's were very pretty girls, with combination seats and lunch tables before them and around them. It was said that they did not measure up to the virile and dignified standards of the building. It was said that the appearance of the Pratt designs would be pleasing from the front, that when seen from the end or rear what would appear of the figures above the big block of stone in which they would look petty against the placid granite front of the library. And it was said that the original architects of the building should have been consulted and that the art commission should have passed upon the models before they were accepted.

The "pro" side also has been heard from at various times. It was stated that these groups were a part of the building and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the art commission. That there had been two years of careful study, backed by expert consultations, before the designs had been accepted by the trustees. That Pratt is a great man and has jealous critics. That the St. Gaudens designs which remain are incomplete and unhelpful. That the contract with McKim, Mead & White, the architects of the building, ceased sev-

eral years ago. That the man who filed the original protest against the Pratt designs had been Mr. McKim's personal representative in Boston throughout the period of the designing and construction of the library. They "con" suggests that the trustees have said that the statues are part of the building; they, therefore, did not consult the art commission. But that admission shows that the building is not complete, which implies that the architects have not finished the work which they contracted to do, and therefore they were ignored when they ought to have been consulted.

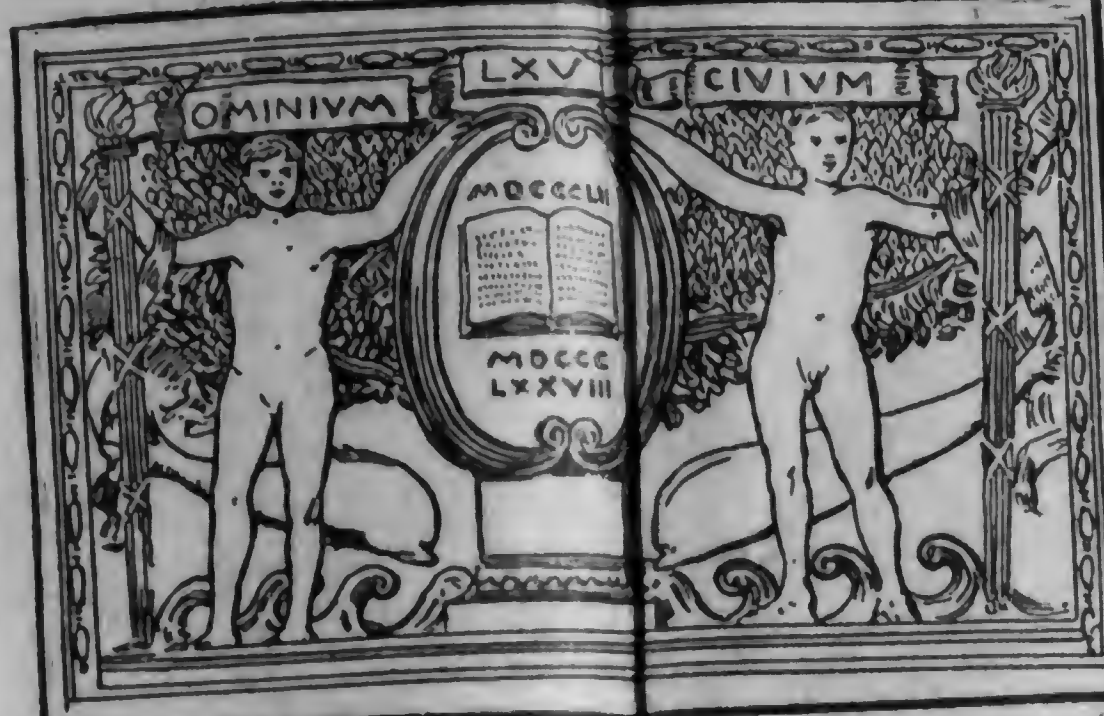
And there you are. But that's but one chapter in the story of the library's contribution to the tribulations of Copley square. The Bacchante came to Boston, came with her gay smile, her sinewy vigor, her full-bodied grace, and her dancing poise—and she danced herself and the whole city right into the midst of troubles a-plenty.

It was obvious that the Bacchante in character and movement fitted admirably into place as a fountain ornament. It was an appropriate sportive image in the midst of a water basin with streams spraying over it. It was a decorative conceit that caught the fancy of the architect of the library and he thought to place it in the court of the building he had designed.

But it did not stay in that location. The objectors of the less numerous class said that their objections were based upon the inappropriateness of the statue for that particular place. But the majority party of objectors based their objections upon the character of the work itself. They were displeased by its lack of habiliments. And the whole country looked on; first there were smiles, then there were laughs, and finally there were guffaws. The caricaturists found occupation in the designing of costumes for Bacchante. The figure was removed. The city subsided into comparative quiet. The centre of the library court has today in summer a jet of water sprayed from a nozzle, and in winter nothing at all.

Back of that chapter there are others. The library has made a considerable contribution to the gaiety of the country. When the building was going up there was fault found with the stone. When the Purvis de Chavannes decorations were installed it was said that they were damaged by the workmen who put them up. When the lions were mounted upon

BACCHANTE



PANEL OVER CENTER DOOR, LIBRARY

their pedestals midway of the great staircase, with the names below suggestive of the great Civil War struggle, there were Grand Army protests that these were in bad taste, and that St. Gaudens had betrayed very poor judgment in the selection of a symbol to place over the inscriptions which brought to mind the achievements of some of the soldiers of Massachusetts.

There's a story associated also with the figures of the two boys standing upon either side of a shield and bearing an open book, which appear in the facade just above the main entrance to the building. The figures are moulded most gracefully and their faces are of rare beauty. But these small boys, with all the charm of simplicity which their faces suggest, were as simple as Bacchante in the matter of attire. And there was objection to them. And there was laughter then as there was laughter later over the dancing girl with the child and the bunch of grapes. But the boys stayed.

Then there was the famous acroscopic of the architects. One day some one noticed that the initial letters of the names chiseled on the extreme left of the front facade of the then new building made the names of the firm of architects who were constructing the building. The names appeared chiselled in the tablets in this order: Moses, Cleo, Kallias, Isocrates, Milton, Mozart, Heracles, Aeschylus, Dante, Wren, Heracles, Irving, Titian, Erasmus. The initial letters, sure enough, were McKim, Mead, White.

Then there was a roar. The names in that space read now:

in lively discussion of Copley Square's art property. The museum was to be removed. A new building for the housing of the collections was in process of erection. The trustees could not feel justified in going forward with the great undertaking until they were assured that their Copley Square property was disposed of. It was disposed of. An association of gentlemen called the Copley Square Trust was formed. They took over the realty of the Art Museum. The amount named was \$1,500,000. The first half million of this sum was paid over in 1902. The second instalment was paid in 1904. The third came in 1906.

Now all this time the deed was in a State street office in escrow. The assessors were not informed of its existence. They never heard of that deed until the final instalment, \$500,000 this time, was paid, and the deed was filed on June 19, 1909. With the deed, there was no agreement filed. The assessors demanded the agreement. Then the previous payments were revealed.

Thereupon the strategy in the little game of catch and dodge which ensued became as clever almost as that of a champion checkerplayer. The outcome of the various moves was that the city's attorney rendered the opinion that the Trust was liable for the taxes on \$1,500,000 and the assessment was made, but—that because the Trust had never been assessed, the payment of the back taxes could not be enforced.

But that was only the first act of the little comedy. Very soon the scene shifters had set the stage—that is the Square—for the second. The Copley Square Trust proposed to build something on their land. The building with the chromo front was to come down. But the Trust was hampered by the fact that the property is subject to a setback imposed by the city of Boston, which would prevent the erection of any building within 25 feet of any of the streets by which the old Museum site is surrounded. Also, the so-called bow-piece on the Copley Square end of the lot is required to be maintained as an open ornamental ground.

So the Trust proposed an agreement with the city. The Trust would give the city certain strips of land, one on Dartmouth street 12 feet wide, one on Stuart street 25 feet wide, one on Trinity Place with a width of 12 feet, two triangular pieces on St. James' avenue, and the whole of the bow piece. Thus the width of these streets would be much increased and the lines of the square would be straightened. Then the city, as a part of the city's educational system, verbal wallop was swapped again.

maining land so that the Trust could put the fronts of their building right on the street lines as the lines would be if the deal went through. The city would get more than 19,000 square feet of land; the trust's building are would gain more than 9000 square feet.

Usual formalities followed and in their train came the usual consequences. The formalities were hearings, looking up of city council orders, investigation by the law department, and so on. The consequences were public discussions of the future of the old museum property. It was declared that no legal right could be found for the conveyance of the bow piece to the old Art Museum trustees.

And the public does not know if the great hotel will be erected on the site of the old museum or not.

Barnard's Hower was erected in Copley Square. It was inspected. The critics looked it over and wrote about it. Public subscriptions were opened for its purchase. And it was taken down and shipped from the city. That was the first time that permission was ever granted in Boston for the temporary erection of a statue in a public park.

Now George Gray Barnard is a young American with great gifts. It is believed by many, and he is one of four artists selected to provide the decorative sculptural work for the Fifth Avenue facade of the great new public library in New York. His Hower is intended to represent the struggle of primitive man with nature. It shows a man of the stone age wielding a stone axe. But this hower was looking somewhere else than at what he was hewing. "Slowly and sadly he seems to be trying to cut off his own left hand." Where was the pressing necessity for raising \$20,000 to give the city this work for erection in some public place? It was big, it was interesting, but the Hower was not great, and unless it was great the city ought not to give it park room. Let Boston rear no statue that it might regret after awhile. Were not the wobbly legs of Lef Ericsson mistake enough to last a long time? So Copley Square saw the end of that episode.

Many persons supposed, when the matter of a new building on the site of the old Art Museum was up for discussion, that the point of difference had reference to the removal of the limitation on the height of buildings in Copley Square. And thereby they were reminded of the sad experience of the city of Boston and builders of the Westminster. They looked up at how piece. Thus the width of these streets would be much increased and the lines of the square would be straightened. Then the city, as a part of the city's educational system, verbal wallop was swapped again.

Trust the restrictions on their remaining land so that the Trust could put the fronts of their building right on the street lines as the lines would be if the deal went through. The city would get more than 19,000 square feet of land; the trust's building are would gain more than 9000 square feet.

their stature is a chapter in the checked tale of the vicissitudes of Copley Square that ranks next in length to that recording the trials of the library. For years the contest went on between the hotel builders and the city, the Legislature, the supreme court of the United States, the park commissioners, and other organizations and dignitaries. The papers found it "good stuff." They gave columns to it and the stories were read with smiles and interlinear chuckles. It's perilous to try to state the facts of that famous controversy. Even the lawyers who handled the case couldn't state them alike. It was back in 1897 that a company bought the site and made plans to build an apartment house 120 feet in height. In 1898, after the building was up some eight stories, about 100 feet, and with the intention of going up to 14 stories or 120 feet, special legislation limited the height of buildings in the square to 90 feet in order to preserve the aesthetic beauty of the neighborhood. That meant great amendment of plans and materials with consequent large expense to the builders.

So the one side claimed. But there was another side. It was argued that when the builders began they were notified by the park commissioners of the 70-foot limitation on buildings abutting on public parks. It was ignored. Then the builders agreed not to go beyond 70 feet until a bill before the Legislature to increase the height to 90 feet was passed upon. When the 90-foot limit was imposed, the hotel was a "quack shell" only up 36 feet on the exterior, so different were the two interpretations of the facts.

That was the first squabble, but by no means the last. The hotel went up to a height of 96 feet. The builders exceeded the requirements of the statute. Then they asked the Legislature to legislate them exempt from the penalties of their act in going six feet beyond the limit. Then Gov. Crane vetoed the bill for the relief of the builders. Then after three years—years in which the struggle was going right on all the time—Judge Morton ordered a final decree directing the trustees to reduce the height of the building to 90 feet, and to have it done by Oct. 1 of that year.

Six feet were taken off the top of the building. Then Westminster Chambers began the damage suits which made a case that was pending for years in the courts. There were trials in long succession. There were exceptions, and judgments, and verdicts. The public trying to follow the case and to understand its intricacies found itself immersed in legal terminology. But the upshot of it all the public was quite able to comprehend. The city would pay the hotel trustees \$340,000 as damages.

ART - FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

By BELA PRATT.



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1909.
The Sun

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1909

Library Secures Great Dramatic Collection

Valuable and Unique Volumes Are Presented

Through Munificence of Allen A. Brown

Thirty-Five Hundred Volumes Included in Gift

Boston gets a handsome Christmas gift this year in the form of the Allen A. Brown collection of books relating to the drama— which was offered to the Boston Public Library at the last meeting of the trustees and promptly accepted by them.

Mr. Brown is the donor of the extensive and valuable musical library given in 1894, and now adds his dramatic collection, which is in its scope as complete and important as the collection of music.

The present gift consists of about 3500 volumes of books relating to the drama and the stage, history of the theatre, biographies of actors, a large collection of play bills, American and foreign, including those of the earliest Boston theatres, autograph letters of actors, photographs and engraved portraits, newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs, obituaries of actors, arranged in Mr. Brown's careful manner in about one hundred volumes, and fully indexed.

This is the largest and most notable gift of the year; other gifts of note were the collection of first editions of American and

Daily Advertiser

Dec. 21, 1909.

ALLEN A. BROWN DONATES DRAMATIC COLLECTION

VALUABLE AND UNIQUE

GIFT TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Includes 3500 Volumes Relating to Drama and the Stage, Many Compiled by Himself.

A notable addition to the treasures of the Boston Public Library is made by Mr. Allen A. Brown, who at the last meeting of the board of trustees offered to the library his collection of books relating to the drama and the stage. The gift was promptly accepted by the library authorities.

It is impossible to estimate the money value of such a gift, as many of the pieces are unique. Fortunately for those interested in the drama, it will be kept intact and made accessible to those who will make the best possible use of its treasures. Mr. Brown is the donor of the extensive and valuable musical library given in 1894, and now adds his dramatic collection which is in its scope as complete and important as the collection of music.

The present gift consists of about 3500 volumes of books relating to the drama and the stage, history of the theatre, biographies of actors, a large collection of play bills, American and foreign, including those of the earliest Boston theatres, autograph letters of actors, photographs and engraved portraits, newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs, obituaries of actors, arranged in Mr. Brown's careful manner in about 100 volumes, and fully indexed.

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Boston Herald

Dec. 21, 1909.

GIVES 3500 BOOKS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Allen A. Brown's Collection on Drama Is Largest Donation of Year; Worth Thousands of Dollars.

Thirty-five hundred volumes about the drama have been given by Allen A. Brown to the Public Library. It is the largest gift of the year. In 1894 Mr. Brown was the donor of an extensive musical library.

The books relate to the drama and the stage, history of the theatre, biographies of actors, a large collection of play bills, American and foreign, including those of the earliest Boston theatres, autograph letters of actors, photographs and engraved portraits, newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs and obituaries of actors.

Many of the pieces are unique and actual sale would be necessary to determine what some of the volumes are worth. The collection would bring thousands of dollars if sold at auction.

Boston Post

Dec. 22, 1909.

ANOTHER BENEFACTION

The rare thoughtfulness and generosity of Mr. Allen A. Brown, who has already enriched our Public Library with the finest musical library in America, if not in the world, is again shown by the gift to the same institution of his fine collection of books, clippings, programmes, letters and portraits relating to the drama. His lifelong work of gathering everything of interest pertaining to the stage, especially here in Boston, will now be at the service of critics and students, to whom they will be invaluable.

Mr. Brown has fully earned the satisfaction that must come to a man who while still in the flesh sees his benefactions used and appreciated.

Dec. 22, 1909.

BOSTON HERALD

JOSEPHINE D. PERRY, PARK LIBRARIAN, DEAD

Miss Josephine Duncombe Perry, who had the distinction of being the only park librarian in Boston, died early today at her home, 23 Windmere road, Dorchester.

When the park department installed a museum and natural history library in the big rectory building at Franklin Park in 1892, Miss Perry was appointed librarian and managed the park library with great success. She was particularly interested in the children, for whom the museum-library was chiefly founded, and became popular with all visitors.

Miss Perry aided her father, the late George B. Perry, with his book, "Sillings and Arrows," and wrote many special articles for newspapers and magazines. She was born in South Boston about 30 years ago and lived there most of her life. She was a member of the New England Women's Press Association and the Girls' Friendly League. A mother and sister survive her.

Boston Herald

BOSTON HERALD LIBRARY IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Jamaica Plain branch of the Public Library, which until 10 days ago was located in Curtis Hall, was opened in Jackson Hall, 670 Centre street, yesterday morning. Many of the books had been badly damaged by smoke and water at the Curtis Hall fire. Some required rebinding and most of them were put through the drying out process.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1908

EXAMINE FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

Popularity of Positions in Public Library

Induces Many to Take Tests

Positions in the Boston Public Library are attractive to many people. This was shown this morning by the large number of boys and girls who took the examinations for positions in grade E. This is the lowest grade in the library service, and from it are appointed runners and assistants. These positions pay \$4 a week at the start, and salaries are increased gradually to \$7. The equivalent of a grammar school education is required of applicants. Sixty-three in all took the examinations this morning, forty-five boys and eighteen girls. The results of the examination will not be known for about a month. Those who are appointed and prove satisfactory are eligible later on to promotion to a higher grade.

On Thursday morning examinations for grades C and B will be held at nine o'clock in the Central Library.

Boston Traveler

Dec. 31, 1909.

HORNBY DRAWINGS SEEN AT LIBRARY.

The etchings of Lester G. Hornby, the young artist who is considered by critics to be one of the foremost exemplars of the etchers' art, are on exhibition in the Boston Public Library. Mr. Hornby, whose home is in Pawtucket, R. I., was one of the best-known newspaper artists in Boston several years ago, but found that branch of art did not offer the possibilities for his genius which he desired. Leaving the journalistic illustrating field, he went to Paris, where he studied etching at Julian's for several years.

Boston Herald

Jan. 4, 1910

LIBRARIANS HOLD MEETING.

Addresses, Discussions and Dinner

Features of Mid-winter Session.

Several hundred librarians and their assistants from various parts of the state gathered yesterday morning at the Public Library Hall for their mid-winter's meeting. An illustrated lecture on "Early American Libraries—Their Founders and Their Patrons," was given by Dr. Austin B.axter Keep of Columbia University.

The speaker contrasted the present Harvard library with 500,000 titles with the earliest one with 5000 volumes. He showed views of the Cotton Mather and Thomas Prince collections and of the first public library in Boston, kept in the Old Town House in 1558.

George W. Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, and head of the club, opened the meeting for discussions of questions of interest.

Materials in binding, the keeping of accession books, better "charging" methods, the advisability of putting a time limit on teacher's withdrawals, and a talk on "New Books to Be Avoided" were among the subjects considered.

In the afternoon the visitors were taken through the new Art Museum and in the evening over 100 members sat down to the annual dinner at the Copley Square Hotel. Prof. E. Charleton Black spoke on "Libraries at Home and Abroad."

FOLKLORE LURES LITTLE FOLK YET

Foreign Born Youngsters Like Sleeping Beauties; Americans Want Six Fingered Jo and Carbine Kid.

SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON STILL KEEPING HOUSE

"Gotta some more like Snow White?"

The little Italian boy who had entered the children's room of the Public Library snatched a cap from his touselled black hair and plumped down a book of Grimm's fairy tales on the desk.

"Would you like the Red Fairy Book?" inquired the librarian.

"Sure, mora de fairy," he beamed.

At the librarian's desk he rubbed



Asking for Shakespeare.

elbows with a freckled faced youngster, apparently a happy-go-lucky boy of American parentage, and he said:

"Say, have you got 'Tattered Tom'?"

Whereupon the librarian told him that they did not keep "Tattered Tom" in the library.

"American children want much cheaper books than immigrant children," said Miss Alice Jordan, the head librarian of the children's department, who commented on the incident, which, she said, was a typical one. Making bad taste good taste is her duty, the task which she sets before herself. It is not easy. When a youngster wants "Ragged Dick" or "Tattered Tom" and does not get it, he is likely to go where he can get it. Failing then, he feasts his imagination on the adventures of "Six Fingered Tim" and "Handy Carbine," which he can procure for the expenditure of a nickel.

Second Rate Books. "American boys and girls, I find, are willing to read mediocre stories rather than the more finely written and more imaginative children's stories."

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Looking Into the Bookshelves.

not so common now as it was 20 or 30 years ago. Timeliness is what they demand nowadays. There are books without number about automobiles and flying machines. I suppose that even now there are hundreds in preparation on the North Pole. Educational? Miss Jordan shook her head. "I doubt it, because they are so highly colored and unreal."

"There is another real change in the reading matter demanded by children. I have, I do not know how many, calls for books on electricity. For some this quite takes the place of romance or adventure. So many boys now set up their own electrical apparatus. I know of several who have wireless stations which they have made themselves. This call from the children, I suppose, is one of the surest indications of the great popular interest in science."

Like Old Fairy Tales.

"But the foreign born children delve into the old collections of fairy tales. All of the children from southern Europe seem to like the stories that deal with the imagination. The Russian Jews like the fairy stories, too. These little dark-eyed youngsters seem to like not only fairy stories, but the better kind of fairy stories, those showing finer imagination."

"I often watch these Jewish children when they are choosing their books. They are so very different from American boys and girls. Something about their inheritance, the generations of culture and thought behind them that makes them particularly interesting. They come in here and ask for fairy stories, and often they will go from them right into Shakespeare. We keep the 'Tales from Shakespeare' here in the children's room, also volumes of the plays themselves."

"Often a little girl strides up to the desk and asks for 'Snow White.' The Lang collections which contain so many of the old Grimm's fairy stories are the most popular. Then, too, hardly a day goes by but some one wants Robinson Crusoe, or the Swiss Family Robinson. These old books children devour just as they always have. That is, I think, one of the most hopeful things. The children are not so anxious to read the very newest that comes out, as their parents are."

Holding Their Own.

"The old fairy tales are holding their own, though it all depends upon the section of the city just what the demand is. Now in library station 22 on Salem street we send all the fairy stories that we can find, for we are sure that they will want them down there. In the suburbs the call will be more for adventure, or scientific books."

"Occasionally a little girl comes in and asks for a book like 'The House of Mirth.' No child should be reading a book that deals with problems not intended for children to discuss. This often happens, though, when children are allowed to read everything that is placed upon the library table at home."

"The outlook for children, though, is very hopeful. Take, for instance, the books that they offer in the department stores for children. They are of a much better grade than they were, say 10 or 15 years ago. This is due, I think, to the establishment of a children's room in public libraries. Time was when there was no such thing as a children's room. Now they would hardly think of building a library without one."

"Another thing, too, is the general interest in child study and the realization of how important it is to safeguard a child's reading. Not everybody realizes how necessary this is yet."

Boston Herald

Jan. 4, 1910

This literary censorship predicted for America is no new thing in Boston, where at one circulating library, at least, the request for some popular book has been severely answered in the negative. Grown-up patrons of the Public Library have also been rebuffed by refusals in cases that were manifestly absurd, but should the censorship become iron-clad the serious reading public will be in revolt. In cases of dime novels and other yellow and lurid "literature," it would be well to submit gracefully to the anticipated proposition for the improvement of the country's book supply.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1909

Library Secures Great Dramatic Collection

Valuable and Unique Volumes Are Presented

Through Munificence of Allen A. Brown

Thirty-Five Hundred Volumes Included in Gift

Boston gets a handsome Christmas gift this year in the form of the Allen A. Brown collection of books relating to the drama— which was offered to the Boston Public Library at the last meeting of the trustees and promptly accepted by them.

Mr. Brown is the donor of the extensive and valuable musical library given in 1894, and now adds his dramatic collection, which is in its scope as complete and important as the collection of music.

The present gift consists of about 3500 volumes of books relating to the drama and the stage, history of the theatre, biographies of actors, a large collection of plays, American and foreign, including those of the earliest Boston theatres, and engraved letters of actors, photographs and engraved portraits, newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs, obituaries of actors, arranged in Mr. Brown's careful manner in about one hundred volumes, and fully indexed.

This is the largest and most notable gift of the year; other gifts of note were the collection of first editions of American and English authors by the executors of the late Louise Chandler Moulton, and a collection of cook books left by will of the late Maria Parloa.

Mr. Brown's dramatic library is now contained in his house, but it will be taken to the Public Library in sections, and finally located in the Barton-Ticknor room.

The conditions attached to the gift are similar to those accompanying the gift of the late Louise Chandler Moulton. It is to be a library of reference, and the books are not intended for general circulation.

To allow them to go out of the library would be to incur the risk of losing valuable plates or other matter which it would be impossible to replace. Even the donor reserves only the right to take out books by properly accounting for their return, and to make additions to them by the insertion of plates, playbills, letters and other matter which will give them additional interest. A special catalogue of the library is to be made, and this itself will be valuable as a book of reference, as the collection is almost complete in its history of the English stage, its former owner estimating that with two hundred books more he would have every important book that has been written about the stage in England. These books, of course, are among the great rarities, and Mr. Brown has only been able to pick up about two of them each year, but he will continue his search for them, and add them as secured.

Some of the most valuable volumes in the collection are those which have been compiled by Mr. Brown himself, and his methods of work indicate the exactness and the care which he brings to the least detail of the matter on which he is employed. There are several volumes which contain the obituaries of modern players compiled from the newspapers of the day.

Besides the volumes of obituaries of the actors and musical people, there are numerous volumes of theatrical biographies which are entertaining as showing what the players' contemporaries thought of them. Seven volumes labelled "Theatrical Topics" treat of various matters relating to the modern stage.

Several books are devoted to notices of performances of plays all over the world, and one may read on the same page of a performance of "Rosalind" at the Boston Museum and of the play as given by some second-class company in Australia. A volume labelled "Dramatic and Musical Personalities" gives pleasing bits of information about the home and stage life of many a noted actor. And in another volume is a record of the theatrical scandals which have shocked the playgoing community for the last half century. A book devoted to theatres gives accounts of the opening of playhouses both here and abroad, and commemorates by a historical sketch the closing of many a famous theatre.

Another series of volumes which has been made by Mr. Brown is made up of magazine articles, all properly classified and arranged and carefully indexed. There are some fifty octavo volumes which contain hundreds and hundreds of magazine sketches, and about half that number of small octavo volumes which have been put together in the same way as the larger books. These seventy-five books are not only unique, but they contain a great deal of information about the stage that it would be impossible to obtain from any other source. Each volume is carefully indexed and the index is bound in. Then there is another index, alphabetically arranged, showing in which volume of the octavos or small octavos any given article can be found. The same painstaking care which has been used in indexing these

seventy-five books is shown in the indexing

Daily Advertiser
Dec. 21, 1909.

ALLEN A. BROWN DONATES DRAMATIC COLLECTION

VALUABLE AND UNIQUE

GIFT TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Includes 3500 Volumes Relating to

Drama and the Stage, Many

Compiled by Himself.

A notable addition to the treasures of the Boston Public Library is made by Mr. Allen A. Brown, who at the last meeting of the board of trustees offered to the library his collection of books relating to the drama and the stage. The gift was promptly accepted by the library authorities.

It is impossible to estimate the money value of such a gift, as many of the pieces are unique. Fortunately for those interested in the drama, it will be kept intact, and made accessible to those who will make the best possible use of its treasures. Mr. Brown is the donor of the extensive and valuable musical library given in 1894, and now adds his dramatic collection which is in its scope as complete and important as the collection of music.

The present gift consists of about 3500 volumes of books relating to the drama and the stage, history of the theatre, biographies of actors, a large collection of plays, American and foreign, including those of the earliest Boston theatres, and engraved letters of actors, photographs and engraved portraits, newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs, obituaries of actors, arranged in Mr. Brown's careful manner in about 100 volumes, and fully indexed.

The collection will be taken by the library in sections and will be finally located in the Barton-Ticknor room; a special catalogue will be issued in due time.

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Boston Journal
Dec. 21, 1909.

Again has the Boston Public Library profited by the generosity of Allen A. Brown. Donor of an extensive and valuable musical library in 1894, now he adds his valuable collection of books relating to the drama and the stage. There are 3500 volumes, besides playbills and autograph letters and photographs of actors. This collection will be finally located in the Barton-Ticknor room.

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Boston Herald
Dec. 21, 1909.

GIVES 3500 BOOKS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Allen A. Brown's Collection on Drama Is Largest Donation of Year; Worth Thousands of Dollars.

Thirty-five hundred volumes about the drama have been given by Allen A. Brown to the Public Library. It is the largest gift of the year. In 1894 Mr. Brown was the donor of an extensive musical library.

The books relate to the drama and the stage, history of the theatre, biographies of actors, a large collection of playbills, American and foreign, including those of the earliest Boston theatres, autograph letters of actors, photographs and engraved portraits, newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs and obituaries of actors.

Many of the pieces are unique and actual sale would be necessary to determine what some of the volumes are worth. The collection would bring thousands of dollars if sold at auction.

Boston Post
Dec. 22, 1909.

ANOTHER BENEFACENCE

The rare thoughtfulness and generosity of Mr. Allen A. Brown, who has already enriched our Public Library with the finest musical library in America, if not in the world, is again shown by the gift to the same institution of his fine collection of books, clippings, programmes, letters and portraits relating to the drama. His life-long work of gathering everything of interest pertaining to the stage, especially here in Boston, will now be at the service of critics and students, to whom they will be invaluable.

Mr. Brown has fully earned the satisfaction that must come to a man who while still in the flesh sees his benefactions used and appreciated.

Dec. 29, 1908

BOSTON HERALD

JOSEPHINE D. PERRY,
PARK LIBRARIAN, DEAD

Miss Josephine Duncombe Perry, who had the distinction of being the only park librarian in Boston, died early today at her home, 23 Windemere road, Dorchester.

When the park department installed a museum and natural history library in the big refectory building at Franklin Park in 1902, Miss Perry was appointed librarian and managed the park library with great success. She was particularly interested in the children, for whom the museum-library was chiefly founded, and became popular with all visitors.

Miss Perry aided her father, the late George B. Perry, with his book, "Slings and Arrows," and wrote many special articles for newspapers and magazines. She was born in South Boston about 30 years ago and lived there most of her life. She was a member of the New England Women's Press Association and the Girls' Friendly League. A mother and sister survive her.

BOSTON HERALD

LIBRARY IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Jamaica Plain branch of the Public Library, which until 10 days ago was located in Curtis Hall, was opened in Jackson Hall, 670 Centre-street, yesterday morning. Many of the books had been badly damaged by smoke and water at the Curtis Hall fire. Some required rebinding and most of them were put through the drying out process.

Boston Transcript

824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1908

EXAMINE FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

Popularity of Positions in Public Library Induces Many to Take Tests

Positions in the Boston Public Library are attractive to many people. This was shown this morning by the large number of boys and girls who took the examinations for positions in grade E. This is the lowest grade in the library service, and from it are appointed runners and assistants. These positions pay \$4 a week at the start, and salaries are increased gradually to \$7. The equivalent of a grammar school education is required of applicants. Sixty-three in all took the examinations this morning, forty-five boys and eighteen girls. The results of the examination will not be known for about a month. Those who are appointed and prove satisfactory are eligible later on to promotion to a higher grade.

On Thursday morning examinations for grades C and B will be held at nine o'clock in the Central Library.

Boston Traveler
Dec. 31, 1909.

HORNBY DRAWINGS SEEN AT LIBRARY.

The etchings of Lester G. Hornby, the young artist who is considered by critics to be one of the foremost exemplars of the etcher's art, are on exhibition in the Boston Public Library. Mr. Hornby, whose home is in Pawtucket, R. I., was one of the best-known newspaper artists in Boston several years ago, but found that branch of art did not offer the possibilities for his genius which he desired. Leaving the journalistic illustrating field, he went to Paris where he studied etching at Julian's for several years.

Boston Herald
Jan. 4, 1910

LIBRARIANS HOLD MEETING.

Addresses, Discussions and Dinner Features of Mid-Winter Session.

Several hundred librarians and their assistants from various parts of the state gathered yesterday morning at the Public Library Hall for their mid-winter's meeting. An illustrated lecture on "Early American Libraries—Their Founders and Their Patrons," was given by Dr. Austin Baxter, Keep of Columbia University.

The speaker contrasted the present Harvard library with 500,000 titles with the earliest one with 5000 volumes. He showed views of the Cotton Mather and Thomas Prince collections and of the first public library in Boston, kept in the Old Town House in 1658.

George W. Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, and head of the club, opened the meeting for discussions of questions of interest.

Materials in binding, the keeping of accession books, better "charging" methods, the advisability of putting a time limit on teacher's withdrawals, and a talk on "New Books to Be Avoided" were among the subjects considered.

In the afternoon the visitors were taken through the new Art Museum and in the evening over 100 members sat down to the annual dinner at the Copley Square Hotel. Prof. E. Charleton Black spoke on "Libraries at Home and Abroad."

Boston Herald
Jan. 3, 1910.

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Several books are devoted to notices of performances of plays all over the world, and one may read on the same page of a performance of "Rosedale" at the Boston Museum and of the play as given by some second-class company in Australia. A volume labelled "Dramatic and Musical Personalities" gives pleasing bits of information about the home and stage life of many a noted actor. And in another volume is a record of the theatrical scandals which have shocked the playgoing community for the last half century. A book devoted to theatres gives accounts of the opening of playhouses both here and abroad, and commemorates by a historical sketch the closing of many a famous theatre.

Another series of volumes which has been made by Mr. Brown is made up of magazine articles, all properly classified and arranged and carefully indexed. There are some fifty octavo volumes which contain hundreds and hundreds of magazine sketches, and about half that number of small octavo volumes which have been put together in the same way as the larger books. These seventy-five books are not only unique, but they contain a great deal of information about the stage that it would be impossible to obtain from any other source. Each volume is carefully indexed and the index is bound in. Then there is another index, alphabetically arranged, showing in which volume of the octavos or small octavos any given article can be found. The same painstaking care which has been used in indexing these magazine articles is shown in the indexing of the entire library, for there is a card as well as a book catalogue, and it seems impossible to think of any person or subject in any way connected with the stage that could not be found mentioned in some of the numerous indices that Mr. Brown has made.

The library contains many controversial tracts on the theatre, most of them of a religious character. In eight bound volumes of these tracts are some of the rarest pamphlets known to collectors of theatrical literature. There are many other books that are never seen in bookstores and only come to light once in a while at auction sales.

Many of these volumes contain autograph letters of celebrated actors—letters which clear up controverted points relating to the history of the drama. Some of the inserted playbills are even more interesting than the letters and enable one to trace the progress of actors and actresses who became famous in later years but of whose early history little is known. The collection of playbills contains programmes of the opening of nearly every Boston theatre, as well as of the opening night of nearly every famous play. The two most interesting programmes perhaps are those of the first appearance of Edwin Booth on the stage when he supported his father as Trevelin in "Richard III." at the Boston Museum on Sept. 19, 1840, and the other the bill of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre on the night when President Lincoln was assassinated.

It is impossible to estimate the money value of such a gift, as many of the pieces are unique, and no criterion, except that of actual sale in the auction room, would determine what some of the volumes compiled by Mr. Brown are worth. The collection, however, would undoubtedly bring thousands of dollars if sold by auction. Fortunately for those interested in the drama, however, it will be kept intact and made accessible to those who will make the best possible use of its treasures.

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Several books are devoted to notices of performances of plays all over the world, and one may read on the same page of a performance of "Rosedale" at the Boston Museum and of the play as given by some second-class company in Australia. A volume labelled "Dramatic and Musical Personalities" gives pleasing bits of information about the home and stage life of many a noted actor. And in another volume is a record of the theatrical scandals which have shocked the playgoing community for the last half century.

Another series of volumes which has been made by Mr. Brown is made up of magazine articles, all properly classified and arranged and carefully indexed. There are some fifty octavo volumes which contain hundreds and hundreds of magazine sketches, and about half that number of small octavo volumes which have been put together in the same way as the larger books.

These seventy-five books are not only unique, but they contain a great deal of information about the stage that it would be impossible to obtain from any other source. Each volume is carefully indexed and the index is bound in. Then there is another index, alphabetically arranged, showing in which volume of the octavos or small octavos any given article can be found. The same painstaking care which has been used in indexing these magazine articles is shown in the indexing of the entire library, for there is a card as well as a book catalogue, and it seems impossible to think of any person or subject in any way connected with the stage that could not be found mentioned in some of the numerous indices that Mr. Brown has made.

The library contains many controversial tracts on the theatre, most of them of a religious character. In eight bound volumes of these tracts are some of the rarest pamphlets known to collectors of theatrical literature. There are many other books that are never seen in bookstores and only come to light once in a while at auction sales.

Many of these volumes contain autograph letters of celebrated actors—letters which clear up controverted points relating to the history of the drama. Some of the inserted playbills are even more interesting than the letters and enable one to trace the progress of actors and actresses who became famous in later years but of whose early history little is known. The collection of playbills contains programmes of the opening of nearly every Boston theatre, as well as of the opening night of nearly every famous play. The two most interesting programmes perhaps are those of the first appearance of Edwin Booth on the stage when he supported his father as Trevelin in "Richard III." at the Boston Museum on Sept. 19, 1840, and the other the bill of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre on the night when President Lincoln was assassinated.

It is impossible to estimate the money value of such a gift, as many of the pieces are unique, and no criterion, except that of actual sale in the auction room, would determine what some of the volumes compiled by Mr. Brown are worth. The collection, however, would undoubtedly bring thousands of dollars if sold by auction. Fortunately for those interested in the drama, however, it will be kept intact and made accessible to those who will make the best possible use of its treasures.

are unique. Fortunately those who will make the best possible use of its treasures. Mr. Brown is the donor of the extensive and valuable musical library given in 1894, and now adds his dramatic collection which is in its scope as complete and important as the collection of music.

Including those of the theatre, autograph letters of actors, photographs and engraved portraits, newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs and obituaries of actors.

Many of the pieces are unique and actual sale would be necessary to determine what some of the volumes are worth. The collection would bring thousands of dollars if sold at auction.

Boston Post
Dec. 22, 1909.

ANOTHER BENEFACTION

The rare thoughtfulness and generosity of Mr. Allen A. Brown, who has already enriched our Public Library with the finest musical library in America, if not in the world, is again shown by the gift to the same institution of his fine collection of books, clippings, programmes, letters and portraits relating to the drama. His life-long work of gathering everything of interest pertaining to the stage, especially here in Boston, will now be at the service of critics and students, to whom they will be invaluable.

Mr. Brown has fully earned the satisfaction that must come to a man who while still in the flesh sees his benefactions used and appreciated.

Dec. 29, 1908.

BOSTON HERALD

JOSEPHINE D. PERRY, PARK LIBRARIAN, DEAD

Miss Josephine Duncombe Perry, who had the distinction of being the only park librarian in Boston, died early today at her home, 23 Windemere road, Dorchester.

When the park department installed a museum and natural history library in the big refectory building at Franklin Park in 1902, Miss Perry was appointed librarian and managed the park library with great success. She was particularly interested in the children, for whom the museum-library was chiefly founded, and became popular with all visitors.

Miss Perry aided her father, the late George B. Perry, with his book, "Slings and Arrows," and wrote many special articles for newspapers and magazines. She was born in South Boston about 30 years ago and lived there most of her life. She was a member of the New England Women's Press Association and the Girls' Friendly League. A mother and sister survive her.

Times Herald
Dec. 29, 1908.

BOSTON HERALD

LIBRARY IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Jamaica Plain branch of the Public Library, which until 10 days ago was located in Curtis Hall, was opened in Jackson Hall, 670 Centre street, yesterday morning. Many of the books had been badly damaged by smoke and water at the Curtis Hall fire. Some required rebinding and most of them were put through the drying out process.

In the Central Library.

Boston Traveler
Dec. 31, 1909.

HORNBY DRAWINGS SEEN AT LIBRARY.

The etchings of Lester G. Hornby, the young artist who is considered by critics to be one of the foremost exemplars of the etchers' art, are on exhibition in the Boston Public Library. Mr. Hornby, whose home is in Pawtucket, R. I., was one of the best-known newspaper artists in Boston several years ago, but found that branch of art did not offer the possibilities for his genius which he desired. Leaving the journalistic illustrating field, he went to Paris, where he studied etching at Julian's for several years.

Boston Herald
Jan. 4, 1910.

LIBRARIANS HOLD MEETING.

Addresses, Discussions and Dinner
Features of Mid-Winter Session.

Several hundred librarians and their assistants from various parts of the state gathered yesterday morning at the Public Library Hall for their mid-winter's meeting. An illustrated lecture on "Early American Libraries—Their Founders and Their Patrons," was given by Dr. Austin Baxton, of the University of California.

The speaker contrasted the present Harvard library with 500,000 titles with the earliest one with 5000 volumes. He showed views of the Cotton Mather and Thomas Prince collections and of the first public library in Boston, kept in the Old Town House in 1658.

George W. Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, and head of the club, opened the meeting for discussions of questions of interest.

Materials in binding, the keeping of accession books, better "charging" methods, the advisability of putting a time limit on teacher's withdrawals, and a talk on "New Books to Be Avoided" were among the subjects considered.

In the afternoon the visitors were taken through the new Art Museum and in the evening over 100 members sat down to the annual dinner at the Coplay Square Hotel. Prof. E. Charlton Black spoke on "Libraries at Home and Abroad."

At the librarian's desk he rubbed



Asking for Shakespeare.

elbows with a freckled faced youngster, apparently a happy-go-lucky boy of American parentage, and he said:

"Say, have you got 'Tattered Tom'?" Whereupon the librarian told him that they did not keep "Tattered Tom" in the library.

"American children want much cheaper books than immigrant children," said Miss Alice Jordan, the head librarian of the children's department, who commented on the incident, which, she said, was a typical one. Making bad taste good taste is her duty, the task which she sets before herself. It is not easy. When a youngster wants "Ragged Dick" or "Tattered Tom" and does not get it, he is likely to go where he can get it. Failing then, he feasts his imagination on the adventures of "Six Pinneged Tim" and "Harry Corbin," which he can procure for the expenditure of a nickel.

Second Rate Books.

"American boys and girls, I find, are willing to read mediocre stories rather than the more finely written and more imaginative children's stories."



Looking Into the Bookshelves.

ries. They ask for books like 'Ragged Dick.' We do not keep those books, but we have to keep a grade of second-rate books for them to begin on. They are not willing to read anything else. These second-rate books some time, I hope, will be weeded out.

"Children still read dime novels, but they don't get them here. Several boys that I know of buy them to read at home, at the same time keeping up their reading at the library."

"The tendency, however, has changed, even in cheap writing for children. The wild Indians, the cowboys, the wild West kind of thing is

their inheritance. The generalness of culture and thought behind them that makes them particularly interesting. They come in here and ask for fairy stories, and often they will go from them right into Shakespeare. We keep the 'Tales from Shakespeare' here in the children's room, also volumes of the plays themselves.

"Often a little girl trudges up to the desk and asks for 'Snow White.' The Lang collections which contain so many of the old Grimm's fairy stories are the most popular. Then, too, hardly a day goes by but some one wants Robinson Crusoe, or the Swiss Family Robinson. These old books children devour just as they always have. That is, I think, one of the most hopeful things. The children are not so anxious to read the very newest that comes out, as their parents are."

Holding Their Own.

"The old fairy tales are holding their own, though it all depends upon the section of the city just what the demand is. Now in library station 22 on Salem street we send all the fairy stories that we can find, for we are sure that they will want them down there. In the suburbs the call will be more for adventure, or scientific books. Occasionally a little girl comes in and asks for a book like 'The House of Mirth.' No child should be reading a book that deals with problems not intended for children to discuss. This often happens, though, when children are allowed to read everything that is placed upon the library table at home."

"The outlook for children, though, is very hopeful. Take, for instance, the books that they offer in the department stores for children. They are of a much better grade than they were, say 10 or 15 years ago. This is due, I think, to the establishment of a children's room in public libraries. Time was when there was no such thing as a children's room. Now they would hardly think of building a library without one."

"Another thing, too, is the general interest in child study and the realization of how important it is to safeguard a child's reading. Not everybody realizes how necessary this is yet."

Boston Herald
Jan. 4, 1910.

This literary censorship predicted for America is no new thing in Boston, where at one circulating library at least, the request for some popular book has been severely answered in the negative. Grown-up patrons of the Public Library have also been amused by refusals in cases that were manifestly absurd, but should the censorship become iron-clad the serious reading public will be in revolt. In cases of dime novels and other yellow and lurid "literature," it would be well to submit gracefully to the anticipated proposition for the improvement of the country's book supply.

Boston Globe
Jan. 6, 1910.

ETCHINGS BY L. G. HORNBY

Exhibited by Artist
in Public Library.

Some, in Color, Are of Unusual
Rarity and Excellence.

He Has Won Distinction in
Youth, Abroad.

An exhibition of unusual interest of etchings and lead pencil drawings by Lester G. Hornby, has been opened in the art gallery of the Boston public library, on the third floor.

Mr. Hornby is a Boston artist, who has won distinction in France, Belgium, Germany and England by his drawings, etchings and his color etchings. These latter, of which a few examples may be seen in this exhibition, are not only beautiful, but represent a kind of work which few men have ever been able to do successfully.

It is a kind of work which few artists have the patience to do, and perhaps there are even fewer who possess the technical knowledge and skill necessary to do it. For it not only presupposes a thorough knowledge of the art of straight etching, but it also presupposes a sound knowledge of color and a clear knowledge of printing on a copper plate press. Again, in the knowledge of color there must be a knowledge of the "printing value" of colors of every color separately, and of superimposed colors.

It goes almost without saying that few etchers possess this all-round knowledge, which implies also a sound practical experience. Mrs. Hornby's work is appropriate for a public library exhibition, because it is so intimately related to intaglio printing. He etches prints himself, or personally supervises the printing of all his plates. In this way he gets some very fine results by means of the "renewal" after the plate has been inked.

There are also in the exhibition a few lithographs, which show the versatility of the artist in these difficult graphic arts.

Mr. Hornby attracted attention first in this city some six years ago by means of his pencil drawings from nature. These drawings were unusual in many ways. They showed that the artist was absolutely sure of himself. His lightest line meant something in the sketch or composition. He expressed topography, distance, detail in foliage and architecture, and preserved the most delicate color balances in his sketches. It all seemed perfectly natural and easy—so natural, in fact, that one was not conscious of the art in it.

Studied Etching in a Paris Shop.

Of course it was not a step for such a man from the lead pencil to the etcher's needle. But he determined to do the thing right. He went to Paris and entered a copper engraving and printing shop, and here he grounded himself in the fundamental requirements of copper engraving and printing.

The shop didn't kill the artist in him, as it does in so many, and it was not long before he began to exhibit his original work in Paris—street scenes, bits of old Paris, glimpses of picturesque old buildings, cafes, markets, etc.; glimpses of the Seine, and the quaint architectural pieces here and there along its banks. Before he realized it he was famous in the city where etching is most highly appreciated—in the city which first recognized Whistler's genius as an etcher. The Parisian art critics all spoke highly of Hornby's work.

Then he went to London and sketched in the picturesque old English towns, in Cambridge, at Oxford and other towns in that vicinity, and finally in old London. Nearly all of the best pencil sketches in this present exhibition were made in London, portraying its busy streets and its picturesque architecture, and suggestive of the multitudes in the largest city in the world.

The London art magazines took up Hornby, and the critics were loud in their praises of the young American artist who had caught so thoroughly the spirit of their own life and scenery. Then Hornby went into Spain and sketched in some of the quaintest of the Spanish cities—in Toledo and elsewhere. Later he took a trip into north Africa, to Tunis, one of the most picturesque of the north African cities. There are several very beautiful color etchings in this exhibition, which are reminiscent of this visit to Tunis.

Exhibited in Brussels and Dresden.

When Hornby got back to Paris he found that his fame had spread. He was asked to hold an exhibition in Brussels and one in Dresden, and in both these places his work was much admired.

Previous to this present exhibition he has held one small exhibition of his etchings in this city, but this library exhibition is much more complete and gives a clearer idea of the young artist's versatility. He is less than 29 years of age.

In his etchings—the straight etchings—Mr. Hornby shows that he has been fascinated by the quaint architecture of old Paris, and, in fact, of the various places he has visited. He reproduces these picturesque bits with spirit and a rare felicity of line and color values.

He shows a deep interest in the finer qualities of architecture, as seen in the Venetian and in London, and there are a few "bits of Venice" here which are very delicate as well as characteristic. Some of the British scenes are in the true Dutch spirit, and the Tunisian sketches are full of character.

There are a few "modernity" here, sketched in tones, which are full of refinement and nice feeling. It is to be regretted that some of the more

Boston Traveler
Jan. 5, 1910

COOK RANKED WITH GREATEST LITERARY FAKIRS AT LIBRARY

Even Takes Precedence Over Munchausen, Psalmanazar and Reid, and Will Be Given Unique Honor.

The works of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, instead of being removed from the Boston Public Library, as has been suggested, are destined for a unique honor. While the library authorities will make no special classification of them, the explorer's books may be placed in the category with literary fakirs of all ages.

"To strike Cook's works from our lists would be a burning shame," said the assistant librarian. "Nothing of the sort will be done. It would be an act of vandalism comparable with the destruction of Baron Munchausen and George Psalmanazar. The literature of impostors forms one of the most fascinating divisions of any library's collection. Naturally, we have quite a list of such works in the Boston Public Library."

"It is interesting to peruse these works. In many instances we find that the books swallowed by one generation as veracious chronicles are regarded by following generations as literary curiosities, or even as examples of delicious humor."

"Dr. Cook will be in illustrious company. Let us consider first the case of George Psalmanazar, whose remarkable work, 'An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa,' set the whole learned world by the ears in the early part of the 18th century. This book was published in London, in 1705. Psalmanazar claimed to be a native of the island of Formosa. Later in life he declared he was an Irishman, although some of his contemporaries said he was of French extraction."

"When a mere youth of 16, Psalmanazar laid his foundations for one of the greatest literary impostures of all time. He was a man whose powers of imagination pale those of Dr. Cook into insignificance. As a student at a Swiss school he delved into the forgotten literature of that day and collected a vast mass of information about little-known countries, which he used as a basis for his book. In the course of time he became a trooper in the Dutch army and made the acquaintance of an English clergyman, to whom he related his wonderful tales of distant adventures. Through this clergyman he met the bishop of London, who successfully undertook his conversion to Christianity. His book, when published, was dedicated to 'The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry, by Divine Providence the Bishop of London.'"

"Psalmanazar's book was a weird description of Formosa, its people and their customs. He invented for the Formosans a grammar, an alphabet and an ingenious system of theology and social customs. The book was a fabrication, pure and simple. Psalmanazar had never been in Formosa, but he and his associates had heard of it. In the course of time he was followed and he made a full confession of his imposture before he died. Psalmanazar's book is supposed to have suggested Swift's delightful 'Gulliver's Travels.'"

"It is interesting to recall that the celebrated Baron Munchausen once engaged in Arctic exploration. He says nothing of feeding gumdrops to the natives, but he relates a wonderful tale, in which he shows the entire number by dressing himself in a bearskin and stabbing them all in the spinal column. The baron relates that upon his return to England he was honored

by the lord mayor and various scientific societies.

"One of the most entertaining chronicles ever written by a fake explorer is the book of Louis de Rougemont, who claimed to have spent 20 years of his life among the cannibals of Australia. In telling of his escape from a wrecked ship he relates how his faithful dog swam with him through the breakers, he grasping the dog's tail in his teeth. He landed on a tiny island only 10 yards long and 10 yards wide. Here he existed for two and a half years, despite the fact that the island was devoid of fresh water.

"His favorite amusement was to ride on the backs of enormous sea turtles, which he guided by thrusting his great toes in their eyes. It was his habit on this island to go naked, because his clothes were full of holes and the sun burned him, in spots. When he finally escaped to the mainland of Australia his adventures became weird beyond description. He tells of being lost while in the desert by being which fell from a cloud, and he tells of a whale which became stranded on the beach and died from fright at the noise made by the natives. The book is filled to the brim with the most grotesque of adventures, putting in the shade the creations of DeFoë in 'Robinson Crusoe.' Nevertheless, it was published as a true history of the author's travels and as such it was accepted by the public at large and by many scientific gentlemen."

"Perhaps the most remarkable of all fake books on travel was that imported right here in Boston about 10 years ago by William Jameson Reid, who claimed to have explored inaccessible Tibet, at a time when he was a student at the Dorchester High School. This book, 'Through Unexplored Asia,' was put out by one of the leading publishing houses in the country. The author's imagination is equalled only by the credulity of the publishers, for the work was completely untrue. It was a beautiful thing typographically and sold for \$5.00 per volume."

"Young Reid claimed that his trip through Tibet was made with 'the late George Burton.' He brought back no photographs, because he lost them all. Whereas de Rougemont's revealed in incidents of a harmless and good-natured variety, the youthful Reid fairly waded in human gore. His descriptions of the battles he fought with the fabulous Tibetans are the most blood-curdling in all literature. He claimed to have ascended the Yangtze Kiang river in a canoe to the height of 14,000 feet, which is higher than Pike's Peak. Munchausen, Psalmanazar and de Rougemont had nothing on Reid. In places the book is positively ludicrous in its attempts to depict sanguinary scenes and customs, including cannibalism in battle and human sacrifices."

"And yet the work of this youthful author, who was charged with securing all his material from little-known books in the Boston Public Library, was given to the world as an authentic work on exploration by a distinguished house here in Boston whose name is country-wide. Exposure in Reid's case came early, however. His book is one of the choicest in our extensive collection of fakes."

"Dr. Cook's works doubtless contain many scientific truths and interesting sidelights on the regions he has visited. On his main proposition, however, the impostor of all literature. This library works will be kept on our shelves, as I have said, he is in excellent company. Perhaps future generations will assume toward other books, a few of which I have mentioned."

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1910.

PRINTED BY FRANKLIN.

Boston Public Library Pays \$52 for Book Published in 1736 From the Auxer Library Sale.

The Boston public library paid \$52 yesterday at Libbie's auction sale of the library of Samuel Auxer of Lancaster, Penn., for a book printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, in 1736, entitled 'Jacobs Kampf und Ritter Platz.'

A pamphlet sold for \$5, printed in Boston in 1776, containing an account of a surveying expedition sent out by Gen. Gage to make maps of the country between Boston and Worcester, also details of the British march and attendant troubles at Lexington and Concord April 18 and 19, 1776, with statistics of killed and wounded.

Savage's genealogical dictionary, much prized by libraries, brought \$32.

Date JAN 7 State N Y

New York World

LITERARY FAKERS.

The authorities of the Boston Public Library have wisely decided not to remove Dr. Cook's works from the shelves, but to include them in the section reserved for literary fakirs.

As the assistant librarian well says, "The literature of imposture forms one of the most fascinating divisions of any library's collection." Cook's volumes are bound to grow in interest and not unlikely to rank in time with Chatterton, Ireland and the spurious Ossian, as well as with Munchausen. They will figure in auction sales of first editions and be included among the curious of booksellers' catalogues.

But if librarians are to adhere consistently to such a classification it is evident that large blocks of shelf-room will be needed to contain the output of literary, scientific and economic imposture.

How do they classify the propaganda of free silver and of greenbackism at the Boston Library? There is no doubt as to the category in which a large party majority has placed these economic hoaxes. On what shelves are the fake theories of science, its repudiated lymphs, cancer specifics, elixirs of life, and its psychic phenomena, and the myths of history which latter-day historians are kept busy correcting or amplifying; the voluminous charlatanism of the "new thought"? Are any Presidential messages or state papers preserved in this department?

Much depends on the point of view, but it is apparent that if every volume that has fooled some of the people some of the time is to be included in this category it will form one of the library's largest sections.

Boston Herald
Jan. 7, 1910

ARTIST HORNBY EXHIBITS.

Lester G. Hornby, a Boston artist who has won distinction abroad, opened an exhibition of etchings and lead pencil drawings yesterday in the art gallery of the Boston Public Library. The scenes are taken from the countries where Mr. Hornby has been for the past six years.

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1910

FRANKLIN IMPRINTS SOLD

Good Prices for Books from the Collection of Samuel Auxer, the Pennsylvania Book-seller

Books printed by Benjamin Franklin were the feature of the second session of the auction sale of books from the collection of the late Samuel Auxer, bookseller, of Lancaster, Pa., which went on at Libbie's today. The Boston Public Library paid \$52 for 'Jacobs Kampf und Ritter-Platz,' printed by 'B. F.' in Philadelphia in 1736. 'Order' bought for \$42 a copy of the Franklin imprint, 'Vorspiel der Neuen Welt,' Philadelphia, 1732. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York bought for \$13.50 a copy of the 'Collections of the Works of Thomas Chalkley,' printed in Philadelphia in 1704 by B. Franklin and D. Hall. 'Order' secured a poor copy of the 'Samliche Sechs Geltaelche Bucher vom Wahren Christenthum,' printed in 1571 by Benjamin and J. Boehm. Another copy, lacking two pages of preliminary matter and twenty-two pages at end, brought \$2.25.

The most interesting item in the sale was a twenty-page pamphlet printed in Boston in 1770, giving 'General Gage's Instructions of 22d Feb. 1775, to Captain Brown and Ensign D'Berniere (of the Army under his Command), whom he ordered to take a sketch of the roads, passes, heights, etc., from Boston to Worcester; with a curious narrative of occurrences during their mission, wrote by the Ensign, together with an account of their doings in consequence of further orders and instructions from General Gage, of the 20th March following, to proceed to Concord to reconnoitre and find out the state of the Provincial magazines, what number of cannon, etc. they have in what condition; also an account of the transactions of the British Troops from the time they marched out of Boston, on the evening of the 18th. 'All their confused retreat back on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, and a return of all their killed, wounded and missing on that auspicious day, as made to General Gage.' This was bought upon an order for \$33.

Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Boston, 1800, brought \$52. 'Observations on the River Potomack, the Country Adjacent and the City of Washington,' a thirty-page pamphlet printed in New York in 1794, was bought upon order for \$9.50. Several sets of standard authors were sold, the Jenson Society edition of Irving bringing \$21.00, John Doran's 'Court, Salon and Green Room' \$35, and the Heraldic Journal \$12.

Boston Journal
Jan. 7, 1910

HORNBY'S DRAWINGS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Admirees of Lester G. Hornby, the young Boston artist—he is still under 30—who has won distinction in England and on the continent, will find of unusual interest an exhibition of his etchings and lead pencil drawings, which has been opened in the art gallery of the Boston Public Library on the third floor. Mr. Hornby attracted attention first in this city some six years ago by his pencil drawings from nature. The Lenox Library in New York will have this exhibition when it closes in Boston.

Boston Record
Jan. 7, 1910

A striking exhibition is that of Lester Hornby, the Boston artist, still under 30, who has won distinction in England and on the continent, in the art gallery of the Public Library on the third floor. Mr. Hornby attracted attention first in this city some six years ago by his pencil drawings from nature.

Boston Herald
Jan. 10, 1910

PITH OF OPINION

Literary Fakers.

(From the New York World.)

The authorities of the Boston Public Library have wisely decided not to remove Dr. Cook's works from the shelves, but to include them in the section reserved for literary fakirs. As the assistant librarian well says: "The literature of imposture forms one of the most fascinating divisions of any library's collection." Cook's volumes are bound to grow in interest and not unlikely to rank in time with Chatterton, Ireland and the spurious Ossian, as well as with Munchausen. They will figure in auction sales of first editions and be included among the curious of booksellers' catalogues.

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Much depends on the point of view, but it is apparent that if every volume that has fooled some of the people some of the time is to be included in this category it will form one of the library's largest sections.

Boston Herald
Jan. 10, 1910

TO LECTURE ON ALASKA.

In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 o'clock this evening Charles A. Stone of the firm of Stone & Webster will speak in the Field and Forest Club lecture course on "Alaska," and will show stereoscopic views. The lecture is open to the public.

Boston Record
Jan. 10, 1910

The three books published by Dr. Frederick A. Cook now in the Boston Public Library are to be officially placed in the "fictitious narrative" list as soon as a book of newspaper criticisms of the author can be compiled. This is a polite way of labelling the explorer a faker.

Up to the present only three other volumes have been so characterized. These are "Through Unexplored Asia," by William Jameson Reid of Boston, published in 1899; "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont," as told by himself, published in 1900; "A Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa," by George Psalmanazar, in 1705.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1875.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, JAN 11, 1910.

It is right to keep Dr. Cook's books on the shelves of the Boston public library. And why shouldn't they be catalogued as fiction?

Boston Transcript

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1910

THE FINE ARTS

Exhibitions now open:
Copley Gallery—Mr. Smith's Watercolors.
Doherty & Richards—English Illustrations.
Kimball's Gallery—Mr. Graves's Paintings.
Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of Jewelry.
Copley Hall—The Bengali Collection.
Copley Hall—Loan Exhibition.
Twentieth Century Club—Mr. DeForest's Sketches.
Boston Public Library—Mr. Hornby's Etchings.
Vose's Gallery—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mr. Hornby's Etchings and Drawings

The exhibition of etchings and drawings by Lester G. Hornby which was opened today in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library is uncommonly interesting, and abundantly confirms all the good things that have been said of this artist's black-and-white work by foreign critics. The collection of seventy etchings which occupies the east wall is full of interest, variety and artistic character, establishing beyond a doubt the claim of the etcher to a place among the most competent and resourceful exponents of the art. In the first place, he is what every etcher must be, in order to be worth talking about at all, a draftsman, whose feeling for form is pronounced, and whose natural medium of expression is the line. His street scenes in Paris and other cities of Europe show an unusually vivid sense of the capacities and the significance of architecture as a pictorial motive, and in the rendering of them his needle moves over the surface of the plate with a freedom and swing which is only possible to a man who feels sure of his practical mastery of the drawing. Besides this fundamental quality, Mr. Hornby possesses apparently all of the traits of the painter-etcher that contribute to the pleasure and satisfaction of the observer of his etchings—an instinct for the right sort of subject, a keen appreciation of the picturesque and the novel, the restraint that keeps an artist from straying beyond the limitations of his medium, the sense of the beauty of delicacy and sobriety in design, and, lastly, a feeling for color which is as necessary in etching as it is in painting, and which finds its expression in delightful contrasts of light and shade.

So far as his personal style is concerned, Mr. Hornby appears to combine the influences of several of the leading painter-etchers of modern times in a sort of eclecticism which, while not impersonal, is at the same time vaguely traceable to sources of inspiration that are in the air. The Whistler influence is often apparent, the Meryon influence somewhat less frequently so, and both in variable degrees. Perhaps it is in his best plates that he shows either of these the least, but he has profited by them, and he has taken his goods where he has found them, as was natural and justifiable. He has made them his own. The series of pencil drawings of London, thirty in number, on the north wall, is highly interesting. These drawings are in the etcher's spirit, as to composition, linear sentiment, and suggestiveness. They are dainty vignettes, compact in design, pungent and significant, with a charming spontaneity. They have the light touch which never insists too much, but tells its story briskly, and stops there. In a word, they are admirable little drawings, and they illustrate London piquancy, and freshly.

A few of Mr. Hornby's etchings are printed in colors. In these plates he has used tints discreetly, and for the most part with success, though as a rule we prefer the plates printed in the usual manner with black ink. The exhibition will continue for a fortnight.

Boston Post
Jan. 11, 1910.

DR. COOK'S THREE BOOKS

Are not the authorities of the Boston Public Library overdoing the matter a trifle in deciding to put all three of Dr. Frederic A. Cook's books in the "fictitious narrative" class?
"To the Top of the Continent," describing the Mt. McKinley adventure, undoubtedly belongs there. But "The Daily Work of an Arctic Explorer" and "Through the First Antarctic Night" are records of well-known expeditions of which Cook was merely a subordinate part. To catalogue them as "fictitious narrative" throws undeserved stigma on Peary's journey of 1892 and the Belgica expedition of 1897.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1910

THE PATERNAL LIBRARIAN

The purveyors of literary wackery have been amusing their readers recently by tales of odd doings at the Boston Public Library. The New York Sun hints that Dr. Cook's works are to be honored by inclusion with famous works of imaginary travel at our Public Library; in other words, that the weary "mother in search of a book 'just as good'" as "Alice in Wonderland" will be handed a work which in its new habitat will be called by the attendant "With Frederick to the Top of the Continent." The Sun thinks that this in the librarian's "polite way of declaring the explorer a faker." Others would think this was discovering a new way to make an old book sell, since "With Frederick to the Top of the Continent" as a wonder book, would surely be worn out before "Peary" needed rebinding.

In a somewhat more serious vein, however, it may be well to ponder over the vexed question which every trustee and librarian thinks of importance. How far is the official judgment to intrude itself upon the reader? When an author's volumes have gone out over the country like seeds before the wind, and he finds a misstatement in the text—an error which probably will be copied and referred to by scholars—he feels an impotence that sometimes makes him resolve never to write another book. To stop the endless reproduction of such an error, the reviewer calls attention to it. The librarian is then justified, we are disposed to claim, in affixing to the book some warning. The danger lies in over-annotation. A writer gets new evidence on a disputed point and puts it in a new light. The reader finds this new light contrary to all printed authority—he rushes to the librarian, or probably he does nothing of the kind, but sits down and changes the new light back to error again by a marginal stroke of the pencil. Or the error may consist in one's use of English. One volume written by a popular Harvard professor has been entirely rewritten in manuscript between the lines of type by a student who did not approve the professor's literary style.

There are varying aspects of the pure food law as applied to books, with the librarian acting as inspector. He is sure of a voluntary corps of assistants, drawn from that large class of readers who turn down leaves as well as write on them, when they are not busy wetting their index fingers for the next victims. It really seems simple to say that "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Swiss Family Robinson" do not need to be placed in the imaginary section of a library. Readers need not be warned that "The Bone with a Runcible Nose," the Jabberwock, and the snark, are not in Wood's "Natural History."

But some works were written for vengeance, and when the "story comes out," it may not be unfair to place the facts within reach of the intending reader. This reader may be interested in Formosa but may not care to investigate the true history of Pralmanazar's travels into that enchanted land. The bibliographer might be grateful for a red light along the track when he approaches that Aladdin collector of unique books, Count Fourtass of Belgium, who never kept a treasure after a second copy was found to exist. One might also be glad to know that when Prosper Mérimée pretends to translate a volume of Spanish poems he writes them himself in French, adds a charming "appreciation" of Clara Guiza, the author whom he has created and on whom he has bestowed a name.

The paternal mind of the librarian would do all these things; he would save the reader from historical error, and from fiction masquerading as fact. But the librarian also has a conscience which urges him to tell the public what is moral, and what is interesting but profitless. Here he is on dangerous ground, because the public has come to place such reliance upon his knowledge that it will even go so far as to purchase a condemned book if it cannot be borrowed from another library.

We are not disposed to pass final judgment on Dr. Cook's works. At the Harvard Library, a certain volume written by an attractive young lady was declared to be improper, but on the day when it was to be led away to solitary confinement the press announced the author's engagement to a prominent Harvard graduate. That volume was quickly discovered to have redeeming features. And so we may say that a wise librarian will keep doubtful books ticketed in his mind that he may give warning to his friends. But public warning to his

Boston Record
Jan. 18, 1910.

IT MIGHT BE WORSE.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.
"Gee, that's tough on Dr. Cook. The Boston public library has put his books in its fiction department."
"I don't see anything tough about that," said the unsuccessful novelist. "I've been trying for years to get the Boston public library to do that with my books."

Boston Transcript
Jan. 20, 1910.

ONCE PROFESSOR AT SMITH

Miss Maria Whitney of Cambridge Was Gifted in the German Language
Miss Maria Whitney, eighty years old, died on Wednesday, at the home of her brother, James L. Whitney of Cambridge, who for forty years has been connected with the Boston Public Library and is now head of its statistical department. When Smith College was established Miss Whitney was the professor of German, serving several years. She then returned to Germany and studied for several years there and in France. She had made her home in Cambridge for several years. She leaves besides her brother in Cambridge, three other brothers, Josiah Dwight Whitney, professor of theology at Harvard; William Dwight Whitney, professor of Sanskrit at Yale, and a brother who is librarian at Brandeis, Conn.

Boston Herald
Jan. 21, 1910

Prof. Maria Whitney.

Miss Maria Whitney, the first professor of German at Smith College, is dead at the home of her brother, James L. Whitney of Cambridge. She is survived by three brothers, James L., head of the statistical department of the Boston public library, Josiah Dwight Whitney, professor of theology at Harvard, and a brother who is a librarian at Brandeis, Ct.

Boston Traveler
Jan. 21, 1910

Celebrating Lord Bacon's Birthday

The Boston Public Library has beaten all institutions by starting a year earlier.

Lord Francis Bacon, who, whether or not he wrote Shakespeare's plays, certainly did a number of other brilliant things, would have been 350 years old—or perhaps it is 349—if he had lived until tomorrow. The Boston Public Library proposes to celebrate the event with literary exercises at the lecture hall, to be participated in by some of Boston's most distinguished scholars. All Baconians, and a great many others who can admire him and his work without becoming involved in the Shakespearean controversy, will enjoy being present.

The Boston Public Library appears to be ahead of all the rest of the country in the celebration, which it announces "commemorates the 350th birthday of Francis Bacon." This seems to be due to the unfortunate circumstance that most of the standard encyclopedias and other works give the date of Bacon's birth as Jan. 22, 1561. Thus his 350th birthday would not occur until a year hence. The Boston authorities, however, base their date upon Church's Life of Bacon, in *English Men of Letters*, and will therefore lead all others.

Litterateurs may disagree as to when Bacon was born, but there is no dispute that he is now dead.

Boston Traveler
Jan. 22, 1910

BACON'S NATAL DAY OBSERVED

If Sir Francis Bacon were living now, he would be 350 years old today, according to all encyclopedias. Today the Public Library issued the announcement that the 350th birthday of Bacon would be commemorated in the lecture hall of that institution tonight.
This is the way the programme reads: Baroness A. M. Von Blomberg, The Mar. Prof. Robert B. Merriam, The Statesman; Edward H. Clement, The Orator; Edward J. O'Brien, The Historian; William Stanley Braithwaite, Poet; Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, The Philosopher; Mrs. Pauline Carrington Bouve, The Novelist; Charles T. Copeland, The Essayist.

The Boston Post
The Independent Democratic Paper
Jan. 25, of New England 1910

COPYRIGHTED PUBLIC PROPERTY

The Boston Globe, referring to the Post's comment on the prohibition of the photographing of the Phillips Brooks memorial, says in evident wonderment: "But as the memorial is now part of Copley square, and as the square is public ground, it seems hardly possible that Mrs. St. Caudens will succeed unless she copyrights all outdoors."

Let us see if there is any especial virtue in the word "public" where the copyright law is concerned.

The Boston Public Library was built with the people's money and is maintained by it. All of its adornments are public property. Yet no citizen nor official of the city can take a photograph of the library's delivery room or the upper corridor without permission of the holders of the copyrights on the pictures of Abbey and Sargent. It amounts, then, to the condition that not even the owners of these paintings can reproduce them. If they persist in so doing and sell the photographs, they are liable to a year's imprisonment or a fine of \$1000, or both.

These things are held possible by the terms of the copyright law that went into effect last July. They have not been threshed out through the machinery of the courts as they ought to be and probably will be. A good many citizens feel that excessive claims are made under the provisions of the act.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1910

TO VISIT NEW ART MUSEUM

That Will Be Part of Programme of Library Club's Meeting Tomorrow

An interesting programme has been arranged for the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club tomorrow at the hall of the Boston Public Library. After the business session, which is called for ten o'clock, Dr. Austin Baxter Keop of Columbia University will give a paper illustrated by lantern slides on "Early American Libraries, Their Founders and Their Patrons." At 11:15 comes the President's Hour when the members will join in a brief and informal discussion of topics to be presented.

In the afternoon the members will visit the new Art Museum by invitation of Director Arthur Fairbanks. In the evening the club dinner will take place at the Copley Square Hotel, and there will be an address by Professor E. Charlton Black on "Libraries at Home and Abroad."

Boston Record
Jan. 17, 1910

The Y. M. C. A. here has particularly discommoded the evening law students, who are now obliged to visit the Public Library and the Social Law Library for collateral reading.

The exhibition of etchings and drawings by Lester G. Hornby which was opened today in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library is uncommonly interesting, and abundantly confirms all the good things that have been said of this art-let's black-and-white work by foreign critics. The collection of seventy etchings which occupies the east wall is full of interest, variety and artistic character. It tabulating beyond a doubt the best of the etcher to a place among the most competent and resourceful exponents of the art. In the first place, he is what every etcher should be, in order to be worth talking about at all, a draughtsman, whose feeling for form is pronounced, and whose natural medium of expression is the pencil. His street scenes in Paris and other cities of Europe show an unusually vivid sense of the capacities of the medium. His architectural drawings are pictorial motive, and in the coloring of them his needle moves with the surface of the plate with a freedom and swing which is only possible to a man who feels sure of his practical execution of the drawing. Besides these are apparently all of the traits of the painter-etcher that contribute to the pleasure and satisfaction of the observer of his etchings—an instinct for the right sort of subject, a keen appreciation of the picturesque and the novel, the restraint that keeps an artist from straying beyond the limits of his medium, the sense of the beauty of delicacy and sobriety in design, and, lastly, a feeling for color which is as necessary in etching as it is in painting, and which finds its expression in delightful contrasts of light and shade.

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A few of Mr. Hornby's etchings are printed in colors. In these plates he has used tints discreetly, and for the most part with success, though as a rule we prefer the plates printed in the usual manner with black ink. The exhibition will continue for a fortnight.

"The Top of the Continent," describing the Mt. McKinley adventure, undoubtedly belongs there. But "The Daily Work of an Arctic Explorer" and "Through the First Antarctic Night" are records of well-known expeditions of which Cook was merely a subordinate part. To catalogue them as "fictitious narrative" throws undeserved stigma on Peary's journey of 1892 and the Belgica expedition of 1897.

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But some works were written for vengeance, and when the "story comes out," it may not be unfair to place the facts within reach of the intending reader. This reader may be interested in Pormosa but may not care to investigate the true history of Psalmanazar's travels into that enchanted land. The bibliographer might be grateful for a red light along the track when he approaches that Aladdin collector of unique books, Count Fourtas of Belgium, who never kept a treasure after a second copy was found to exist. One might also be glad to know that when Prosper Mérimée pretends to translate a volume of Spanish poems he writes them himself in French, adds a charming "appreciation" of Clara Guiza, the author whom he has created and on whom he has bestowed a name.

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to be a "great seller," and he soon discovered that the author was a kinsman of his. He also discovered that if one is to have an opinion on a popular book it should be confided as a secret to one's posthumous memoirs.

he would be 349 years old today, according to all encyclopedias. Today the Public Library issued the announcement that the 350th birthday of Bacon would be commemorated in the lecture hall of that institution tonight.

This is the way the programme reads: Baroness A. M. Von Blomberg, The Man; Prof. Robert B. Merriam, The Statesman; Edward H. Clement, The Orator; Edward J. O'Brien, The Historian; William Stanley Braithwaite, Poem; Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, The Philosopher; Mrs. Pauline Carrington Bouve, The Novelist; Charles T. Copeland, The Essayist.

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These things are held possible by the terms of the copyright law that went into effect last July. They have not been threshed out through the machinery of the courts as they ought to be and probably will be. A good many citizens feel that excessive claims are made under the provisions of the act.

Miss Marla Whitney of Cambridge
Was Gifted in the German Lan-
guage

Miss Maria Whitney, eighty years old, died on Wednesday at the home of her brother, James L. Whitney of Cambridge, who for forty years has been connected with the Boston Public Library and is now head of its statistical department. When Smith College was established Miss Whitney was the professor of German, serving several years. She then returned to her native land and spent several years there and in France. She had made her home in Cambridge for several years. She leaves besides her brother in Cambridge, three other brothers, Josiah Dwight Whitney, John Whitney, and Harward William Dwight Whitney, professors at Sanctori at Yale, and a brother who is librarian at Bradford, Conn.

Prof. Maria Whitney.

Miss Maria Whitney, the first professor of German at Smith College, is dead at the home of her brother, James L. Whitney of Cambridge. She is survived by three brothers, James L., head of the statistical department of the Boston public library, Josiah Dwight Whitney, professor of theology at Harvard, and a brother who is a librarian at Branford, Ct.

Celebrating Lord Bacon's Birthday

The Boston Public Library has beaten all institutions by starting a year earlier.

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The Boston Public Library appears to be ahead of all the rest of the country in the celebration, which it announces "commemorates the 350th birthday of Francis Bacon." This seems to be due to the unfortunate circumstance that most of the standard encyclopedias and other works give the date of Bacon's birth as Jan. 22, 1561. Thus his 350th birthday would not occur until a year hence. The Boston authorities, however, base their date upon Church's Life of Bacon, in *English Men of Letters*, and will therefore lead all others.

Litterateurs may disagree as to when Bacon was born, but there is no dispute that he is now dead.

The Y. M. C. A. fire has particularly discommoded the evening law students, who are now obliged to visit the Public Library and the Social Law Library for collateral reading.

Boston Advertiser
Jan. 2, 1910.

LIBRARIANS END WINTER MEETING WITH BANQUET

Visited New Art Museum in Body—Dr. Keep of Columbia Discussed Early American Libraries.

The winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library club ended last evening with a banquet at the Copley sq. hotel. Prof. E. Charlton Black gave an interesting talk on "Libraries at Home and Abroad."

Several hundred librarians were in attendance at the meeting, and yesterday afternoon they visited the new Art Museum, where Director Arthur Fairbanks explained the general plan and arrangements of the building and its contents.

Yesterday morning Dr. Austin Baxter Keep of Columbia university gave an entertaining paper in the hall of the Public Library on "Early American Libraries—Their Founders and Their Patrons," illustrated with a large number of original lantern slides.

Dr. Keep began his address with the statement that no sketch of library history is complete without mention of Harvard college. He spoke of the first catalogue of the Harvard Library and showed reproductions of bookplates and of Harvard's benefactors, Hancock and Hollis, were shown, and the speaker contrasted the library of that day, with its 500 volumes, with that of today, which has 60,000 titles.

The first public library in Boston was in the Old Town House in 1658. Views were shown of the Cotton Mather and Thomas Prince collections, the latter of which was originally in the Old South Meeting House, but is now in the Boston Public Library.

Boston Journal
Jan. 2, 1910.

BOSTON HAD PUBLIC LIBRARY IN 1658

Dr. Austin Baxter Keep's Interesting Talk on "Early American Libraries."

That the first public library in Boston was in the Old Town House in 1658 was brought out by Dr. Austin Baxter Keep of Columbia University in his illustrated talk on "Early American Libraries—Their Founders and Their Patrons," at the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in the hall of the Boston Public Library yesterday morning.

Several hundred librarians listened to a very entertaining paper, wherein Dr. Keep made much of the first catalogue of the library of Harvard College. He showed reproductions of bookplates and of Harvard's benefactors, Hancock and Hollis, and contrasted the library of that day, with its 500 volumes, with that of today, which has 60,000 titles.

Views were shown of the Cotton Mather and Thomas Prince collections, the latter of which was originally in the Old South Meeting House, but is now in the Boston Public Library. At the close of Dr. Keep's paper there was an informal discussion of matters of intimate interest to librarians.

In the afternoon the librarians visited the new Art Museum and last night they banqueted at the Copley Square Hotel, where Professor E. Charlton Black spoke on "Libraries at Home and Abroad."

Boston Journal
Feb. 4, 1910.

Boston's only "Ethical Bureau" is now running on half time. Lindsay Swift, for many years editor of the Boston Public Library, and for nearly as long dissector of the anatomy of melancholy—local rival to Mark Twain himself and occasionally will henceforth spend but three days a week at his office in the pale building in Copley Square. The rest of his time he will devote at his West Roxbury farm to the raising of products for both the library and the dining room tables.

This announcement will come almost as a grievance to many a Bostonian bookworm with the usual personal problems to solve.

Boston Journal
Feb. 4, 1910.

STORY OF PASSION PLAY
The Rev. John Jay Lewis will give "The Real Story of the Passion Play of Oberammergau," with illustrations, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library next Tuesday night. It will be free to the public.

Boston Traveler
Feb. 4, 1910.

PASSION PLAY LECTURE.

The public is invited to attend a free, illustrated lecture on "The Real Story of the Passion Play of Oberammergau," by the Rev. John Jay Lewis in the Public Library lecture room next Tuesday evening. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Record, Feb. 8, 1910.

WOULD PENSION LIBRARY EMPLOYEES

In the annual report of the Trustees of the Public Library, the first department to report to the new mayor, especial attention is called to the importance of legislation providing for a pension fund for employees worn out in the library service. The margin between the small salaries that prevail, and cost of decent living is too small to allow provision for the emergencies of age, and the employees are retained at the cost of efficiency of the service.

Boston Advertiser
Feb. 10, 1910.

SALARIES OR PENSIONS

The annual report of the trustees of the public library places emphasis upon what the trustees regard as the importance of legislation providing for a pension fund for employees worn out in the library service, the point being that the library employees are paid so little, and the cost of living is so high these days, that it is impossible for them to lay aside much for the rainy day, and therefore the library retains many through the rainy days, to the detriment of the service's efficiency. Whether the interests of public economy and good service to the public at the library can be better served by such a pension system or by better salaries, or whether there is real need of either method, is a point which may profitably be discussed publicly. At least it is a fair argument that good library service is as important, in its way, as the digging up of the streets or the running of trolley cars.

The library employee appears to be regarded as beyond the prosaic need of money, in all countries. Perhaps library service, like the diplomatic service, is by nature and circumstances fitted and adapted to those of independent wealth—material and mental. Learning and dignified employment, like virtue, are their own rewards, the only misfortune, or drawback to that situation and understanding being that the butcher, the baker and the kerosene maker do not regard dignity and refined occupation as negotiable commodities in exchange for their wares.

Whether the difference between the earnings of library employees and the cost of living is greater in this country than in England is not open to proof one way or the other from statistics at hand, but that librarians in England are more scantily paid than librarians in this country does appear to be the fact. This point is referred to by an editorial contributor to the London Library World, though let it not be misunderstood for a moment that he is moved by pity or compassion for the American librarian, particularly, in his writings. This English writer, in fact, has not much use or regard for the "American tomfoolery" which he finds, or says he finds, in American libraries. Coming to the matter of pay for librarians (and presumably other library employees) on this side of the water, he confesses himself led to the belief that American librarians are shining examples of "extravagant management and comparatively poor results," a consideration he believes calculated "to bring comfort to the heart of the British rate-payer by showing that, in comparison with his American fellow-victim, he is getting a valuable public service for a mere trifle."

This contributor to the Library World must be an extraordinary sort of person, for he professes to have found American librarians to be "somewhat narrow-minded, self-sufficient and wilfully ignorant class of public officials," with emoluments large enough to enable them to feast on "pumpkin pie, clams, baked beans and canvas-back duck all the year round." We confidently trust that such is not the diet of the Boston public library force, or of any portion of it. At all events, if our library management is in any degree inefficient, it is among the aged or the youthful members of its staff, measures of betterment would not be met with opposition, they encounter violent opposition. Whether the pathway lies through

Boston Transcript
Feb. 8, 1910.

NEED BRANCH LIBRARIES

Fifty-Eighth Report of Library Trustees

Urges Better Accommodations for Branches

Legislation for Pension Fund Is Needed

City Should Have Best Library System in Country

"Boston should have the best equipped library system in the United States. Our citizens are proud of its Central Library Building, and we believe are satisfied with the administration and working of the library department as a whole. But in respect to the branch system, which comes most directly in contact with those of our people who most need the library, we are on the whole behind any other important city in the Union. We have no branch library building so constructed as to be operated with the utmost efficiency and economy and with the best service for the public."

This statement, from the fifty-eighth annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, which was sent out today by Chairman J. H. Benton, is one of many which emphasize the present most important and pressing need of this institution—branch libraries. A large part of the report is devoted to the consideration of this subject, and the growth and present work of the library branches is emphasized, and statistics show the important work performed by the branches and reading-room stations associated with them. When the central library building was opened in March, 1895, there were nine branches; there are now eleven. There were five reading-room stations and nine places of call for books. There are now seventeen reading-room stations with small permanent collections of books.

In 1894 practically no books were sent to the schools through the branches. Now 22,000 volumes are sent out annually in this way. Each branch makes a centre, develops the use of the central collection and develops an important agency in the educational life of the city. In 1894 the nine branches circulated 464,768 volumes. The eleven branches last year circulated 817,814 volumes for home use, with 23,300 volumes issued from the central library through the branches. This does not cover the reading-room stations circulation, and is only a part of the work of the branches. On this point the trustees say:

"The circulation of books for home use, which in 1894 represented practically all the activity of the branches, has, it will be seen, now become only one element in their public work. The use of books in the buildings, promoted by the open shelves, by reserve collections for the schools, by special deposits from the central library, and by the close general cooperation with educational institutions and study classes, has added very largely to the work performed by the branches. This, grouped under the general and somewhat misleading term of 'reference work,' is in many ways the most important part of the work of the branches. The total floor area of the ten branches now maintained, which were in operation either as branches or reading-room stations in 1896, is 68,640 square feet. In 1896 these same branches had a floor area of 53,475 square feet. The increase is wholly at Dorchester, South End and West Roxbury."

"The selection and the procuring of proper sites for branch libraries and reading rooms is a very difficult matter. They must be located where they will best serve the people within the territory for which they are established, and this necessarily confines the selection to a very limited area. It is seldom that the best premises are available within such area, at a reasonable price. It is worthy of consideration whether the city should not exercise in this matter the right to take by eminent domain property necessary for this purpose where it cannot be obtained at a reasonable price by purchase, or at a satisfactory rental."

"The reading-room stations, which are of very great importance in bringing instructive books to those who would not otherwise have them—which is the primary purpose of a library supported by taxation—are many of them inadequate and inconvenient, badly situated for convenient use, ill ventilated, and in general not creditable to a city of the wealth and population of Boston."

"We invite the attention of the City Council especially to the matter of better accommodations for some of our branch libraries and reading-room stations. An examination of them, which we trust will be made, will show what they are more forcibly than any description we can give in this report."

"The time has passed when the branch libraries can be properly operated in buildings partly devoted to other uses. The scheme of a municipal building devoted to baths, gymnasium and other activities, and providing for the library, while an improvement, is a neighborhood from the point of view of the library work. The library is doing its educational work, and it should be treated with the same consideration as to the accommodations as is given to the school."

salaries which can be paid them and their necessary expenses for reasonable and decent living is very small.

"The trustees have given much consideration to this subject and would be glad to do something in this direction if it were in their power, but they have no trust fund the income of which is applicable to this purpose, and the law does not permit them to retain any portion of the annual appropriation for such purpose."

"Indeed it may be said that as the law now stands the employees of the library themselves cannot, if they had the means, as they have not, create any fund for this purpose. They have established a Mutual Benefit Association to which they make contributions within their means, and out of which benefits are paid for time lost by employees on account of sickness, and a moderate sum paid at death to the beneficiary of the deceased member of the association. They are much to be commended for what they have done, and we trust that their efforts in this direction may be aided by contributions from others."

"But what we wish to earnestly press upon the consideration of the City Government and of the people of the city, is the importance, not only from humanitarian, but also from business considerations, of some provision which will render it unnecessary to retain in our service those who have been worn out by years of work in it, and whose retirement with suitable provision for their proper support is demanded, not only because it is humane, but because it is for the best business interests of the library and of the city. The annual expense for this purpose need not be large, and it should, we think, be met in part by contributions from the employees who are to be benefited by it. But we feel that the interests of the library require that the trustees should have the power to deal with this important matter in such just and reasonable way as may be found for the best interests of the city."

The report continues with a suggestion that the matter of library cooperation with the schools be studied before further extension; that generous maintenance appropriations should be made on a progressive system to keep the institution from falling behind in its work; notes a gift of the Allen A. Brown dramatic collection; the forty years' service of James Lyman Whitney; improvements at the West End branch, and records the growing public interest in the work of the library.

Interesting statistics are also presented. Last year 38,673 volumes were added to the library.

There were issued during the year for direct home use 267,567 volumes at the Central Library, and from the Central Library through the branches and reading-room stations 75,372 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,124,456 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the Central Library, branches and reading-room stations for use at schools and institutions 150,451 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library building 1,648,846 volumes.

"The use of the library for general reference and study, being unrestricted, is not recorded statistically. Its extent, however, is shown by the fact that about half a million call slips for the table use of books in the year. The daily use of books and other library material in the Central Library and in the branches is many times greater than the home use of books drawn out upon cards."

Appended to the report is that of the examining committee, the most important feature of which is:

"Although Boston has the most beautiful municipal central library building anywhere in use, its branch buildings are far from being commendable. Though some of them are commodious, and some are sufficiently well adapted to the needs of their patrons, there is not a single building that would for a moment compare with the numerous branch buildings of the smaller cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati or Pittsburgh. In several instances the branches are entirely inadequate, uninviting and insufficiently protected from fire. In some cases, they are situated in buildings owned by the city, but constructed for other purposes, and in these the branches have been placed, simply because the buildings offered some unused space. The burning of the municipal building in Jamaica Plain is to lead to the construction of a small but inadequate independent branch library building. Without waiting for a fire, the city should provide other such buildings in the districts where the need is greatest."

It would be a wise expenditure of money if each year for the next five or ten years the city should appropriate from taxes or loans the sum of \$60,000 and build thereon a modern, attractive building of which the people in the district in which it is built would be proud. In the opinion of the committee, the need for such branch buildings is greatest in East Boston, where a large work is being carried on in entirely inadequate rooms; in Charlestown, where a new and more accessible location with an inviting building should replace the inconvenience of the old municipal building; and in the North End, where a large population of children is inadequately supplied by the present reading rooms."

Herald, Boston
Feb. 11, 1910.

LIBRARY URGED FOR CHARLESTOWN

Mayor and Council Hear of the Needs of District as Set Forth by Representative Citizens.

CROWD ATTENDS SECOND VISIT OF SERIES PLANNED

CHARLESTOWN WANTS

Subway under Main street and removal of elevated railway structure.

Public park and playground in ward 5.

Branch Public Library near Monument square.

New municipal building.

All the year round baths.

Hospital.

Wooden pavements in front of St. Mary's Church.

Paving of Medford street and new sewers at Park street junction.

Tree planting along entrance to Bunker Hill.

Repairs to Prescott school or construction of new school.

Abolition of grade crossings.

Charlestown high school hall was filled to the doors when the mayor and the new city council filed on the platform last night to listen to speeches by representatives of the improvement association outlining the needs of the district. All the members of the new council except James M. Curley were present.

Augustus A. Fales of the Charlestown Improvement Association was the first speaker. He was followed by William F. Murray of the Governor's council, the Rev. Dr. John W. McMahon, pastor of St. Mary's Church; Patrick J. Kyle, the Rev. M. Sprague of St. John's Church, Senator Richard S. Teeling, ex-Senator Arthur W. Harrington, ex-Senator David B. Shaw, Michael Tierney, Representative James Hutton, T. M. McCullough, Jeremiah P. O'Riordan, ex-Councilman Carr, Representative William F. Donovan, Representative William Hayes and others.

Augustus A. Fales, for the Charlestown Improvement Association, presented three requests. First, for a public park and playground in ward 5; second, for a branch public library on High street, near Monument square, and third, for a new municipal building. He pointed out that the two existing playgrounds are at opposite ends of the section and difficult of access by the citizens in the central part. He said that investigation had convinced the association that remodeling of the old municipal building would cost more than the erection of a new building.

Councillor Murray advocated the construction of a new municipal building in Monument square as a companion building.

Urges New Hospital.

The Rev. Fr. McMahon, speaking of the meetings of the mayor and council, said it is the best departure in municipal government that he has seen since he was a boy. He said to the mayor: "If you have not been praised for this in other parts of the city, I hope that every Charlestown man will give you abundant thanks." He spoke of the need for a playground in ward 5, and urged the establishment of a hospital in Charlestown.

Patrick J. Kyle said that Charlestown is essentially a boys' town, and the boys have not a single place to play in from one end of the section to the other.

"Scott's playground," said he, "has a police officer and a lot of shrubbery to keep the boys off the grass, and the police officer's duty should be to put the boys on the grass to play."

The Rev. M. Sprague of St. John's Church moved a vote of thanks to the mayor and council for the new practice of meeting the citizens and hearing their wants. The motion was promptly seconded by Fr. McMahon.

At the afternoon session, which was held in the lecture hall of the public library in Copley sq., Dr. Austin Baxter of Columbia university delivered a lecture on "Early American Libraries, Their Founders and Their Patrons." The hour was illustrated with many colored slides. Later in the afternoon the company visited the museum of Fine Arts and were shown over the building by Arthur Fairbanks, the director.

The Rev. John Jay Lewis will give "The Real Story of the Passion Play of Oberammergau," with illustrations, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library next Tuesday night. It will be free to the public.

The public is invited to attend a free, illustrated lecture on "The Real Story of the Passion Play of Oberammergau," by the Rev. John Jay Lewis in the Public Library lecture room next Tuesday evening. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Boston Public Library.

their war. Whether the difference between the earnings of library employees and the cost of living is greater in this country than in England is not open to proof one way or the other from statistics at hand, but that librarians in England are more gently paid than librarians in this country does appear to be the fact. This point is referred to by an editorial contributor to the London Library World, though let it not be misunderstood for a moment that he is moved by

This contributor to the Library World must be an extraordinary sort of person, for he professes to have found American librarians to be "somewhat narrow-minded, self-sufficient and willfully-ignorant class of public officials," with emoluments large enough to enable them to feast on "pumpkin pie, clams, baked beans and canvas-back duck all the year round." We confidently trust that

such is not the diet of the Boston public library force, or of any portion of it. At all events, if our library management is in any degree inefficient, either among the aged or the youthful members of its staff, measures of betterment would not be easier nor would they encounter violent opposition. Whether the pathway lies through a pension system, increased salaries or something else, however, is a matter for interesting and perhaps profitable debate.

which are well represented by the fact that the activity of the branches, has, it will be seen, now become only one element in their public work. The use of books in the buildings, promoted by the open shelves, by reserve collections for the schools, by special deposits from the central library, and the close general co-operation with educational institutions and study classes, has added very largely to the work performed at the branches. This, grouped under the general and somewhat misleading term of "reference work," is in many ways the most important part of the work of the branches. The total floor area of the ten branches now maintained, which were in operation either as branches or reading-rooms in 1896, is 18,300 square feet. In 1901 the branches had a floor area of 35,475 square feet. The increase is wholly at Dorchester, South End and West Roxbury.

"The selection and the procuring of proper sites for branch libraries and reading rooms is a very difficult matter. They must be located where they will best serve the people within the territory for which they are established, and this necessarily confines the selection to a very limited area available within such area, at a reasonable price. It is worthy of consideration whether the city should not exercise in this matter the right to take by eminent domain property necessary for this purpose where it cannot be obtained at a reasonable price by purchase, or at a satisfactory

"The reading-room stations, which are of very great importance in bringing instructive books to those who would not otherwise have them—which is the primary purpose of a library supported by taxation—are many of them inadequate and inconvenient, badly situated for convenient use, ill ventilated, and in general not creditable to a city of the wealth and population of Boston.

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"The time has passed when the branch libraries can be properly operated in buildings partly devoted to other uses. The scheme of a municipal building devoted to baths, gymnasiums and other activities, and also providing for the library, will apparently have advantages from the point of view of a neighborhood centre, does not

The work the library is doing in the same consideration should be given to the same consideration as is given to the school library buildings ought to be especially and solely for library purposes and should be designed in simple but not elaborate structures. The important cities in the United States are building for their branch libraries, in modern buildings, modern structures, and are expected to library work. It is of the opinion that the more they should be favored in the service, and the efficiency of the service, and the people at large as much as a library which could be made in a

draws call attention to the importance of a selection which will enable the reader to be made by the trustees for the library to the support of employment. "A large part of this service specialized work, and it is very desirable that persons who enter the library profession for such a position should remain in it for a long time, after they have been in the profession long enough to be of the best service to it they are practically unfitted for any other work. The margin between

Physic building 1,647,846 volumes.

This use of the library for general reference and study, being unrestricted, is not recorded statistically. Its extent, however, is shown by the fact that about half a million call slips for the table use of books in Bates Hall alone are required during the year. The daily use of books and other library material in the Central Library and in the branches is many times greater than the home use of books drawn out upon cards.

Appended to the report is that of the examining committee, the most important feature of which is:

"Although Boston has the most beautiful municipal central library building anywhere in use, its branch buildings are far from being commendable. Though some of them are commodious, and some are sufficiently attractive, the majority are small and patrons there is not a single building that would for a moment compare with the numerous branch buildings of the smaller cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati or Pittsburgh. Several of the best of the branches are entirely inadequate, uninviting and insufficiently protected from fire. In some cases, they are situated in buildings owned by the city, but constructed for other purposes, and in these the branches have been crowded in, and the result is that there is some unused space. The burning of the municipal building in Jamaica Plain is to lead to the construction of a small but inadequate independent branch library building without waiting for the city to build. It would be well if buildings in the districts where the need is greatest, the

It would require a wide expenditure of money if each year for the next five or ten years the city should appropriate from taxes or loans the sum of \$20,000 and build a new reading room in each of the wards in which the people in the district in which it is built would be proud. In the opinion of the committee, the need for such branch buildings is greatest in East Boston, where the park is the largest, and where there are the most accessible location with an inviting building should replace the inconvenience of the old municipal building in that district. In the large population of children is inadequately supplied by the present reading rooms."

ern's council, the Rev. Dr. John W. McMahon, pastor of St. Mary's Church; Patrick J. Kyle, the Rev. M. Sprague of St. John's Church, Senator Richard S. Teeling, ex-Senator Arthur W. Harrington, ex-Senator David B. Shaw, Michael Tierney, Representative James Hatton, T. M. McCullough, Jeremiah P. O'Riordan, ex-Councilman Carr, Representative William F. Donovan, Representative William Hayes and others.

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The Rev. M. Sprague of St. John's Church moved a vote of thanks to the mayor and council for the new practice of meeting the citizens and hearing their wants. The motion was promptly seconded by Fr. McMahon. Mr. Sprague advocated a library in the centre of the district, saying that the usefulness of the present building is impaired by the noise of the elevated railroad.

Senator Richard S. Teeling spoke of a playground in ward 5, a branch library, new municipal building, and, what he regards as more important than anything else, a bath house to be kept open throughout the year.

At this point Mayor Fitzgerald asked for statements relative to the efficiency of the bath department, fire department, health department, hospital department, police department, library department, school department, overseers of the poor department, park department, police department, public buildings department, public playgrounds department, street cleaning department, street department, street cleaning sanitary, sewer, street cleaning and watering division. On the suggestion of Councilman Buckley he invited the representatives relative to all of the streets.

Ex-Representative Arthur W. Harrington urged wooden block pavement in front of St. Mary's Church. Ex-Senator David B. Shaw spoke of the deplorable condition of Medford street, which has not been repaved since 1874, notwithstanding the fact that it is the busiest street for heavy teaming in the section. He urged the improvement of the sewers in the viaduct junction.

A floating bathhouse at the Mystic playground was another project urged by Mr. Shaw. The cost of the improvements could be met to an extent by an available appropriation of \$30,000 for the purchase of land and erection of a library building and the authorized bond issue of \$30,000 for the erection of a bath house.

Mayor Fitzgerald asked for suggestions regarding the Prescott school, and Mr. Fales told him that the citizens feel the need of a new school-house because of the overcrowding and fire danger in the present build-

ing. The mayor explained the difficulty of meeting the demands for improvements in the various sections of the city out of the \$3,700,000 that will be available for appropriations this year, and said that he will take up with Chairman Ellis of the school committee the proposition to secure \$2,500,000 additional for school purposes at the Legislature.

Representative Hatton urged the abolition of grade crossings and the establishment of baths and a gymnasium. T. M. McCullough asked for a drinking fountain in the training field. Jeremiah P. O'Reardon said that Chelsea street should be widened and that a subway under Main street should be substituted for the elevated railroad.

Ex-Councilman Carr advocated the sale of the old municipal buildings and the erection of new buildings in place thereof. He also recommended improvement in the collection of ashes and garbage. Representative William F. Donovan spoke for a playground, new library and a new school in place of the Prescott school. Representative William Hayes urged the removal of the elevated structure from Main street.

Boston Herald Feb. 9, 1910. **PENSIONS URGED FOR LIBRARY HELP**

Trustees Recommend Creation
of Fund to Permit Retirement
of Employees Who Are Worn
Out in the Service.

CLAIM EFFICIENCY SUFFERS AND EXPENSE IS INCREASED

The 58th annual report of the trustees of the Public Library, submitted to the mayor yesterday, contains a recommendation that action be taken by the city government toward aiding in the creation of a pension fund that will permit of the retirement, with suitable provision for their proper support, of library employees who have become worn out in the service.

The trustees point out that the margin between the salaries paid for specialized work and the necessary expenses for reasonable and decent living is small and that it is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such rates of compensation to create and maintain any adequate fund. The efficiency of the service suffers from the retention of worn-out employees and the expenses are increased by the necessity of additional employees when a portion of them are unable to do the best work.

The salary expenditures have been increased by \$11,042, or about 5.3 per cent. The average salary now paid to employees in the regular library staff, excluding janitors and persons engaged in mechanical work, is \$719.43, being \$303.66 for male employees and \$330.45 for female employees. Excluding the librarian, assistant librarian and 10 heads of departments, the average salary paid to the remaining 206 persons of the regular library staff is \$628.57 a year. The staff is divided into 61 males, at an average salary of \$646.03, and 145 females, at an average salary of \$603.21.

The need of better buildings for branch libraries is urged by the trustees.

The annual appropriation for last year was \$349,455, which, with the income from trust funds and the unexpended balance from preceding year, made the total receipts for the year \$356,122.11. A progressive increase in appropriations is necessary if the library is not to fall behind in its work, says the report.

During the year 38,637 volumes were added to the library collection. Of these, 26,297 were purchased, 9257 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, and binding of periodicals into volumes. Of the books purchased, 13,152 were placed in the central library and 13,145 in the branch libraries and reading room stations. There was expended for books, periodicals and newspapers \$42,979.52, or 12 per cent of the entire expense of the library.

There were issued during the year for direct home use 294,567 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches and reading room stations 75,332 volumes, while the branches and reading room stations issued directly 1,124,456 volumes for home use. Schools and institutions drew 150,451 volumes. The total issue of books for use outside the library buildings was 1,647,346 volumes.

About half a billion call slips for table use of books in Bates Hall were received during the year. The daily use of books and other library material in the central library and branches greatly exceeds the home use of books.

The binding department handled 201,883 library publications for folding, stitching, trimming, repairing, etc., and 31,088 volumes were bound. The expense of this department amounted to about 18 per cent of the total ex-

Boston Globe
March 9, 1910
INSPECT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mayor Ashley of New Bedford and
Committee Visit Boston.

Mayor Ashley of New Bedford and 10 members of the city property committee of that city inspected the Boston public library yesterday for the purpose of collecting ideas which may be of use in connection with the new library now being erected in New Bedford. The New Bedford city hall was burned in 1906 and upon the site of the destroyed building is now being erected the new library building. The mayor and committee were especially interested in floor arrangements.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1874.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1910.

LIBRARY'S HOME SERVICE.

Trustees' Report Shows 1,647,846
Volumes Were Issued — 38,637
Have Been Added During Year.

"The library cannot simply mark time; it must march forward or fall behind in its work," say the trustees of the Boston public library in their 58th annual report. In the last year, according to the report, 1,647,846 volumes were issued for "home use" only. The number consulted or read in Bates hall in the central library is indicated by the fact that about 500,000 call slips are returned there in the year.

During the year 38,637 volumes were added to the library. Of these 26,297 were purchased, 9257 donated and the remainder were received by exchange, periodicals bound into volumes, etc. 12,152 books were bought for the central library and 13,145 for the branches and the reading rooms.

The amount expended for books, including \$257.68 for periodicals and \$277.66 for newspapers, was \$1,979.52, or about 12 percent of the entire expense of the library for all purposes. The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.15 per volume. Of the books purchased, 27,356 were bought with money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of 85 cents per volume, and 3341 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$2.33 per volume.

As the use of the library for general study and reference is unrestricted, it is not recorded statistically. The daily use of books and other such material in the central library and the branches is many times greater than the use of books drawn for home reading.

During the year 21,688 volumes were bound in the library. Beside this a great deal of miscellaneous work was done, including folding, stitching and trimming 20,883 library publications, mounting maps and photographs, putting books and making periodical covers. The expense of this work is equal to about 15 percent of the total cost of the library.

The salaries of many of the employees in the service were increased by the trustees during the year. The annual expenditure of the library has thus been increased \$11,042, or about 5.3 per cent. These increases make the average salary paid to regular employees in the service, excluding janitors and persons engaged in mechanical work, \$719.43, or \$303.66 for male and \$330.45 for female employees.

The Sunday service has been extended and includes the central building, and the West End branch throughout the year. All the others, except the West Roxbury branch, which has no such service, and the eight largest reading rooms are open from Nov. 1 to May 1.

The library during the year supplied with books 28 branches, 139 public and parochial schools, 18 engine houses and 29 institutions, and sent out about 400 volumes daily on its delivery wagons. The age limit for issuing borrowers' cards was 12 years in 1891; it is now 10 years. About 500 portfolios of picture and small collections are kept in the branches, and from these about 100,000 pictures are sent to the schools annually. This work is now organized and increasing in importance.

The report criticizes the convenience and capacity of some of the branch buildings and says that it would be wise to build better adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. It is the opinion that the need of such buildings is greatest in East Boston, Charlestown and the North End.

Boston Transcript
Feb. 8, 1910

GOING ON IN THE LIBRARY

EVERYTHING IN ADDITION TO GIVING
OUT BOOKS

The Extra-Activities of a Huge Mill Like
Our Boston Public Library—Some of
Them Done Outside, but Most of Them
Are Taking Place Inside Its Walls—Why
So Much Care Is Taken in Choosing Fic-
tion—Why the Ordering Department Is
So Busy—The Silent Stacks by No
Means Always Silent—What Such a
Little Job of Replacing Books Means—
Putting the Building to Bed

BY RALPH BERGENGREN

At six o'clock every morning, about an hour after the night watchman has started the furnace fire, some twenty women, ten with brooms and ten with mops, begin house cleaning the Public Library. The enemy dirt is driven into the corridor, down the broad stairs until all the forces come together in the front hall and dirt is temporarily annihilated. When the bronze doors are opened to the public, broom and mop are no longer visible, and the library presents that appearance of neatness which is naturally taken for granted in so New England an institution. During the year it requires twenty thousand hours of sweeping and mopping to maintain the standard.

A Panorama of Workers

House cleaning from six till nine o'clock every week day morning and from five to eleven every Saturday night is only one item in the long list of necessary activities that go on constantly in the Public Library without attracting the attention of the public. Somewhere in the library a vacuum cleaner is always dusting the shelves. Somewhere else a carpenter is precisely always at saw, hammer or plane, either in the library proper or in his own workshop in the basement. The institution keeps a painter, an expert electrician, and an expert marble worker equally busy. Outside the library an engraving plant is occupied exclusively with the library's printing and an entire book binding establishment with the necessary restoring and rebinding of the library's volumes. Yet among the eighty or ninety thousand card holders, to say nothing of the other tens of thousands of library visitors few knew anything of these activities. More than any other one thing this fact shows how completely the library is accepted as a natural, matter-of-course part of the city—an enormous slot machine that delivers you a book without having even to swallow a nickel. But in the course of the year a good many nickels are dropped in before some of these books are taken back again, for although the average procrastinator loses only eight cents by delaying the return of his book the total annual receipts from fines count up to between \$5000 and \$6000.

Yet, if the machine is to work promptly and properly, automatically giving out all kinds and conditions of books (except a certain number sternly anchored with- in for reasons that are every now and then discussed with considerable animation on one side of the slot and dignified reserve on the other), it is necessary that the books shall be put inside of it; and herein lies a routine labor of selecting, ordering and cataloguing volumes that employs about half a hundred men and women who are never visible to the regular users of the library. When this number are added the individuals outside the library who read and report on pros- perous fiction the total varies on occasion from seventy-five to nearly a hundred.

The Testers of Fiction

This committee is neither a part of the official staff of the library, nor, in intention, the body of censors that it is sometimes accused of being. The individual volumes sent to the library for inspection are apportioned among its members with the expectation that the accumulated reports "shall reflect no more than such an opinion as readers of intelligence would form from a careful reading," and the reports are not held in any way necessarily conclusive in determining whether or not the book shall be purchased. Each prospective work of fiction is read by from two to four readers, whose opinions take the form of routine reports which come in due and regular order back to the library with the book that occasions them. Book and opinions next travel together to the chiefs of the issue and branch departments, each of whom reports the number of copies that he thinks should be ordered for his own department; then the book and the accumulated data come to the desk of the chief librarian, who embodies his own recommendations respecting it to the trustees of the library. Financial reasons are an important factor in final selection, for no one department of the library can be allowed to expend money out of its fair proportion to the share demanded by the other departments in the general administration, and the choice of but 10 per cent out of all the fiction titles examined in a single year is by no means so small a matter financially as it might seem to the uninformed. Of the ninety-odd volumes thus selected it is necessary to purchase something like a thousand copies if there are to be enough for distribution among all the branch libraries; and the routine restoration of novels already in the library and worn

whether it be, for example, the six-volume edition of Leconte de Lisle's "Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique," or William Secker's "A Wedding Ring Fit for the Finger; or, the Salve of Divinity on the Sore of Humanity," chiefly valuable because it shows what William was thinking about in Boston as long ago as 1690—and leaves the ordering department the routine task of finding out whether such a volume is already acquired and among the nine hundred thousand odd volumes stored away on the bookshelves. Through the ordering department, therefore, as through a tunnel, pass the various suggestions derived by various officials from a constant study of book and auction catalogues, and the titles that the ordering department finally locates as not yet added to the shelves of the library are at last sent to the chief librarian for his final examination. If the library decides to direct its agents to bid for them there is also the question as to how far the agents may be told to go in the matter of bidding. In short, each purchase must be considered with reference to the library as a whole, its purposes as a whole, and the amount of yearly income that can be divided among the different departments of literature.

The ordering department is also the receiving department for to this part of the library come the gift books, sometimes barrels of them, ranging from the extremely valuable to the extremely worthless. They must be unpacked and classified, and here again there must be an examination of the catalogue to find out how many books of this kind, or that are already in the library's possession and whether some volumes among the latest arrivals are not natural candidates for exchange with other libraries.

Handling the Books That Travel to the Branches

Near the ordering department another long room is equally busy, and its likeness to the freight room of a railway station is because it business is to handle the daily tide of book travel between the central library and its many branches and reading rooms in other parts of the city. These new books, either by gift or purchase, must all be catalogued; and this involves another department whose workings are entirely unseen and generally unsuspected. The simplest form of catalogue demands at least two cards for each book; but if the book, say, is a novel and a historical novel into the bargain a third card immediately becomes necessary, and very likely a fourth. Whatever subordinate subject the book touches may easily become a candidate for a separate card with that particular subject at the head of it; and if our book happens to be in German, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Russian, Italian or any other foreign language the person who is to catalogue it correctly must be an accurate scholar in the language in which it is printed. Hence it follows that the chief of the catalogue department has a modest working knowledge of eleven or more foreign languages and his assistants must number among them cataloguers capable of cataloguing a French or German book as a mere matter of routine duty. More than that, the card that identifies the book for the benefit of the library user contains a considerable amount of information that is by no means an easy transcription from the volume itself. The book must be described on the card; its size, number of pages, date of printing; and perhaps something about its contents, especially when the title is not immediately instructive. The author may have signed his work with a middle initial, and the middle initial must be transformed into his full name when his book is catalogued, otherwise the time may come when somebody wishes to know that middle name and the library authorities will have to stop the steady stream of regular work and hunt it up. A pseudonym moreover must be traced to the real name of the author and necessitate no additional card, and card. But the addition of new cards to the catalogue is only a part of the daily routine of the catalogue department. There is the constant wearing out of cards already in the catalogue and the steady gradual replacing of the old-fashioned written cards by the modern printed ones. In a single year the printing of cards for the central library averages well over a hundred thousand—

times unexpectedly meet in the middle of our novel in actual process of manufacture. To write pages that have become defaced in general circulation, and to write them so legibly that the reader will not be bothered by their interposition, is one of the tasks that take up enforced leisure in the stacks, and to paste new labels on the backs of the books is another, although the new books are labelled in the shelf room down stairs before they become part of the active library property. Some might think that the young women would seize the opportunity to read the books. But library employees are not as a rule allowed to read the books of the library.

Meantime the men who put the books back on the shelves are always proceeding from one part of the stacks to another. The books come back from the delivery room in the cars and wait at the stations until the men reach them. Strange as it may seem until one realizes the amount of attention necessary to place not one, but several hundred books exactly in their catalogued relation to all the others on the same shelf, this is actually expert work; and so large is the space covered by two or three times a day, and the shelf men are continually on their feet like a couple of postmen. They proceed methodically, beginning at one end and working straight through to the other, occasionally meeting a young woman with a book or passing the men who are also practically always in the stacks "reading" the shelves. These, too, hunt in couples, one with a folio volume in which every book on the shelf has been entered and from which he reads aloud while the other verifies it by examination of the actual volumes. Once a volume is a book is missing, and these missing books are entered in yet another volume—a slow, exact taking account of stock that requires just about a year to make a complete round of the building and verify its entire contents.

Closing Up for the Night

Deserted as they sometimes look, therefore, there is always somebody in the stacks. The carpenter goes there to make repairs; the electrician is examining the lighting or telephone system, the elevators that run from one stack to another, or the tube and cars that connect with the delivery room; the vacuum cleaner is working now in this place and now in that. And at midnight a watchman is walking in one half of the building and another watchman paralleling his journey in the other half. Once an hour the two watchmen make their rounds; but before this vigil commenced one of them examines all the doors and windows to put the library to bed for the night; and when the vigil is finished one of them starts up the furnace fire and wakens the library up for its daily sweeping and mopping. It is considerable of a furnace fire for in the course of a year it requires about sixteen hundred tons of coal.

by the necessity of additional employees when a portion of them are unable to do the best work.

The salary expenditures have been increased by \$11,042, or about 5.3 per cent. The average salary now paid to employees in the regular library staff, including janitors and persons engaged in mechanical work, is \$719.43, being \$393.66 for male employees and \$325.77 for female employees. Excluding the librarian, assistant librarian and 10 heads of departments, the average salary paid to the remaining 206 persons of the regular library staff is \$628.57 a year. The staff is divided into 61 males, at an average salary of \$646.03, and 145 females, at an average salary of \$621.21.

The need of better buildings for branch libraries is urged by the trustees.

The annual appropriation for last year was \$349,455, which, with the income from trust funds and the unexpended balance from preceding year, made the total receipts for the year, \$346,122.11. A progressive increase in appropriations is necessary if the library is not to fall behind in its work, says the report.

During the year 35,637 volumes were added to the library collection. Of these, 26,297 were purchased, 9,357 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes. Of the books purchased, 13,152 were placed in the central library and 13,145 in the branch libraries and reading room stations. There was expended for books, periodicals and newspapers \$42,978.52, or 12 per cent. of the entire expense of the library.

There were issued during the year for direct home use 297,567 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches and reading room stations 75,372 volumes, while the branches and reading room stations issued directly 1,224,456 volumes for home use. Schools and institutions drew 150,451 volumes. The total issue of books for use outside the library buildings was 1,647,846 volumes.

About half a billion call slips for table use of books in Bates Hall were received during the year. The daily use of books and other library material in the central library and branches greatly exceeds the home use of books.

The binding department handled 261,882 library publications for folding, stitching, trimming, repairing, etc., and 31,058 volumes were bound. The expense of this department amounted to about 16 per cent. of the total expense of the library.

those of the year. The report is behind in its work. It is in the hands of the Boston public library in their 18th annual report. In the last year, according to the report, 1,647,846 volumes were issued for home use only. The number consulted or read in Bates Hall in the central library is indicated by the fact that about 500,000 call slips are required there in one year.

During the year 28,251 volumes were added to the library. Of these 28,251 were purchased, 26,297 were received by exchange, periodicals bound into volumes, etc.; 13,152 books were bought for the central library and 13,145 for the branches and the reading rooms.

The amount expended for books, including \$882.18 for periodicals and \$4,145.00 for newspapers, was \$42,978.52, or 12 per cent. of the entire expense. The cost of the library for all purposes. The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.15 per volume. Of the books purchased, 2,536 were bought with money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of 35 cents per volume, and 261 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$2.33 per volume.

As the use of the library for general study and reference is unrestricted, it is not recorded statistically. The daily use of books and other such material in the central library and the branches is many times greater than the use of books drawn for home reading.

During the year 31,088 volumes were bound in the library. Beside this a great deal of miscellaneous work was done, including folding, stitching and trimming 20,882 library publications, mounting maps and photographs, remounting books and making periodical covers. The expense of this work is about 15 per cent. of the total cost of the library.

The salaries of many of the employees in the service were increased by the trustees during the year. The annual expenditure of the library has thus been increased \$1,042, or about 5.3 per cent. These increases make the average salary paid to regular employees in the service, excluding janitors and persons engaged in mechanical work, \$719.43, or \$393.66 for male and \$325.77 for female employees.

The Sunday service has been extended and includes the central building, and the West End branch throughout the year. All the others, except the West End branch, which has no such service, and the eight largest reading rooms are open from Nov. 1 to May 1.

The library during the year supplied with books 28 branches, 120 public and parochial schools, 38 engine houses and 23 institutions, and sent out about 400 volumes daily on its delivery wagons. The age limit for issuing borrowers is 12 years in 1894. It is now 16 years. About 80 portfolios of pictures are annually sent to the schools and small collections are kept in the branches, and from these about 18,000 pictures are lent to the schools annually. This work is now organized and increasing in importance.

The report criticizes the convenience and capacity of some of the branch buildings and says that it would be wise to expend money in the districts for buildings better adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. It is the opinion that the need of such buildings is greatest in East Boston, Charlestown and the North End.

The institution keeps a painter, an expert electrician, and an expert machinist equally busy. Outside the library an entire printing plant is maintained exclusively with the library's printing and an entire book binding establishment with the necessary rollers, card holders, to say nothing of the other tens of thousands of library visitors who know anything of these activities. More than any other one thing this fact shows how completely the library is accepted as a natural, matter-of-course part of the city—an enormous slot machine that delivers you a book without having even to swallow a nickel. But in the course of the year a good many nickels are dropped in before some of these books are taken back again, for although the average procrastinator loses only eight cents by delaying the return of his book the total annual receipts from fines count up to between \$5000 and \$6000.

Yet, if the machine is to work promptly and properly, automatically giving out all kinds and conditions of books (except a certain number sternly anchored within for reasons that are even now and then discussed with considerable animation on one side of the slot and dignified reserve on the other), it is necessary that the books shall be put inside of it; and herein lies a routine labor of selecting, ordering and cataloguing volumes that employ about half a hundred men and women who are never visible to the regular users of the library. When to this number are added the individuals outside the library who read and report on prospective fiction the total varies on occasion from seventy-five to nearly a hundred.

The Testers of Fiction

This committee is neither a part of the official staff of the library, nor, in intention, the body of censors that it is sometimes accused of being. The individual volumes sent to the library for inspection are apportioned among its members with the expectation that the accumulated reports "shall reflect no more than such an opinion as readers of intelligence would form from a careful reading," and the reports are not held in any way necessarily conclusive in determining whether or not the book shall be purchased. Each prospective work of fiction is read by from two to four readers, whose opinions take the form of routine reports which come in due and regular order back to the library with the book that occasions them. Book and opinions next travel together to the chiefs of the issue and branch departments, each of whom reports the number of copies that he thinks should be ordered for his own department; then the book and the accumulated data come to the desk of the chief librarian, who embodies his own recommendations respecting it to the trustees of the library. Final decisions are an important factor in final selection, for no one department of the library can be allowed to expend money out of its fair proportion to the share demanded by the other departments in the general administration, and the choice of but 10 per cent. out of all the fiction titles examined in a single year is by no means so small a matter financially as it might seem to the uninitiated. Of the ninety-odd volumes thus selected it is necessary to purchase something like a thousand copies if there are to be enough for distribution among all the branch libraries; and the routine restoration of novels already in the library and worn out by active circulation needs an annual expenditure of yet another four or five thousand dollars.

The Ordering Department Busy All the Time

The interior of the ordering department is itself not unlike a large book shop, especially on Saturday morning, when a long table of new books stands ready for the examination of various library officials whose selection represents another important aspect of the continuous process of stocking the shelves. These volumes, which are used in the fiction class, are decided upon without going out of the library, and here the necessary specialization of a large institution provides readers among its own officers. But before any presumably new book comes up for examination with a view to purchase, it must first be examined to see whether it is not already represented on the shelves of the library. There are some publishers whose ways have much the same character as those of Bret Harte's Boston Chinese, and it not infrequently happens that a fine new book with a fine new title is really a very useful or valuable old book with fine new trimmings. Sometimes it is provided with a fine new introduction, and you must examine it carefully before you discover that its apparent newness by no means warrants purchasing it. Sometimes two or three books with quite different titles have exactly the same interiors, and here again is routine work for librarians that consumes more time than the ordinary user of books even distantly imagines. And while these are going forward there must be also a constant watch on the book markets of the world for rare books that are to be heard of only in catalogues or for new books on technical subjects that might not happen to reach the library through its own agents. But the reading of catalogues requires still further research work for the ordering department, because no single officer can examine a catalogue of the books to be disposed of at a coming auction and at the same time be certain that he carries in his own head the entire catalogue of the Public Library. Therefore the officer who is reading a catalogue with a view to prospective purchases marks such books as seem to him worthy of acquisition—

sent to the chief librarian for his final examination. If the library decides to direct its agents to bid for them there is also the question as to how far the agents may be told to go in the matter of bidding. In short, each purchase must be considered with reference to the library as a whole, its purposes as a whole, and the amount of yearly income that can be divided among the different departments of literature.

The ordering department is also the receiving department, for to this part of the library come the gift books, sometimes barrels of them, ranging from the extremely valuable to the extremely worthless. They must be unpacked and classified, and here again there must be another examination of the catalogue to find out how many books of this kind or that are already in the library's possession and whether some volumes among the latest arrivals are not natural candidates for exchange with other libraries.

Handling the Books That Travel to the Branches

Near the ordering department another long room is equally busy, and its likeness to the freight room of a railway station is because it business is to handle the daily tide of book travel between the central library and its many branches and reading rooms in other parts of the city. These new books, either by gift or purchase, must all be catalogued; this involves another department whose workings are entirely unseen and generally unsuspected. The simplest form of catalogue demands at least two cards for each book; but if the book, say, is a novel and a historical novel, the bargain a third card immediately becomes necessary, and very likely a fourth. Whatever subordinate subject the book touches may easily become a candidate for a separate card with that particular subject at the head of it; and if our book happens to be in German, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Russian, Italian or any other foreign language the person who is to catalogue it correctly must be an accurate scholar in the language in which it is printed. Hence it follows that the chief of the catalogue department has a modest working knowledge of eleven or more foreign languages and his assistants must number among them cataloguers capable of cataloguing a French or German book as a mere matter of routine duty. More than that, the card that identifies the book for the benefit of the library user contains a considerable amount of information that is by no means an easy transcription from the volume itself. The book must be described on the card, its size, number of pages, date of printing; and perhaps something about its contents, especially when the title is not immediately instructive. The author may have signed his work with a middle initial, and the middle initial must be transformed into his full name when his book is catalogued, otherwise the true name may come when somebody wishes to know that middle name and the library authorities will have to stop the steady stream of regular work and hunt it up. A pseudonym moreover must be traced to the real name of the author and necessitates an additional card.

But the addition of new cards to the catalogue is only a part of the daily routine of the catalogue department. There is the constant wearing out of cards already in the catalogue and the steady gradual replacing of the old-fashioned written cards by the modern printed ones. In a single year the printing of cards for the central library averages well over a hundred thousand—to say nothing of between one and two million call slips, a monthly edition of 5000 bulletins, a quarterly edition of about 2500 bulletins, and sufficient other printing to keep to use up a total expenditure for this one department of over \$12,000. These new cards are a mere drop in the bucket when compared with the total of nearly 8,000,000 that are used in working the library.

Also, and as a natural adjunct of any great library, although it represents a phase of activity with which the majority of its users never come in contact, much editorial labor precedes the work of the printing presses. The publications of the library are a study in themselves, and the relation of the scholars whose place within the institution makes these publications possible to the host of other scholars who come from near and far in search of special knowledge or rare books could easily be developed beyond the limits of this present article. This indeed is what gives Boston its importance as a Mecca for students. But to return to our catalogue. Once a book has been catalogued there remains the important matter of putting it on the shelf and making it readily accessible to the public; also the equally important matter of keeping track of it after it has been put on the shelf. Putting a book on a shelf looks easy, but when the one book is indefinitely multiplied the matter becomes altogether different—and herein lies the wonder that there are so very few mistakes in the constant handling of the library volumes. The multiplicity of numbers, of shelves, of books is bewildering; yet in order to bring one book to one cardholder at least four attendants must examine the single complicated number on the card and make no mistake in their reading of it.

Writing Pages That Are Defaced

A quieter place than these stacks it would be difficult to imagine, or for that matter a neater; yet the omnipresent telephone keeps the long white corridors in constant touch with the tube room and delivery desk and with all other parts of the building. The young women who inhabit them have their work to do even when the demands of the public leave their own station of the stack temporarily without activity. Here, for example, the rare, occasional visitor may see those manuscript pages that we some-

times find in the old and out of the way stations until it may seem until one realizes the amount of attention necessary to place not one, but several hundred books exactly in their catalogued relation to all the others on the same shelf, this is actually expert work; and so large is the space covered that the round of the stacks is made only two or three times a day, and the shelf men are continually on their feet like a couple of postmen. They proceed methodically, beginning at one end and working straight through to the other, occasionally meeting a young woman with a book or passing the men who are also practically always in the stacks "reading" the shelves. These, too, hunt in couples, one with a folio volume in which every book on the shelf has been entered and from which he reads aloud while the other verifies it by examination of the actual volumes. Once in a while a book is missing and these missing books are entered in yet another volume—a slow, exact taking account of stock that requires just about a year to make a complete round of the building and verify its entire contents.

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America Feb. 19, 1910.

Fake Journalism

The New York Evening Post would doubtless resent a classification among the fake journals of the Metropolis. It prints every day at the head of its editorial columns the reminder—for self-guidance no doubt—that “the design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects . . . and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.” What constitutes sound literature or how a taste for it may be cultivated are questions for discussion. Everyone knows, however, what is meant by correct information.

A recent Saturday issue of the Post had a catchy article entitled “Shelf of Fakers’ Writings—Boston Public Library Puts Dr. Cook’s Works Where They Will Have Company. Annius, Du Halde, Psalmanazar, Mandeville, Lawson, and Others Included.” To find Du Halde linked with Dr. Cook and a motley company of more or less celebrated impostors is, to say the least, startling. His writings we have never seen mentioned save with respect. Glancing through the article in the Post we read: “There have been many minor incursions by fakers more or less clever. Du Halde’s lengthy discourse on China rings apparently true. The whole was taken from stories told by returning missionaries. Du Halde had never wandered more than a day’s journey from Paris.”

A man may give correct information about Boston, and never wander beyond the limits of Manhattan, but he should be sure that the source of his information is trustworthy. Du Halde’s “Description Géographique Historique . . . de l’empire de la Chine” was the first book written by a European which treated the history of China with exactness and detail. It has been translated into many languages and is always cited as a standard authority. An English translation appeared in 1736.

Du Halde was also the successor of Legobien in giving to the world the “Lettres Edifiantes,” which he edited with great ability and of which numerous editions and translations have been issued. Both these works of Du Halde are among the references given in the really remarkable article on China written for “The Catholic Encyclopedia” by the celebrated Orientalist, Henri Cordier. From this it is clear that Du Halde is not a faker. Nor is he on the shelf of Fakers’ Writings in the Boston Public Library, because there is no such shelf, as the following answer to our inquiry shows:

“BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, FEB. 5.

“DEAR SIR:

“I beg to acknowledge your favor of February 4. We have no ‘Shelf of Fakers’ Writings’ at the Boston Public Library. . . . We do not attempt to determine the value of travellers’ tales or to put a valuation upon what any book contains. To do that is manifestly beyond our power.

“Very truly yours,

“HORACE G. WADLIN,
“Librarian.”

The writer in the Post has made good a claim to a place on his imaginary “Fakers’ Shelf.”

Boston Post
Feb. 24, 1910.

I notice that smaller bulbs have been placed in all the table lamps at the Public Library. After reading by the light of the others, the present lights keep one looking up involuntarily, at first, under the belief that the light is going out.

Boston Transcript
March 2, 1910.

LECTURE IS CANCELED

Because of the illness of Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, the lecture on Longfellow, which was scheduled to take place in the Boston Public Library Friday, has been canceled.

Boston Transcript

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1910

Lecture is Postponed

On account of the continued illness of Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, the lecture on “Longfellow,” scheduled for Friday, March 4, at the Public Library, has been canceled.

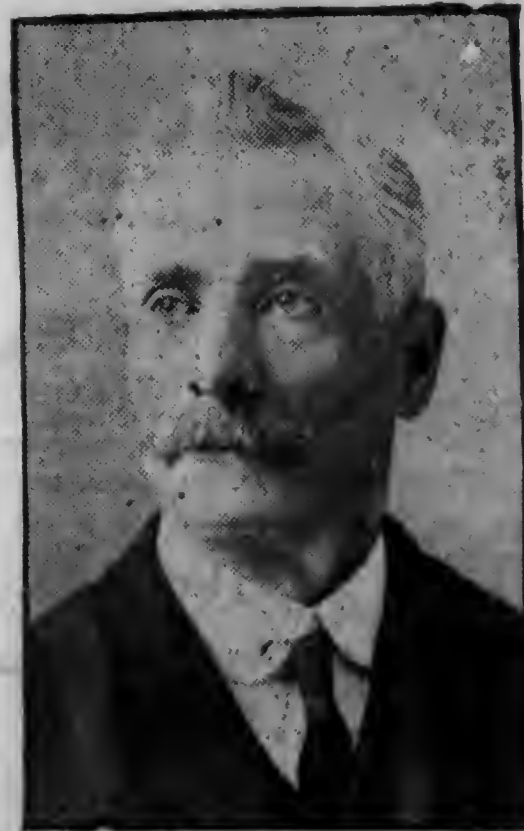
Boston Globe
March 8, 1910.

FRANK RYDER DEAD.

Head of Bookbinding Department of Boston Public Library Was a Mason and Odd Fellow.

Frank Ryder, for 27 years in charge of the bookbinding department of the Boston public library, died at his home, 141 Westville st., Dorchester, this morning, aged 60. He was prominent in Masonic and other orders.

Mr. Ryder was born in Kalmar, Sweden, and it was as a youth in that country that he learned his trade of bookbinding. Since 1871 he has been a resident of Boston. Twenty-nine years



THE LATE FRANK RYDER.

ago he entered the service of the Boston public library, and two years later, in 1888, took charge of the bookbinding department. A week ago, when in the library, he was seized with an attack of pneumonia, from which he died at 12:30 this morning.

Mr. Ryder was a member of Washington Masonic lodge, Roxbury council and Joseph Warren commandery. He was also a member of Aleppo temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Public Library association, of which he was one of the organizers, and Oriental lodge, I. O. O. F.

He is survived by his wife and one

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1910.

LIBRARY EMPLOYEE DIES.

Frank Ryder Was in Charge of Bookbinding Department 27 Years—A Mason and Odd Fellow.

Frank Ryder, for 27 years in charge of the bookbinding department of the Boston public library, died yesterday morning at his home, 141 Westville st., Dorchester. He was 60 years old and a native of Sweden. Since 1871 he had been a resident of Boston. He was a member of Washington lodge, A. F. and A. M., Roxbury council, Joseph Warren commandery, and Aleppo temple, Oriental lodge, I. O. O. F., and the public library association, of which he was an organizer.

He leaves his wife and one son, Frank O. Ryder of Tacoma, Wash. The funeral will be held tomorrow in charge of Oriental lodge.

“The ideal is the production of a citizen with broad ideals, plus capacity, sharpened to the point of craftsmanship. The ideal aim is not to supplant the workshop, but to prepare for, or co-operate with it, to produce not mechanical proficiency, but enlightened dexterity.”—Cloudsley S. H. Breton

How the Public Libraries Help the Public Schools

Normal Instructor

By Mary A. Laselle

Feb. 1910.

IT HAS been a cause of rejoicing to all who believe that the greatest work done by the public schools is to teach the children to read, or rather to become readers, to watch the gradual drawing into a close relationship of the public school and the public library.

While no one will deny that the public library has always helped the schools indirectly, it is only in recent years that there has been hearty co-operation between the teacher and the librarian and that the school and the library have worked as a unit to develop in every child a love of good literature.

The libraries can only obtain readers of the better class of literature when the taste for good literature has been developed in the public schools. On the other hand, the schools alone cannot give pupils a taste for the best literature because the schoolrooms are not adequately supplied with the best books.

Then, too, the schools must not only be supplied by the library with the best literature, but there must be a carefully thought out method of demand and supply; an intelligent comprehension on the part of the librarian of what is needed in the schools, and the knowledge on the part of the teacher of the books in the library that will supply the demand of her grade of work. That is, the demand of the school curriculum must be prepared for by the librarian, and the resources of the library must be familiar to the teacher. She must know just how far the library can help her in her teaching of English History, literature or any other subject, and the librarian should know

How the Public Libraries Help the Public Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

month. In the large Children's Reference Room, copies of all the books used in the Boston schools are kept for use at the tables as reference books, and in this quiet and beautiful room an ambitious student may select his friends from the best literature of all ages.

The very large collection of pictures sent out by the Boston Library to the schools is an important feature of the help given teachers and pupils.

In suggesting methods of bringing together the library and the school, the writer can think of nothing so effective as frequent meetings between the librarians and the teachers. At these meetings the teachers make known their needs and the librarians call attention to resources of their libraries and to new acquisitions of which the teachers are often ignorant.

As a result of some suggestions given by Newton teachers, the Newton librarians have recently prepared a graded list of books found in their library for the first eight grades of the Newton schools. This complete list has been given to each school, and a smaller list of about twenty books especially adapted to each grade is soon to be given to each teacher.

The librarian should be familiar with the course of study of the schools in order to have a supply of books needed for supplementary reading. An economy of money and of effort would result from this course to the public, as there would be fewer books of no value upon the library shelves.

very important, and the Newton teachers greatly appreciate the fund of valuable material in geography, history, literature, and biography which is carefully selected and sent them for as long a time as they require it. The method of securing the books is a very simple one. Possibly a teacher of English History finds that she needs some work on the period of King Henry the Eighth. A note to the helpful head of the department of books furnished to schools at the library brings her a carefully selected collection of works upon that subject. These are charged to her for a month, but they may be renewed at the end of the month if desired and, upon special

A great impetus has been given the study of literature in one of the Newton schools by a method that has been adopted by which each pupil hands in at the end of a month a list of books which he has read during the month. This list is selected from a longer one given to the pupils by the teacher, with a few words of comment in regard to each book, and its number in the Newton Library.

In the Somerville library, we find a large room on the ground floor entirely given up to books which are sent out to the public schools. Assistance is given the teacher in selecting collections of books which may be kept in the schoolroom during the term.

The teachers with their classes often visit the library where the pupils are taught how to use the card catalogue, and to run down references, and given other information in regard to the facilities of a great library. In this library everything is done to make the pathway of a child towards a good book an easy one.

One of the most attractive children's rooms found in any library was found in Brookline. A spacious, well-lighted room, lined with book-shelves filled with books in attractive bindings, with a pleasant lady in attendance to aid in the selection of the best authors make a combination that is most helpful to the young readers of that town. Under the title, “Something to Read,” the head of this department has prepared a carefully

new list of books as they appear from the library. She may jot down in a note book the number and title of such new books as may be of benefit to her grade.

The personality of the librarian is a mighty factor in inducing young people to frequent a library. A repelling or perfunctory manner on the part of the attendant will crush the growing desire to read in any child's heart. The librarian must think of himself not as a custodian of books only. No one should be in a children's library, even as an attendant, who does not really love both children and literature.

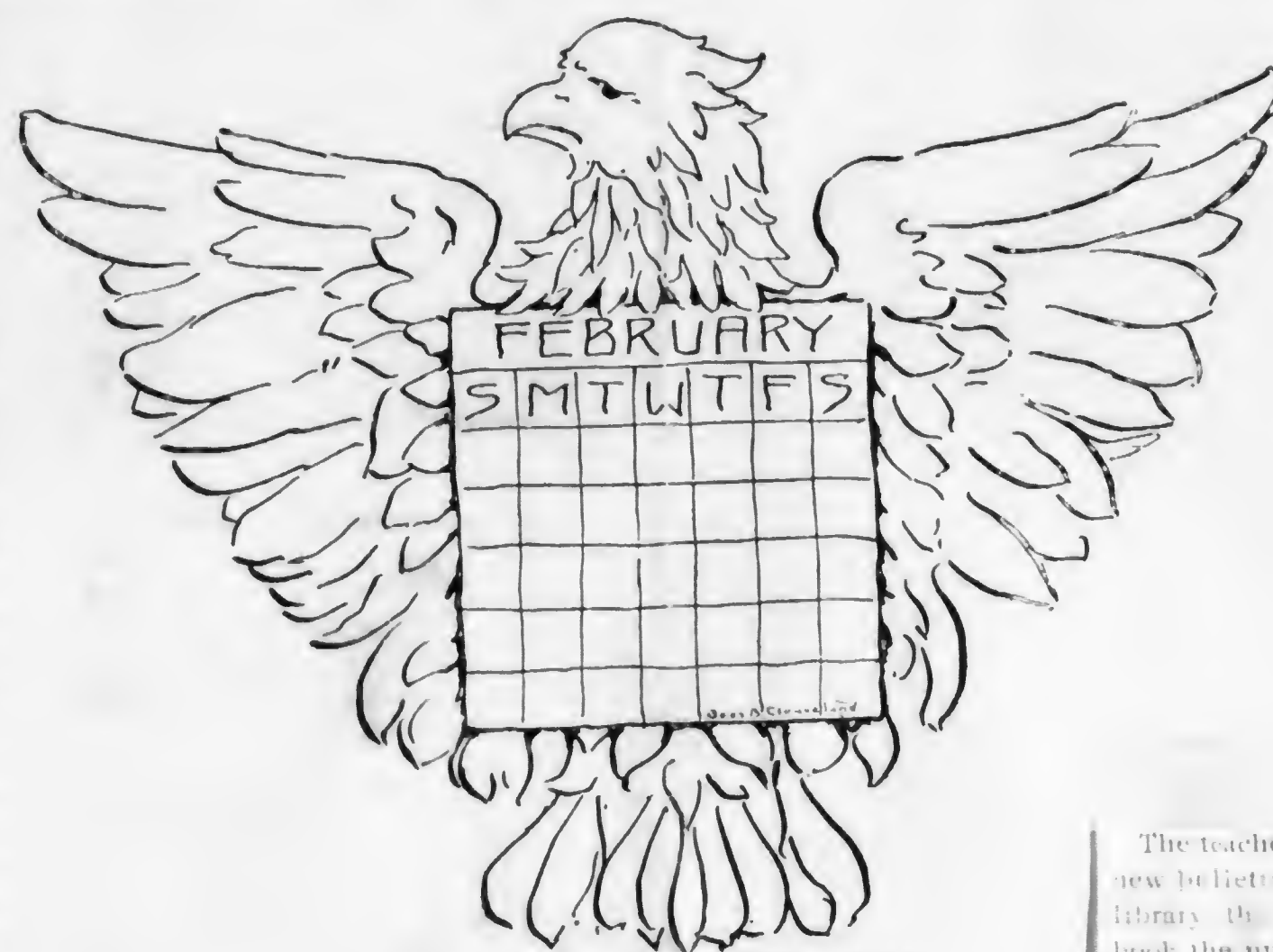
The greatest factor in assisting a child to love good reading is a teacher who really loves it, one who pertinaciously teaches what the course prescribes of literature and is thankful when the last selection has been “taught” as she calls it, but the teacher whose best friends are found among books, and whose happiest hours are spent in their company.

Teachers should furnish pupils with a list of books suited to their age, and at the end of each month ascertain what books have been read from this list, and possibly a brief abstract of one or two of them should be given.

Teachers should occasionally visit the library with their classes, and with the assistance of the librarian, instruct their pupils in the use of the card catalogue, Poole's Index and reference books.

It is Carlyle who says: “All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been; it is living as in magic preservation in the pages of Books. . . . He who, in any way, shows us better than we knew before that a lily of the fields is beautiful, does he not show it us as an effluence of the Fountain of all Beauty, as the handwriting made visible there of the Great Maker of the Universe?”

Can the school and the library do more important work than this?



FEBRUARY BLACKBOARD CALENDAR

America Feb. 19, 1910.

Fake Journalism

The New York Evening Post would doubtless resent a classification among the fake journals of the Metropolis. It prints every day at the head of its editorial columns the reminder—for self-guidance no doubt—that “the design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects . . . and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.” What constitutes sound literature or how a taste for it may be cultivated are questions for discussion. Everyone knows, however, what is meant by correct information.

A recent Saturday issue of the Post had a catchy article entitled “Shelf of Fakers’ Writings—Boston Public Library Puts Dr. Cook’s Works Where They Will Have Company Annus, Du Halde, Psalmanazar, Mandeville, Lawson, and Others Included.” To find Du Halde linked with Dr. Cook and a motley company of more or less celebrated impostors is, to say the least, startling. His writings we have never seen mentioned save with respect. Glancing through the article in the Post we read: “There have been many minor incursions by fakers more or less clever. Du Halde’s lengthy discourse on China rings apparently true. The whole was taken from stories told by returning missionaries. Du Halde had never wandered more than a day’s journey from Paris.”

A man may give correct information about Boston, and never wander beyond the limits of Manhattan, but he should be sure that the source of his information is trustworthy. Du Halde’s “Description Géographique Historique . . . de l’empire de la Chine” was the first book written by a European which treated the history of China with exactness and detail. It has been translated into many languages and is always cited as a standard authority. An English translation appeared in 1736.

Du Halde was also the successor of Legobien in giving to the world the “Lettres Edifiantes,” which he edited with great ability and of which numerous editions and translations have been issued. Both these works of Du Halde are among the references given in the really remarkable article on China written for “The Catholic Encyclopedia” by the celebrated Orientalist, Henri Cordier. From this it is clear that Du Halde is not a faker. Nor is he on the shelf of Fakers’ Writings in the Boston Public Library, because there is no such shelf, as the following answer to our inquiry shows:

“BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, FEB. 5.

“DEAR SIR:

“I beg to acknowledge your favor of February 4. We have no ‘Shelf of Fakers’ Writings’ at the Boston Public Library. . . . We do not attempt to determine the value of travellers’ tales or to put a valuation upon what any book contains. To do that is manifestly beyond our power.

“Very truly yours,

“HORACE G. WADLIN,
“Librarian.”

The writer in the Post has made good a claim to a place on his imaginary “Fakers’ Shelf.”

Boston Post
Feb. 24, 1910.

I notice that smaller bulbs have been placed in all the table lamps at the Public Library. After reading by the light of the others, the present lights keep one looking up involuntarily, at first, under the belief that the light is going out.

Boston Transcript
March 2, 1910

LECTURE IS CANCELED

Because of the illness of Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, the lecture on Longfellow, which was scheduled to take place in the Boston Public Library Friday, has been canceled.

Boston Transcript
WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1910

Lecture Is Postponed

On account of the continued illness of Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, the lecture on “Longfellow,” scheduled for Friday, March 4, at the Public Library, has been canceled.

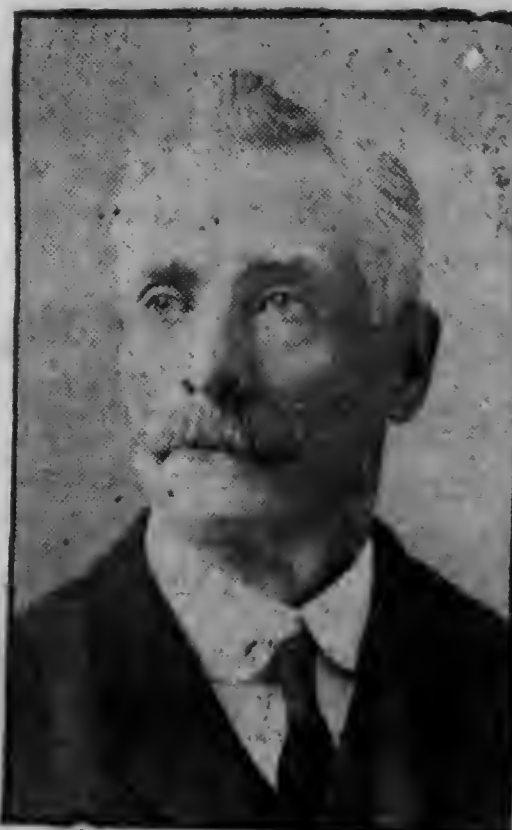
Boston Globe
March 8, 1910

FRANK RYDER DEAD.

Head of Bookbinding Department of Boston Public Library Was a Mason and Odd Fellow.

Frank Ryder, for 21 years in charge of the bookbinding department of the Boston public library, died at his home, 141 Westville st., Dorchester, this morning, aged 60. He was prominent in Masonic and other orders.

Mr. Ryder was born in Kalmar, Sweden, and it was as a youth in that country that he learned his trade of bookbinding. Since 1871 he has been a resident of Boston. Twenty-nine years



THE LATE FRANK RYDER.

ago he entered the service of the Boston public library, and two years later, in 1883, took charge of the bookbinding department. A week ago, when in the library, he was seized with an attack of pneumonia, from which he died at 12:30 this morning.

Mr. Ryder was a member of Washington Masonic lodge, Roxbury council and Joseph Warren commandery. He was also a member of Aleppo temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Public Library association, of which he was one of the organizers, and Oriental lodge, I. O. O. F.

He is survived by his wife and one

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1910.

LIBRARY EMPLOYEE DIES.

Frank Ryder Was in Charge of Bookbinding Department 27 Years—A Mason and Odd Fellow.

Frank Ryder, for 21 years in charge of the bookbinding department of the Boston public library, died yesterday morning at his home, 141 Westville st., Dorchester. He was 60 years old and a native of Sweden. Since 1871 he had been a resident of Boston. He was a member of Washington lodge, A. F. and A. M., Roxbury council, Joseph Warren commandery, and Aleppo temple, Oriental lodge, I. O. O. F., and the public library association, of which he was an organizer.

He leaves his wife and one son, Frank O. Ryder of Tacoma, Wash. The funeral will be held tomorrow in charge of Oriental lodge.

“The ideal is the production of a citizen with broad ideals, plus capacity, sharpened to the point of craftsmanship. The ideal aim is not to supplant the workshop, but to prepare for, or co-operate with it, to produce not mechanical proficiency, but enlightened dexterity.”—Cloudsley S. H. Breton

How the Public Libraries Help the Public Schools

Normal Instructor By Mary A. Laselle Feb. 1910.

IT HAS been a cause of rejoicing to all who believe that the greatest work done by the public schools is to teach the children to read, or rather to become readers, to watch the gradual drawing into a close relationship of the public school and the public library.

While no one will deny that the public library has always helped the schools indirectly, it is only in recent years that there has been hearty co-operation between the teacher and the librarian and that the school and the library have worked as a unit to develop in every child a love of good literature.

The libraries can only obtain readers of the better class of literature when the taste for good literature has been developed in the public schools. On the other hand, the schools alone cannot give pupils a taste for the best literature because the schoolrooms are not adequately supplied with the best books.

Then, too, the schools must not only be supplied by the library with the best literature, but there must be a carefully thought out method of demand and supply; an intelligent comprehension on the part of the librarian of what is needed in the schools, and the knowledge on the part of the teacher of the books in the library that will supply the demand of her grade of work. That is, the demand of the school curriculum must be prepared for by the librarian, and the resources of the library must be familiar to the teacher. She must know just how far the library can help her in her teaching of English History, literature or any other subject, and the librarian should know and provide books that would aid in the teaching of those subjects.

It was a happy day for the schools when, at last, the magnificent resources of the libraries, those great reservoirs of learning, were thrown open to them, with so cordial a welcome to teacher and pupils that they have been compelled to come in and enjoy the good things to be found there. The library and the school are at the present time walking shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand in their march to assault the blank walls of ignorance.

The writer has recently visited the libraries of Newton, Brookline, Somerville, Worcester, and Boston in the endeavor to ascertain the amount and kind of assistance rendered the public schools by these institutions.

The work of the Newton Library in furnishing books which may be kept in the schoolroom as reference books and for supplementary reading is

very important, and the Newton teachers greatly appreciate the fund of valuable material in geography, history, literature, and biography which is carefully selected and sent them for as long a time as they require it. The method of securing the books is a very simple one. Possibly a teacher of English History finds that she needs some work on the period of King Henry the Eighth. A note to the helpful head of the department of books furnished to schools at the library brings her a carefully selected collection of works upon that subject. These are charged to her for a month, but they may be renewed at the end of the month if desired and, upon special

A great impetus has been given the study of literature in one of the Newton schools by a method that has been adopted by which each pupil hands in at the end of a month a list of books which he has read during the month. This list is selected from a longer one given to the pupils by the teacher, with a few words of comment in regard to each book, and its number in the Newton library.

In the Somerville library, we find a large room on the ground floor entirely given up to books which are sent out to the public schools. Assistance is given the teacher in selecting collections of books which may be kept in the schoolroom during the term.

The teachers with their classes often visit the library where the pupils are taught how to use the card catalogue, and to run down references, and given other information in regard to the facilities of a great library. In this library everything is done to make the pathway of a child towards a good book an easy one.

One of the most attractive children's rooms found in any library was found in Brookline. A spacious, well-lighted room, lined with book-shelves filled with books in attractive bindings, with a pleasant lady in attendance to aid in the selection of the best authors make a combination that is most helpful to the young readers of that town. Under the heading “Something to

of this department has prepared a carefully selected list of books for young readers.

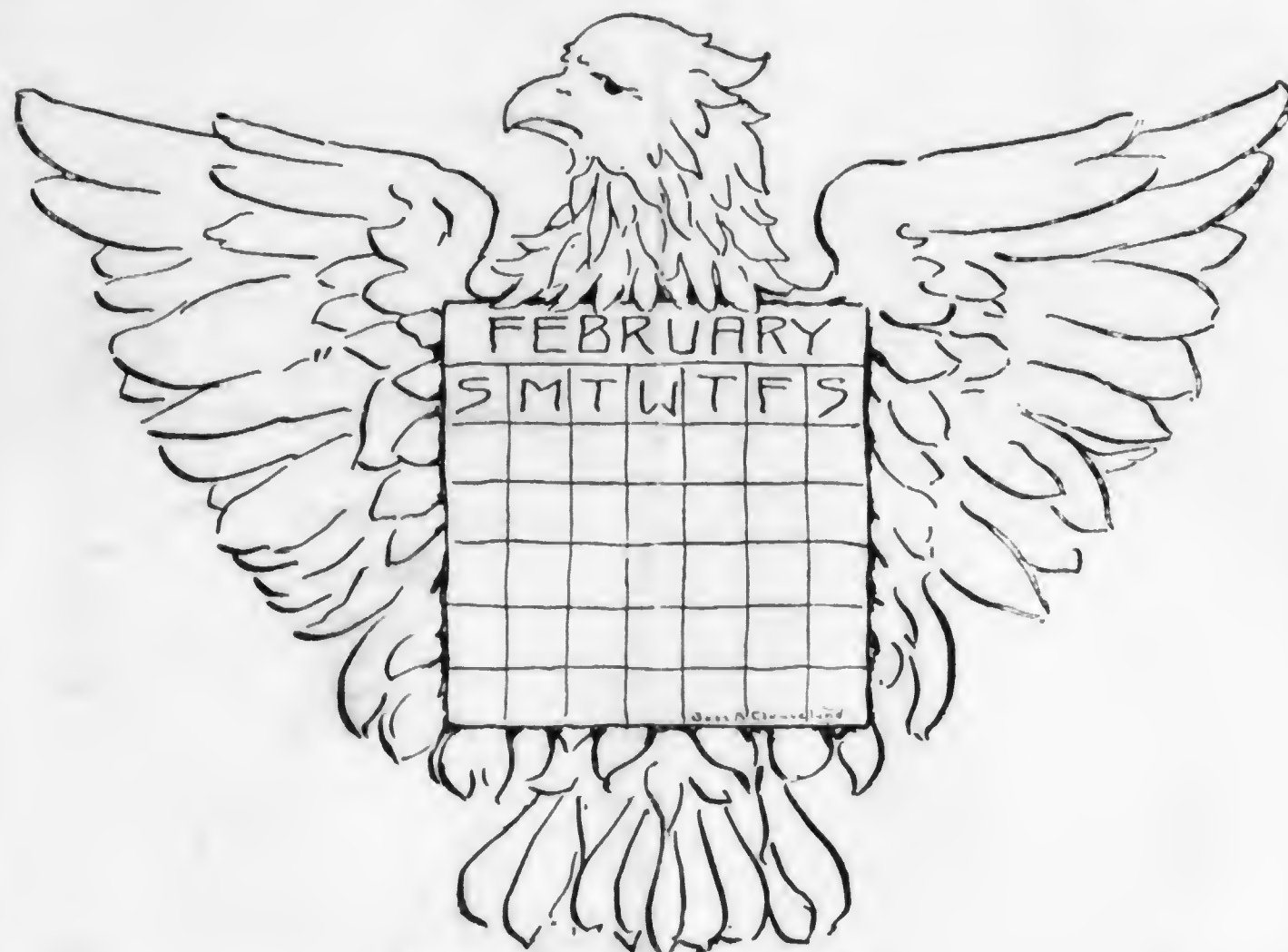
Boxes of books including whole sets of standard works for young readers, are delivered at the different school buildings upon application from the teacher.

In Worcester the work of the library for and with the schools is very complete. One of the most attractive and popular features is the “Children's Hour” in the library, when the children gather around a large table in a room set aside for the purpose and are told some of the great stories of literature by one of the librarians.

Great emphasis is laid in this library upon supplying the schools with the standard poems. Collections of these poems are mounted upon penny mounts and are distributed in large numbers as supplementary reading in the schools.

The school department of Boston Public Library furnishes boxes of books to the schools which may be kept for an entire term. Catalogues of new books are supplied the teachers each

(Continued on page 19)



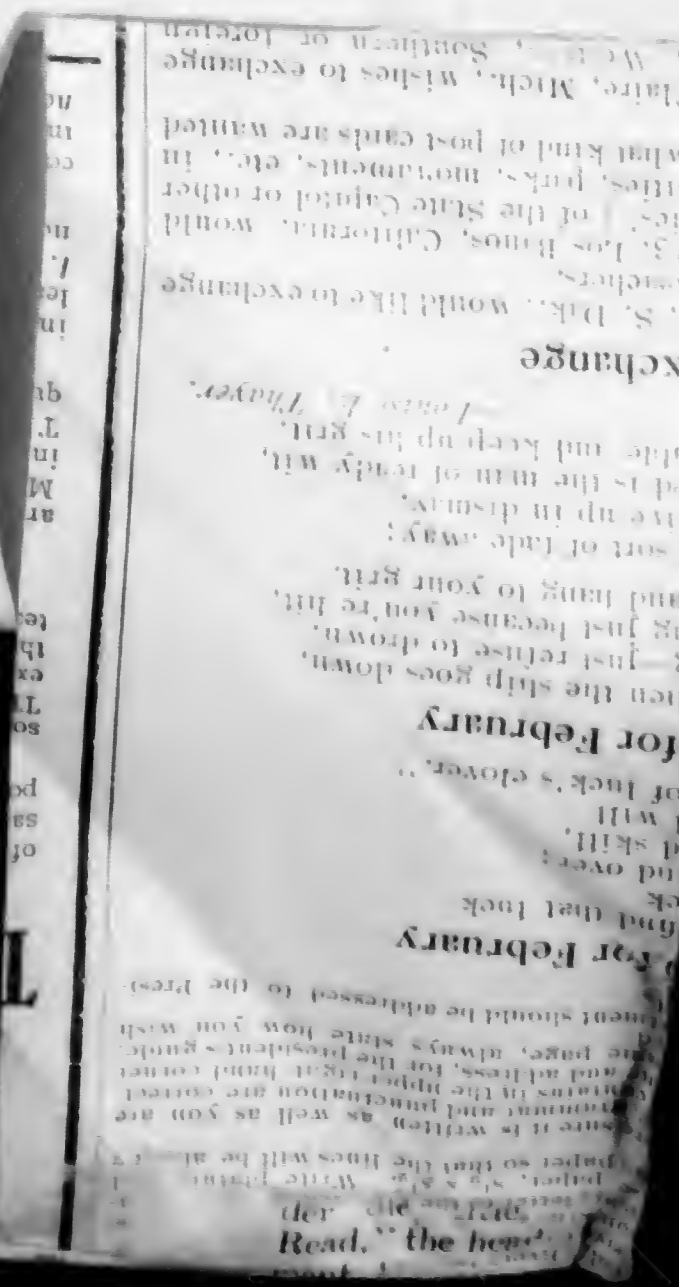
FEBRUARY BLACKBOARD CALENDAR

request, may be kept for a still longer period.

One of the most important aids given by this library to the schools is the great number of pictures which are loaned to them. Reproductions of the world's best pictures, and views of all lands, illustrating the lessons in geography, are sent out in great numbers. A very large collection of lantern slides has recently been prepared for use in the school buildings.

The heartiest co-operation has existed for many years between the Newton Library and the public schools. In the higher grades of the Newton schools practically all of the pupils have library cards and draw books from the main library or its branches.

The head librarian has visited the schools and met the teachers, giving them an opportunity to make suggestions which would lead to a more helpful service of the library to the schools.



Boston Transcript
March 12, 1910

To Speak on Forest Reserve
The New England Woman's Press Association has pledged itself as a body and individually to aid in the work of forest conservation, particularly as affecting New England. Under their auspices a tree lecture, "The proposed National Forest Reserve in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians," by Philip W. Ayres, State forester of New Hampshire, will be given in the lecture hall of the Public Library in the lecture hall of the Public Library on Friday evening at eight o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated with views taken by Mr. Ayres during his ten years' work in the White Mountains, and will show the havoc being wrought in the forests with astonishing rapidity. New Hampshire alone having \$20,000,000 invested in the pulp and paper industry, and how by denuding the watersheds every one of the New England States except Rhode Island is being affected in its industries.

Boston American
March 13, 1910

Special Libraries Association.
There will be a meeting at the Boston Public Library at 4 p. m. Tuesday of those interested in forming a Boston branch of the Special Libraries Association. Its object is to provide the interests of the commercial, industrial, technical, municipal and legislative reference libraries.

Boston Herald
March 22, 1910

Each morning the Boston Public Library has a "work line." It consists of those people who are waiting for a chance to read the "want ads." Some of them have to wait a long time before the chance comes and everything may depend on their striking the clue early. As the library doesn't open till 9 o'clock there is no point in quoting the proverb about "the early bird." Can't the library provide more papers?

Boston Transcript
March 22, 1910

STICKNEY LIBRARY SOLD
Good Attendance of Buyers—Scarce Almanacs Sold

Books from the library of the late Joseph Stickney of Concord, N. H., were sold at Libbie's auction rooms today, bringing out a good attendance of buyers. Some scarce American almanacs brought good prices, though there were few special items to raise prices to a high level. George E. Littlefield of this city was the purchaser of the best item sold this morning, a collection of lithographed views of picturesque America in 1824, from designs by the Countess de Survilliers. They were bound in an oblong folio in full morocco with the initials "A. C." on the sides. After keen competition the item was secured for \$40 by Mr. Littlefield. Countess Charlotte Julie de Survilliers, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, although not a professional artist, had considerable skill and taste, and her pictures were of sufficient merit to entitle them to admission to the annual exhibitions of the Academy of Fine Arts. Her works commenced in 1822. She was the designer of these twelve views of American scenery, which were lithographed and published as "The Picturesque Views of America." The initials under the coronet, "A. C." may represent the further prefix of a Christian name to that of Charlotte, as the Bonapartes aped the customs of royalty in other respects. The present copy is dated 1824, and the signature of the lithographer is Jobard, not Joubert. This title has a full-length Indian, and the names of Washington and Franklin on a slab, signed M. Stapiaux. The views are:

1. Vue des chutes de West. (Canada Creek, pres de Trenton, Ontario County.)
2. Vue prise dans le Parc de Point Breze.
3. Vue de Pont et le Goat Island, Prise de l'auvergne sur les bords de la Riviere Niagara.
4. Entree du Niagara dans le Lac Ontario.
5. Vue de la Riviere du Nord, prise de Clermont.
6. Vue de la Riviere du Nord.
7. Vue de Lebanon.
8. Vue du Lac Erie, Prise a Buffalo.
9. Vue du Lac Diane.
10. Lac Georges.
11. Chute de la Passaic.
12. Pres des Chutes de la Passaic.

The signature of all is Charlotte, del.

The Boston Public Library was the purchaser of some of the almanacs. "Ames's Improved," 1768, bringing \$2.50; "Ames's Astronomical," 1761, \$2; "Ames's Astronomical," 1761, \$5.50; "Ames's Astronomical," 1769, \$5.75, and Ames's Astronomical Diary," 1772, \$4. Charles E. Goodspeed purchased the "Ames Astronomical Diary" for 1762 for \$4. A set of the Century Dictionary was bought upon an order for \$32.50. Mr. Roche paid \$8.75 for Belknap's History of New Hampshire, first edition. A fine copy of the third edition of the Saur Bible, Germantown, 1776, went to Mr. Littlefield for \$9.50. Two first editions of Joaquin Miller's works, "A Chance for the Doer," 1900, and "As It Was in the Beginning," 1900, brought \$3.50 and \$4, respectively. A rare little book, "A Political and Satirical History of the Years 1756, '57, '58 and 1759, in a series of 100 humorous and entertaining prints," London, 1769, was bought upon an order for \$10.

Boston Herald
March 23, 1910

PUBLIC LETTER BOX

The Matter with Boston.

To the Editor of The Herald:

There appeared, in a recent issue of your paper, a letter entitled, "A Time to go Slow," the signature being "T."

I should like to ask, Mr. Editor, what Boston has been doing for the last decade or more except going slowly? The present business men of Boston seem to have lost the far-sightedness of their forefathers, and when they grudgingly consent to needed improvements, seem to be either unable or unwilling to look ahead, only building for the moment, so that after a projected improvement is completed it only suffices for the time being. The growth of the city and its outlying districts being such that further improvements and extensions are almost immediately necessary. This is amply exemplified in the building of the first subway, stopping as it did at the Public Garden, instead of continuing up Boylston street at least to Dartmouth street; in the Public Library, which is rapidly becoming too small for present needs; and, at a later date, the building of the Charles River Embankment, now well towards completion, instead of building in conjunction with this improvement, the now contemplated subway from Park street to Charlesgate. In this connection I am informed by an engineer who has had much to do with subways in and about Boston, that had this contemplated subway and the Charles River Embankment improvement been carried on at the same time, fully 30 to 50 per cent. of the cost of the subway would have been saved. Since the completion of the Washington street tunnel and the removal of the elevated trains from the subway, the facilities for reaching the South Station from the Back Bay district, the cities lying to the West and North of Boston, and the very centre of the shopping district have all taken a step backward. Using the Park street station as a starting point, it is now possible to reach the South Station on foot more quickly than by either the surface cars or by the elevated. In other words, from the Park street station via Winter street and Summer street to the South Station is just about half a mile. Via the subway to the North Station, (where a change to the elevated is necessary) to the South Station, is about three miles. In other words, to reach the South Station from Park street subway via subway and elevated, one has to travel some three miles and make a disagreeable change of cars, all of which could be avoided by the building of one half mile of subway from Park street to the South Station.

During the building of the Washington street tunnel it was a well-known fact that this state of affairs would exist. Was not Boston a trifle slow in allowing it to be so? After the decline of the shipping interests which made the Port of Boston famous, Boston capital was turned into other channels. Boston capital and Boston business men built thousands of miles of the great trunk and stranger railroads of the West. The headquarters of these roads were in Boston and their policies dictated by Boston and New England capitalists. Today their headquarters are in New York and their policies are dictated by men outside of Boston. Was not Boston a little slow in these instances? Boston has one of the finest harbors on the New England coast. Have not Boston business men been very slow to awaken to this fact? The improvement and building up of this harbor, with proper railroad facilities, would start Boston on a forward movement which is much needed.

Now comes the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. with a proposition to connect the North and South Stations by a tunnel, the railroad company itself to construct the tunnel, and also a much needed avenue leading from the North to the South Station, and to pay \$2,000,000 for the privilege if the city of Boston will pay for the land damages, a sum amounting to about \$3,000,000. The building of this tunnel not only means the connecting of the North and South Stations and the running of through trains from the territory to the North and to the South of us, but it means the electrification of the roads entering Boston, thereby not only doing away with a tremendous smoke and dust nuisance, but immensely increasing the real estate value along what are now the present steam lines. Is Boston going to move slowly in this matter, or is she going to be far-sighted enough to take hold of a good thing when it comes her way?

About this time last year, there was an amalgamation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, making one large association under the name of the Chamber of Commerce, with, I understand, a membership at the present time of about 2500 members. This association of Boston and other New England business men can be an immense advantage to Boston and New England, but will it? During its first year of existence it has accomplished little. Some great trouble that seems to exist in Boston is the spirit of jealousy nearly every town in any particular line of business, whether foreign or domestic, or even of business in the same line, and I believe

Boston Globe
March 20, 1910

J. H. BENTON MASTER

To Hear Evidence in Suit of Annie Stanley of New York Against George R. Jones, Boston Lawyer.

Judge Fessenden of the superior court has appointed J. H. Benton as master, to hear evidence in the suit of Annie Stanley of New York, who seeks an accounting from George R. Jones, well known as a Boston lawyer, and former president of the Massachusetts senate. She claims that she entrusted \$75,000 to him, and asks the court to direct him to transfer the properties at 16 Hanson, 216 West Canton, 11 Waltham and 23 and 25 Millmont st. Boston, to her.

Jones was related to the late husband of Mrs. Stanley, and the parties have been on intimate terms up to a recent date, Mrs. Stanley passing much of her time at the Jones home in New York.

According to her claim, the \$75,000 was given to Jones for investment, he having power of attorney to sell and convey the real estate, and discharge mortgages, the arrangement being that the net annual income was to go to her. It is her contention that what she supposed was income, in reality was payments from the principal.

Jones admits that she authorized him to invest, and re-invest the property, but claims that this power was exercised under her direction. While Mrs. Stanley was at his house some of the time, she was away traveling much of the time, and the power of attorney was given to him as a matter of convenience. After he had made certain investments, business was depressed and values dropped. He explains his use of parts of the principal by saying that as beneficiary under the will of Mrs. Stanley, in which he was named as the beneficiary of the entire residuary estate, he did not think it wise to suggest a curtailment of her expenses, until this should become absolutely necessary.

At the time she had under consideration a second marriage there was considerable discussion over the condition of her property, and he was told by Mrs. Stanley that her marriage would make no change in her relations to him, and she purposed leaving her property to him. Jones further claims that when she ascertained in other ways that her will made before her marriage, would not deprive her husband of his rights in her property, she voluntarily entered into an agreement, deeding all of her property to Jones, with the provision that during her life she was to have the net income from it.

Boston Journal
March 30, 1910

NEARLY DONE WITH APPROPRIATIONS

Council Has Reduced Mayor's Figures \$89,954. With 5 Items Yet to Be Considered.

When the City Council, meeting as the committee on appropriations, adjourned late last night, it had finally disposed of the appropriation bill with the exception of five items, those relating to the library, bath, street laying out, public celebrations and water departments. Additional information in the allowance for those departments will be asked for, and the committee will meet at 11 o'clock on Friday to dispose of them. At noon that day the City Council will hold a conference with the mayor on the result of its work. Last evening's session of the committee resulted in total reductions of \$89,954 from the figures of the mayor. The appropriation for law department was reduced from \$50,110 to \$49,000. The allowance for the public grounds department was reduced from \$150,000 to \$147,000. The registry department was reduced from \$42,000 to \$40,000. The ferry division was reduced from \$232,000 to \$230,000. The highway division and Cambridge bridge division combined were reduced from \$1,522,000 to \$1,490,000. The sanitary division was reduced from \$1,321,000 to \$1,320,000. The sewer division was reduced from \$325,000 to \$310,000. The supply department was reduced from \$10,000 to \$10,000. The pond institutions department, office expenses, was reduced from \$21,500 to \$21,000. A bare quorum of five members was present.

White Mountains
being wrought in the forests with astonishing
rapidity. New Hampshire alone having
\$20,000,000 invested in the pulp and paper
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Boston American
March 13, 1910

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to raise prices in a large
Littfield of this city was the purchaser
of the best item sold this morning, a col-
lection of lithographed views of picturesque
America in 1824, from designs by the Coun-
tess de Surville. They were bound in an
oblong folio in full morocco with the in-
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Mr. Littfield. Countess Charlotte Julie
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sart, although not a professional artist,
had considerable skill and taste, and her
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them to admission to the annual exhibitions
of the Academy of Fine Arts. Her works
commenced in 1824. She was the designer
of these twelve views of American scenery,
which were lithographed and published as
"The Picturesque Views of America." The
initials under the coronet, "A. C." may
represent the further prefix of a Christian
name to that of Charlotte, as the Hous-
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respects. The present copy is dated 1824,
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ton and Franklin on a slab, signed M.
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city and its outlying districts being
such that further improvements and
extensions are almost immediately
necessary. This is amply exemplified
in the building of the first subway,
stopping as it did at the Public Gar-
den, instead of continuing up Boyl-
ston street at least to Dartmouth
street; in the Public Library, which
is rapidly becoming too small for
present needs; and, at a later date,
the building of the Charles River
Embankment, now well towards com-
pletion, instead of building in con-
junction with this improvement the
now contemplated subway from Park
street to Charlestown. In this connec-
tion I am informed by an engineer who
has had much to do with subways in
and about Boston, that had this con-
templated subway and the Charles
River Embankment Improvement
been carried on at the same time,
fully 30 to 50 per cent. of the cost of
the subway would have been saved.
Since the completion of the Washing-
ton street tunnel and the removal of
the elevated trains from the subway,
the facilities for reaching the South
Station from the Back Bay district,
the cities lying to the West and
North of Boston, and the very centre
of the shopping district have all
taken a step backward. Using the
Park street station as a starting
point, it is not possible to reach the
South Station on foot more quickly
than by either the surface cars or by
the elevated. In other words, from
the Park street station via Winter
street and Summer street to the
South Station is just about half a
mile. Via the subway to the North
Station, (where a change to the ele-
vated is necessary) to the South Sta-
tion, is about three miles. In other
words, to reach the South Station
from Park street subway via subway
and elevated, one has to travel some
three miles and make a disagreeable
change of cars, all of which could be
avoided by the building of one half
mile of subway from Park street to
the South Station.

During the building of the Wash-
ington street tunnel it was a well-
known fact that this state of affairs
would exist. Was not Boston a trifle
slow in allowing it to be so? After
the decline of the shipping interests
which made the Port of Boston fa-
mous, Boston capital was turned into
other channels. Boston capital and
Boston business men built thousands
of miles of the great trunk and
granger railroads of the West. The
headquarters of these roads were in
Boston and their policies dictated by
Boston and New England capitalists.
Today their headquarters are in New
York and their policies are dictated
by men outside of Boston. Was not
Boston a little slow in these in-
stances? Boston has one of the finest
harbors on the New England coast.
Have not Boston business men been
very slow to awaken to this fact?
The improvement and building up of
this harbor, with proper railroad
facilities, would start Boston on a
forward movement which is much
needed.

Now comes the N. Y., N. H. and H.
R. R. with a proposition to connect
the North and South Stations by a
tunnel, the railroad company itself to
construct the tunnel, and also a much
needed avenue leading from the
North to the South Station, and to
pay \$2,000,000 for the privilege if the
city of Boston will pay for the land
damages, a sum amounting to about
\$8,000,000. The building of this tunnel
not only means the connecting of the
North and South Stations and the
running of through trains from the
territory to the North and to the
South of us, but it means the ele-
trification of the roads entering Bos-
ton, thereby not only doing away
with a tremendous smoke and dust
nuisance, but immensely increasing
the real estate value along what are
now the present steam lines. Is Bos-
ton going to move slowly in this
matter, or is she going to be far-
sighted enough to take hold of a good
thing when it comes her way?

About this time last year, there was
an amalgamation of the Chamber of
Commerce and the Board of Trade,
making one large association under
the name of the Chamber of Com-
merce, with, I understand, a mem-
bership at the present time of about
3500 members. This association of
Boston and other New England busi-
ness men can be an immense ad-
vantage to Boston and New England,
but will it? During its first year of
existence it has accomplished little.
One great trouble that seems to exist
in Boston is the spirit of jealousy.
Nearly every man in any particular
line of business, whether banker,
broker, professional man or merchant,
seems to be jealous of every other
man in his same line, and I believe
that to this same jealousy is largely
owing the fact that more has not
been accomplished for the promotion
of Boston's interests. Boston busi-
ness men seem to be more willing
to invest capital in outside enter-
prises than in those which will bene-
fit their home community. They seem
willing, and sometimes eager, to in-
vest in distant enterprises and invest
in distant enterprises. While on the other hand, a
business enterprise for which immedi-
ate results would be turned down.
An air of "sourness" is often
seen in the business community. "A Time is
coming," stated his article with an
editorial note, "when the full amount
that has been accumulated in the
city will be expended in the
city." The Boston business men
seem to be slow in this respect.
H. J. HARRIS.

\$5,000 to him, and asks the court to
direct him to transfer the properties
at 18 Hanson, 216 West Canton, 11 Wal-
tham and 22 and 23 Millmont st, Boston,
to her.

Jones was related to the late hus-
band of Mrs. Stanley, and the parties
have been on intimate terms up to a
recent date, Mrs. Stanley passing much
of her time at the Jones home in Me-
rose.

According to her claim, the \$78,000
was given to Jones for investment, he
having power of attorney to sell and
convey the real estate, and discharge
mortgages. The arrangement being
that the net annual income was to go
to her. It is her contention that what
she supposed was income, in reality was
payments from the principal.

Jones admits that she authorized him
to invest, and re-invest the property,
but claims that this power was exer-
cised under her direction. While Mrs.
Stanley was at his house some of the
time, she was away traveling much of
the time, and the power of attorney
was given to him as a matter of con-
venience. After he had made certain in-
vestments, business was depressed and
values dropped. He explains his use
of parts of the principal by saying
that as beneficiary under the will of
Mrs. Stanley, in which he was named
as the beneficiary of the entire resid-
uary estate, he did not think it wise to
suggest a curtailment of her expenses,
until this should become absolutely
necessary.

At the time she had under considera-
tion a second marriage there was con-
siderable discussion over the condition
of her property, and he was told by
Mrs. Stanley that her marriage would
make no change in her relations to
him, and she purposed leaving her
property to him. Jones further claims
that when she ascertained in other
ways that her will, made before her
marriage, would not deprive her hus-
band of his rights in her property, she
voluntarily entered into an agreement,
deeding all of her property to Jones,
with the provision that during her life
she was to have the net income from it.

Boston Journal
March 30, 1910

NEARLY DONE WITH APPROPRIATIONS

**Council Has Reduced Mayor's
Figures \$89,954, With 5 Items
Yet to Be Considered.**

When the City Council, meeting as
the committee on appropriations, ad-
journed late last night, it had finally
disposed of the appropriation bill with
the exception of five items, those re-
lating to the library, bath, street laying
out, public celebrations and water de-
partments. Additional information on
the allowance for those departments
will be asked for, and the committee
will meet at 11 o'clock on Friday to dis-
pose of them. At noon that day the
City Council will hold a conference with
the mayor on the result of its work.

Last evening's session of the commit-
tee resulted in total reductions of
\$89,954 from the figures of the mayor.
The appropriation for law department
was reduced from \$50,140 to \$49,000. The
allowance for the public grounds depart-
ment was reduced from \$10,000 to \$10,000.
The registry department was re-
duced from \$12,000 to \$10,000. The ferry
division was reduced from \$22,000 to
\$20,000. The highway division and Cam-
bridge bridge division combined were re-
duced from \$1,322,000 to \$1,400,000. The
sanitary division was reduced from \$1,
382,100 to \$1,350,000. The sewer division
was reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000. The
supply department was reduced from
\$15,000 to \$13,000. The penal institutions
department, office expenses, was re-
duced from \$1,500 to \$1,000. A bare quo-
rum of five members was present.

MORE COPLEYANA COMING

Because John Singleton Copley is the patron saint of our Back Bay, the appearance of the Copley correspondence which Professor Guernsey Jones of the University of Nebraska unearthed in England in the summer of 1900 will be awaited here with especially keen interest. Mr. Worthington C. Ford, at the Massachusetts Historical Society, contains the report in a Neoraski paper that a large proportion of this investigator's find consists of letters that passed between Copley and his half-brother, Henry Pelham, to whom he was deeply attached. There are also two unpublished letters of Benjamin Franklin discovered in the records office, London, but the Copleyana are evidently of greatest extent and importance. The arrival of Dr. Jones' material forthwith is expected at the Historical Society. Most of it will doubtless appear in the proceedings.

The papers are understood to be very valuable from several points of view. They include, it is stated, a great many of Copley's letters and other documents written before he left Boston in 1774—some 2000 or more of absolutely new material in the light of which the painter's early life, the records of which have hitherto been scanty, may be largely rewritten. Again, the various Henry Pelham, who was in Boston during the Revolutionary war and who left with the Royalists for Halifax, is declared to have set forth in letters to his brother—an exposition of the customs and happenings of the city during this critical period, which may do for Boston what Pepys' diary has done for the London of Charles II's time. In general the illumination which this correspondence throws upon the manners and mannerisms of the end of the Colonial period is certain to be found significant. It is asserted, the more so since the letters are carefully finished epistles in the profoundly cultivated style characteristic of the eighteenth century. Whoever has had occasion to examine correspondence by Copley and his contemporaries, as in the Chamberlain collection at the Boston Public Library, is familiar with the painstaking seriousness of the period.

Not only did Dr. Jones unearth valuable documents concerning Copley in London, but through Lord Aderdane, who is connected with the family by marriage, secured access to many generally unfamiliar paintings, studies and sketches by the artist.

Mr. Ford believes that within a year this material will have been published and will henceforth be available to writers of the history of the arts in America. It will fill in a generally recognized gap. The slightness of the existing printed information concerning Copley's career in this country is surprising. He was nearly forty years old before he went away. He began painting at fifteen and for many years he was the most successful of Colonial portrait painters. He enjoyed the friendship and esteem of most of the leading people in New England. Yet the biographical materials covering his life and work in Boston have heretofore been undeniably thin.

Even of the second period Copley seems to have left fewer direct revelations of his personality than one might have expected. The correspondence among members of his family, dating from the painter's visit to Italy, continued by descendants down to a comparatively recent date, and published in Mrs. Amory's admirable biography, tells much about Copley and the circumstances in which he found himself abroad. It is richer, however, in sprightly, gossiping letters of Mrs. Copley, of her distinguished son, afterward Lord Lyndhurst, and of Miss Mary Copley than of the artist himself, whose occasional brief epistles were mostly of the nature of pleas, very manly and straightforward in tone, for financial assistance from his wealthy American son-in-law. One gets an impression of a good man, somewhat saddened, despite the high repute in which he was held, by failure to live up to early expectations.

The new data may make it possible to reconstruct the story of the young painter's remarkable rise to prosperity in Colonial Boston. Copley's relatively largest financial success, and some think his highest artistic proficiency, arrived while he was still living on his cherished "farm" of eleven acres on Beacon Hill between the State House and the Charles River. Many evidences in correspondence already published prove that the artist always looked back upon his days in Boston as his happiest, and that until near the end he cherished a hope of returning.

Many who have written about Copley have seemed to delight in representing this Boston, which he regarded, as a bare, crude little place in which a painter of talent could hardly have lived out his life contentedly. Somebody's statement that the young artist had never seen a decent pleasure except his own before he went abroad has been repeated over and over again with that persistence that inheres in such untruths. As a fact, of course, the houses of genteel people of the time contained many good portraits. Boston was the seat of a refined and cultivated society. The quality of the workmanship of the practitioners of the so-called minor arts was so high that it must have influenced every man who undertook to paint. Perhaps the correspondence now expected will help some future biographer of Copley more truthfully to portray the conditions in which he worked from 1764 to 1774.

F. W. CORBIE

The second meeting of the Boston branch of the Special Libraries Association will take place in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Tuesday afternoon, April 12, at 4 o'clock. The general subject will be "Our Facilities for Getting Information."

Brief addresses will be made by Horace G. Wadlin to tell of the province of the Boston Public Library; Robert P. Bigelow of the libraries of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and William Coolidge Lane of the libraries of Harvard University.

After the addresses an opportunity will be given for asking questions. These questions will be considered by the committee in charge and reported upon at the next meeting, to demonstrate what our available resources are and what our available resources need to be.

Each of these large libraries to be explained at this meeting is both general and special, and their special facilities and special collections will claim the chief attention. It is noted that there are many special libraries in Boston and vicinity, some as well known as the Civil Engineers' library, the Insurance library, the Town Room, the Social law library or the libraries of the several newspapers; but there are many others, mostly incidental to the special house or institution that they serve, whether engineering, banking, commercial, scientific, legal, educational, charitable, religious, etc.

One of the primary objects of the Special Libraries Association is to facilitate getting information by exploiting the available resources, both local and general. Membership in the association already represents a wide variety of interests—banking, legal, legislative, reference, engineering, sociological, etc.

Boston Herald
Apr. 7, 1910.

LIBRARIANS WILL SPEAK.

The second meeting of the Boston branch of the Special Libraries Association will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The general subject will be "Our Facilities for Getting Information." Brief addresses will be made by Horace G. Wadlin to tell of the province of the Boston Public Library; Robert P. Bigelow of the libraries of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and William Coolidge Lane of the libraries of Harvard University. The speakers will answer questions.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1910.

LOVE THAT ENDURES.

A man of sentiment from the south met and loved a woman of sentiment from the north. She promised to be his wife. Just before the date set for the wedding the man died. The woman grieved for him, and sought some slight consolation in contemplating the last gift received from his hands. She died last June. Before she died she expressed a wish that the treasured gift be placed on her grave in famous Greenwood. The wish was respected.

The gift was a statuette of that ever-old, ever-young theme—Cupid and Psyche. But a Philistine came by and was shocked at the statuette's lack of 20th-century attire. He complained to the superintendent, who reported the matter to the trustees. The trustees took the statuette from the grave.

When the statue of MacMonnies' Bacchante was removed from the Boston public library the late Dr. William Everett approved the expulsion, but not for the reasons given by other opponents. He condemned the Bacchante for its frivolity and want of sufficient artistic purpose to warrant its permanent residence in a library "built by the people and dedicated to the advancement of learning."

Dr. Everett was a classical scholar and, therefore, could distinguish between flippant sensualism and spiritual symbolism. He would have smiled at the trustees of Greenwood, and referred them to any classical dictionary, which would have told them that Psyche is the symbol of the soul. To the bereaved woman the statuette might well have symbolized the fleeting nature of all things human and the durability of the spirit of immortal love.

ued at More Than
\$2,000,000

The announcement of the sale of the world's finest private library, which was founded by the late Robert Hoe, the manufacturer of the printing press, brings to mind that among the very few people ever given a chance to inspect the library by Mr. Hoe was O. A. Bierstadt of the Boston Public Library.

To a Post reporter yesterday Mr. Bierstadt said that it was over 15 years ago that he worked on the library, and since then Mr. Hoe has added thousands of volumes to the library.

HOE FAMOUS COLLECTION

Mr. Hoe was an enlightened collector of books, said Mr. Bierstadt, and did not gather his collection as some do, gradually, but for the reason that he lived books, and when he was a young man he often spent his luncheon money at a bookstore and went hungry.

His desires ran mostly to the collection of manuscripts, the only species of books during centuries, the first born of the press and beautiful specimens of binding. As the custodian of his treasures, he repaired the ravages of time and assured their future preservation by robbing them in substantial and beautiful bindings.

Of the 16 volumes making up the catalogue when Mr. Bierstadt was in the library, five were devoted to old English books, three to modern English, two to incunabula and early printed books, one to emblems, four to French and foreign books, and one to manuscripts.

Famous Yellum-Written Books

When it is remembered that vellum-written books were almost all produced previous to the year 1500, the perfect preservation of those in his collection seems little short of wonderful. It was centuries ago, far back in the Middle Ages, or during the Renaissance, that monkish and lay calligraphers, illuminators and miniaturists labored together to convert leaves of calf and sheep skin into these painted manuscript beauties; but they are as fresh and clean today as when they left their makers' hands.

Notable among the more beautiful manuscripts of the Renaissance in this collection is a volume of more than 900 pages containing St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible. Historically it is a relic of great interest, since there is some reason to believe that this identical Bible was in the possession of St. Louis at Aigues-Mortes in 1248, just before he departed for Egypt and the Holy Land on his first unfortunate crusade.

Another Latin Bible was written at Cremona, by Vibianus Santh about 1275. A third Latin Bible is a work of the 15th century. This manuscript was executed for one of the famous Visconti family, who ruled over Milan for a couple of centuries, and it bears the arms with the strange device of a serpent devouring a child.

The Books of Joshua

There is also a large quarto vellum manuscript of the books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel and the Kings in Hebrew. It was probably written about 1640, and a former owner had a magnificent silver binding made for it.

The works of the epigrammatist Martial are here in the original Latin. There is also a translation of Ovid's "Heroides" which once belonged to Louis XII. and Anne of Brittany.

The crowning charm of this extensive collection of mediaeval illuminated manuscripts is its lovely Missals, Psalters and Books of Hours, the liturgies, hymns and prayer books that inspired the artists to put forth their supreme efforts.

In the collection of early English books there are five Caxtons. One valuable Caxton is Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," of 1485, the only perfect copy known. There are also innumerable rare volumes of Chaucer, Spenser, Gower, Langland, Heywood and Thomas Moore, a volume of the latter once belonging to John Evelyn. There is also Queen Elizabeth's own copy of her "Prayer Book."

There is a matchless set of the four Shakespearean folios and a number of quartos. One is the edition of 1623, and no larger or finer copy is known.

Letter from Bobby Burns

The works of every writer in the history of England are represented in the Hoe library. A copy of Burns' "Kilmarnock," 1791, brought \$1025 at a recent sale. In the copy in the Hoe library was discovered an original letter of Burns, undated, and reads:

"My Captain Hamilton, Dumfries:
"Sir—it is even so—you are the only person in Dumfries or in the world to whom I have run to debt, and I took the freedom with you because I believed and still do believe that I may do it with more impunity to my feelings than any other person that I ever met with. I will settle with you soon, and I assure you, sir, it is with infinite pain that I have (unhappily) crossed your goodness. The unlucky fact for me is that about the beginning of the disastrous times in a moment of imprudence I lent my name to a friend who has since been unfortunate, and of course I had a man to pay which my very limited income and large family could ill afford. God forbid, sir, that anything should ever detract you as much as writing this card has done me. With the sincerest gratitude and most respectful esteem, I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant."

Not the least interesting and valuable part of this remarkable library is the wonderful number of fine bindings. It was Mr. Hoe's belief that a good book should have a good binding, and he carried the idea through to the extreme.

Highest Price for Brackenbury Almanac

Many Dealers from Other Cities Present at Auction

Not for years has there been such a book auction sale in this country as was opened this morning at the auction rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co., when the private library of the late Amor Hollingsworth of Milton was dispersed. After the first few books were sold one of the New York dealers present turned to Fred Libbie and said: "When does the next train leave for New York? This is no place for me." And indeed it was no place for anyone but the man with a long purse, for record prices were made frequently, and at this morning's session there were many volumes which brought more than \$100 each. The sale was attended by a large number of dealers from New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, as well as many collectors, for the character of the library has long been known. Mr. Hollingsworth was a collector of the same type as the late Frederick W. French, the dispenser of whose library in 1901 is one of the great milestones in the history of book auctions. Fortunately he began years ago when many of the prizes of today had not been locked up forever in public libraries, and after he became interested in literature and book collecting, some of the great private libraries—the Brinley, Barlow, Ives, Menzies, French, McKee and others—came into the market and afforded the greatest opportunity to enrich his library and collection with works which are the envy of the bibliophile.

The New York dealers captured most of the prizes in the sale this morning, George D. Smith being the principal buyer, although the greatest prize went to Mr. Munson, a private collector. This was a copy of "An Almanac for the Year of Our Lord 1667," by Samuel Brackenbury, Philomath, sixteen pages (unpaginated), 16mo sewed, enclosed in morocco wrapper and in its slip case, printed by Samuel Green, Cambridge, 1667. The bidding started at \$100, with several dealers after the item, and before it reached its former record price bids dropped to \$5 each. At \$255 Mr. Smith jumped the bid to \$300, and all but Mr. Munson dropped out, the book being knocked down to him at the new record price of \$355. The only other known copies are in the Boston Public Library and in the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester. Today's copy was sold at the Oleno sale for \$155, and later at the French Chubbuck sale for \$275. With this copy, which belonged to Chief Justice Samuel Sewall of Massachusetts Bay, there is an autograph note of Judge Sewall's concerning the incognito visit of Thomas, Lord Culpeper, his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of Virginia, to Boston, Aug. 24, 1680.

Many of the books were in fine bindings, the work of the world's greatest binders, and there were some fine extra-illustrated books. Of the latter class was an extended copy of "Penny Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," London, 1816, made into four volumes with 250 portraits and plates, bound by Broca, which was bought on an order for \$360. Ernest Dressel North of New York paid \$195 for a large paper copy of "Penny Dictionary and Her Friends," extra illustrated by the insertion of 108 portraits and plates. An extra illustrated copy of Capellgus's "A King's Mistress," on large paper, privately printed, Edinburgh, 1857, with seventy-five extra plates, was bought on an order for \$55, and George D. Smith paid \$95 for an extra-illustrated life of Andre, large paper, with seventy-five extra plates.

Shorting books formed an important feature of the morning sale. A copy of "Real Life in London," 1821-22, lacking the printed title page, went to Mr. Smith for \$24. "Nimrod's" book, "The Chase, the Turf and the Road," bound by the Club Bindery, also went to him for \$12. The "Memoirs of the Life of John Mytton," the second edition, London, 1837, was bought on an order for \$80 and "The Analysis of the Hunting Field," being a series of sketches of the principal characters that compose one, the whole forming a slight souvenir of the season 1846-47, bound in royal eighty full crimson crushed levant morocco, extra, gold paneled sides, gold borders, uncut, gilt top, by F. B. Sanford, was bought by J. P. Drake of New York for \$30. All these books have the colored illustrations by Henry Alken.

1867. An agent copy of the same book went to Mr. Sessler of Philadelphia for \$50.

Mr. Drake paid \$115 for a copy of "Orlando Furioso," Venice, 1584, in quarto magnificently bound by Chambolle-Durr in full light-brown crushed levant morocco, extra, the sides tooled in a most intricate pattern of interlaced ribbons and ornaments, gilt back, gold on uncut edges, wide leather gold borders, in a chamis lined slip-case, with leather corners. There is a magnificent clean copy with brilliant impressions of the numerous copper-plates and in a beautiful binding, by one of the most celebrated French binders, Forster's "Arabian Nights," London, 1802, with the Smith plates, was bought by Mr. Sessler for \$10. George D. Smith gave \$12 for Belcher's late Renaissance architectural plates, England, London, 1901. The two series of "Arts and Letters," the most sumptuous art magazine published, was bought on an order for \$66. Berquin's "Idylls," Paris, 1775, on large paper, with Marillier's plates, went to Mr. Drake for \$10, and the same on small paper, without the extra plates from the 1775 edition went to Mr. Sessler for \$30. The Italian Boccaccio of 1757, with the Elsen plates was bought by Mr. Smith for \$35.

For fine bindings some high prices were paid, those of Otto Zahn and Golden-Sanderson being in greatest demand. James F. Drake paid \$94 for the "Lyrics from the Song Books of the Elizabethan Age, 1587," and "More Lyrics from Song Books of the Elizabethan Age, 1588," edited by A. H. Bullen, both in large paper, with eight degree full green crushed levant morocco, extra, full gilt back, gold corners, inside gold borders, gilt edges, by the Doves Bindery, Cobden-Sanderson, 1894. He also gave \$185 for Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," London, 1686, bound by Golden-Sanderson at the Doves Bindery. A specimen of an old painted binding from the Stephanus Press, in royal eight-degree calf, covered with a broiler design of red, white and blue ribbon bands, in an intricate pattern, with flowers of pink, yellow and brown, back-ground covered with gilt stars, gilt gilded edges, went to Mr. Smith for \$52.50. A Henry IV. binding on a book of Bible illustrations by the Wierx Brothers was also bought by Mr. Smith for \$40, and he paid \$12.50 for a Platin Press imprint of 1904, with the Arms of France on the sides, and for an old painted binding, Lyons, 1558, he gave \$52.50.

Some scarce pieces of Americana were sold this morning. The London, 1776, American "Military Pocket Atlas," with the Revolutionary maps, went to Mr. Sessler for \$10; George E. Littlefield of this city paid \$80 for Isaac Backus's "History of New England," in the rare original edition, Boston, 1777, and Providence, 1784. Charles E. Goodspeed of this city bought for \$37 an India paper copy of the reprint of the Bay Psalm Book, Cambridge, 1892. J. H. Benton purchased a splendid copy of Belknap's "History of New Hampshire," the original edition, for \$28.50. Mr. Littlefield secured for \$25 Bland's "Colonial Military Discipline," 1747. Mr. Smith paid \$27, a record price, for "A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston," London, 1770, bound by the Club Bindery, and gave \$74 for a copy of Nicholas Boone's Military Discipline, Boston, 1791. The only copy previously sold by auction is the Brinley, which brought \$11.75. He also gave \$123 for Edmund Burke's History of the Origin, Rise and Progress of the War in America, between Great Britain and her Colonies, from its commencement, in the year 1764, to the time of General Gage's Arrival at Boston in 1774. Continued as the History of the Rise and Progress of the War in North America, from the time of General Gage's Arrival at Boston, May, 1774. The Hoffman copy brought \$75, the previous record price. Mr. Littlefield paid \$75 for Robert Beverley's "History of Virginia," London, 1722, in a binding by Otto Zahn, Dood, Mead & Co. bought Adair's American Indians, London, 1776, for \$20.

Several rare first editions were sold. Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," the French copy, which brought \$185 in that sale, went to Mr. Earle, a private collector, for \$100, but it was announced that the dedication had been found to be in facsimile. The first Edinburgh edition of Burns' Poems, 1786, went to Mr. Smith for \$41. Matthew Arnold's "Empedocles on Aetna" and Strayed Reveller were bought on order for \$28 each. Smith paid \$92.50 for the third edition of Anne Bradstreet's Poems, 1758, for which the previous record was \$60. Balcan's "Anthropometamorphosis," 1653, went to "order" for \$40, and Mr. Howard gave \$52.50 for the first edition of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," bound by Chambolle Durr.

"BACCHANTE" TO COME BACK HERE

Bostonian Has Bought
Statue for \$8000.

Proposes to Loan It to Museum
of Fine Arts for Exhibition.

Famous Nude Was Removed
From Public Library.

At the Yerkes auction sale in New York, yesterday, the most interesting transaction was the sale of Frederic Macmonnies' statue of "Bacchante" for \$8000, to an unnamed Boston man, who proposes to loan it to the Boston museum of Fine Arts, for exhibition here. This is the widely discussed statue which the trustees of the public library, some years ago, refused to allow in the court of the library, on the ground that it was not a proper object to be seen by the general public.

Mr. McKim, head of the firm of architects who built the public library, presented to the trustees the statue. Mr. Macmonnies will be remembered by those who visited the world's fair in 1893 for his beautiful fountain. His work is more intimately known to Bostonians by his statue of Sir Harry Vane, at present in the entrance hall of the public library. He also made the statue of Nathan Hale, which stands in the City Hall park in New York.

At first the art commission, viewing the photographs and small copies of the Bacchante, decided not to accept the statue. It was explained at the time that the criticism of the work was directed solely against the idealizing of a woman dancing in a drinking revelry, and the inappropriateness of such a work in a public library.

Afterward the commission inspected the statue in place and reversed its former decision, deciding that the figure formed simply an incident in the entire decoration, and that it was needed as the one joyous feature in an otherwise austere surrounding. The statue was, therefore, accepted and placed in the center of the open courtyard of the library.

The Bacchante is about life size and is made of bronze. It was designed by Macmonnies in Paris, his model being the famous Parisian, Sarah Brown.

BACK AGAIN!

Boston Globe
April 13, 1910



Boston Herald
Apr. 13, 1910

ALMANAC BRINGS \$385.

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A copy of "An Almanack for the Year of Our Lord 1667" by Samuel Brakenbury, whose 16 pages, in morocco wrapper, and in tin slip case, painted by Samuel Green, Cambridge, 1667, brought the highest price of the day. The bidding was opened at \$100, with several dealers after it, and rapidly advanced to \$265. At that point George D. Smith, a New York dealer, and the principal buyer of yesterday, shook off the rival dealers by jumping the bid to \$300. One private collector held on, however, and finally secured the book at \$385. The only other known copies of this book are in the Boston Public Library and in the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester. The highest previous price attained by this copy was \$275.

An extended copy of Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, London 1816, brought \$360, and \$380 was paid for "The Humorist," published London, 1819-20, in 4 vols., by J. Robins & Co.

The auction will continue today and Wednesday, each day at 10 and 2 o'clock.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1910

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—A Bronze for Boston Museum

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Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1910

OLD LAW BOOK BRINGS \$1139

Harvard Bid Wins at
Hollingsworth Sale.

Fight for Mason's "Pequot
War" Ends at a \$750 Offer.

Old French Manuscript a
Bone of Contention.

There were some record prices at the second day's sale of the library of the late Amor L. Hollingsworth of Milton at Libbie's auction rooms yesterday. The sales for the day realized \$19,000, making a total for the first two days of \$38,000.

The highest price paid for a single item was \$1139 for a small folio copy of the "Acts and Laws of Massachusetts Bay, 1628-1712." The three principal bidders for this rare work were the Massachusetts state library, the Boston public library and the Harvard law library. Harvard got it, and Harvard was evidently bound to get it if money could buy it. It was prepared to go far beyond \$1139 for this prize book.

There is only one other complete copy in existence, in the Lenox library in New York, and the Massachusetts commissioners who reprinted the Province laws a few years ago, for the state, were obliged to have recourse to the Lenox library copy.

The Hollingsworth copy contains "the charter granted by their majesties, King William and Queen Mary, to the inhabitants of the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." It was printed by B. Green and John Allen, Boston, 1688. The under bidder yesterday for this work was Otto Fleischner of the Boston public library. He couldn't stand the Harvard pace.

Wanted the "Pequot War" Badly.

Another rare volume of Americana, which brought a record price was Maj. John Mason's "Pequot War." It went to George E. Littlefield of Cornhill for \$750. The last best price for a copy of this rare book was \$225. The copy sold yesterday was bought by Mr. Hollingsworth for \$445. It is what is known as the Balcorn copy.

Maj. John Mason was commander of the Connecticut forces in the Pequot war in 1637. In this is an account of the taking of the Pequot fort at "Mistick in Connecticut." The volume contains an introduction and some explanatory notes by Rev. Thomas Prince. It was printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green in Boston, 1738.

There was some spirited bidding on the "Mather books," of which there are 28 in this library—15 by Cotton Mather, nine by Increase Mather, one by Nathaniel Mather, two by Richard Mather and one by Samuel Mather, son of Richard.

George D. Smith of New York was the most persistent bidder for these Mather books, and he got the most of them. Although Dodd, Mead & Co. captured Cotton Mather's "Memorable Providences," for \$350. This relates to the witchcraft period in New England. It was printed in Boston in 1689.

Something About Comets.

Cotton Mather's "Things to Be Looked For" went to George D. Smith for \$125. The "Magnalia Christi Americana" went to Littlefield for \$75, and the "Advice from the Watchtower" to Smith for \$50.

Increase Mather's "Kometopathia; or a Discourse Concerning Comets," brought \$100.50. It isn't regarded highly by astronomers, but collectors of rare Americana think well of it for other reasons, and of these is that it was printed by Samuel Green in Boston, 1683. A sermon by Nathaniel Mather brought \$130, and "An Answer to Two Questions," by Richard Mather, brought \$57.50.

The "Private Life of Marie Antoinette," extra-illustrated and in four volumes, by Jeanne Louise Henriette Campan, first lady-in-waiting to the queen, brought \$22.

A manuscript copy of the Koran went to Charles Sessler of Philadelphia for \$10.

Woman Bidder Stopped at \$200.

Another rare 14th century French manuscript on vellum, "Oraclones a la Virgen," with 13 full page and 28 small miniatures and 27 grotesque borders, besides other illuminated decorations, brought \$200. A woman present wanted the manuscript very badly, and she loved her surprise when it costed the 20 mark. She couldn't follow it. It was bought on order.

A first edition of Marc Lescaur's "Histoire de la Nouvelle France," printed at Paris by Jean Millot in 1660 and bound by Chambolle-Dura, brought \$100—a record price for this work. The best previous price for a copy of this work was \$55.

A copy of Thomas Lechford's "Plain dealing, or News from New England," printed in London in 1642, was sold for \$100—another record price. The best previous price was \$71.

First edition of Charles Lamb's "Essays from Shakespeare," in two volumes, bound by Zachusdorf, brought \$150.

A copy of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," printed at the Kelmscott press and bound by Colnden Sanderson, brought \$150. A first edition of "Utopia" for \$180.

BACCHANTE TO MOVE AGAIN

Much-Refused Statue May
Come to Boston

The statue of Bacchante by Macmonnies, which has been shunted all over the eastern part of the country after it was refused by the trustees of the Boston Public Library a decade ago, may be accepted now by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The trustees of the museum have not been informed that the statue has been offered to the museum, and until the offer has been made, refuse to announce whether or not they will accept it.

The statue was sold in New York to the agent of a Boston man, who announced that it was for the museum, at the sale of the Yerkes collection. Gardner M. Lane, president of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is in New York, and it is thought in regard to the statue which was once driven out of Boston.

Arthur Fairbanks, director of the mu-

seum and a member of the committee which will pass on the acceptance of the statue, declined to state whether or not he would favor its acceptance if offered. "In a general way," he said, "when a statue is offered to the museum, it is accepted if it is good art. But even if it is good art and it carries some undesirable suggestion, we rule against an offer. In the present case, if the statue is offered to the museum, it will depend on the vote of the committee on museum as to whether it is good art, and if good art, whether it will have a disagreeable influence."

The statue was presented to the Boston Public Library by Mr. McKim, head of the firm of architects which designed the library. At first the Art Commission, from photographs and small prints of the statue, decided not to accept it. It was explained that the criticism of the statue was directed against idealizing a woman dancing in a drinking revelry, and the inappropriateness of placing such a work in a public library.

After the statue was set up in its place in the court of the library, the commission reversed its decision, deciding that the statue was the one joyous feature in an otherwise austere surrounding, and that the figure simply formed an incident in the entire decoration.

The statue was therefore accepted and placed in the courtyard. A storm of protest arose then, and the trustees of the library refused the statue, and it was taken away. It was then offered to the town of Brookline, and refused. Then it travelled from one refusal to another until it was bought by Yerkes and loaned to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where it had an important position at the side of the entrance. At the sale Tuesday it was sold for \$8000. The purchaser refused to reveal his identity.

Boston Record
April 14, 1910

If the man who has bought the Bacchante at the Yerkes' sale in New York offers it for exhibition at the Art Museum here, there will be no question of its exhibition, and there never would have been any question of its exhibition in that place, when it was here before. The trustees of the Public Library very properly did not think it consistent as a decoration for the centre of the dignified superb courtyard of the library.

Success as to the purchaser are many and interesting, and I have heard the names of N. L. Amster, one of the most active art collectors now in town, and T. W. Lawson. It is certainly not Nathaniel Thayer. His purchase and gift of the beautiful Greek head of "Chios" shows his inclination.

Boston Herald
April 13, 1910

"THE BACCHANTE."

If, as reported, Macmonnies' bronze statue "Bacchante" is to be given or loaned to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, after a sojourn in New York as the property of the late Mr. Yerkes, it is to be hoped that those who opposed placing it in the Public Library court on the grounds of its unsuitability for its environment, will not fail to recognize its entire fitness for the galleries of the Museum. Will the country at large also please note that the fight for its earlier rejection was not one grounded primarily on the nudity of the figure, but on the suitability of the statue for the site, an objection that cannot now be reasonably raised.

Boston Daily Globe.

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(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1910.

DINNER TO LIBRARY OFFICIALS

Mayor, Trustees and Librarians the
Guests of J. H. Benton, President
of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

There was a dinner last night of library men at the home of J. H. Benton on Newbury st. at which library subjects, improvements, etc. were discussed.

Besides Mr. Benton, who is president of the Boston public library trustees and gave the dinner, there were present Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington; Charles F. Belden, state librarian; Horace G. Wadsworth, Librarian of the Boston public library; Alexander Mann, William F. Cheney, Samuel Carr and Thomas F. Boyle, trustees of the Boston public library, and Charles K. Bolton, Librarian of the Athenaeum.

Proposes to Loan to Museum of Fine Arts for Exhibition.

Famous Nude Was Removed From Public Library.

At the Yerkes auction sale in New York, yesterday, the most interesting transaction was the sale of Frederic Macmonnies' statue of "Bacchante" for \$800, to an unnamed Boston man, who proposes to loan it to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, for exhibition here. This is the widely discussed statue which the trustees of the public library, some years ago, refused to allow in the court of the library, on the ground that it was not a proper object to be seen by the general public.

Mr. McKim, head of the firm of architects who built the public library, presented to the trustees the statue. Mr. Macmonnies will be remembered by those who visited the world's fair in 1883 for his beautiful fountain. His work is more intimately known to Bostonians by his statue of Sir Harry Vane, at present in the entrance hall of the public library. He also made the statue of Nathan Hale, which stands in the City Hall park in New York.

At first the art commission, viewing the photographs and small copies of the statue, it was explained at the time that the criticism of the work was directed solely against the idealizing of a woman dancing in a drinking revelry, and the inappropriateness of such a work in a public library.

Afterward the commission inspected the statue in place and reversed its former decision, deciding that the figure formed simply an incident in the entire decoration, and that it was needed as the one joyous feature in an otherwise austere surrounding. The statue was, therefore, accepted and placed in the center of the open courtyard of the library.

The Bacchante is about life size and is made of bronze. It was designed by Macmonnies in Paris, his model being the famous Parisian, Sarah Brown.



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The highest price paid for a single item was \$1130 for a small folio copy of the "Acts and Laws of Massachusetts Bay, 1688-1712." The three principal bidders for this rare work were the Massachusetts state library, the Boston public library and the Harvard law library. Harvard got it, and Harvard was evidently bound to get it if money could buy it. It was prepared to go far beyond \$1130 for this prize book.

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A copy of Thomas Leitchford's "Plain Dealing, or News from New England," printed in London in 1642, was sold for \$25—another record price. The best previous price was \$7.

A first edition of Charles Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," in two volumes, bound by Zachusdorf, brought \$170.

Utopia for \$120.

A copy of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," printed at the Kelmscott press in 1892, and bound by Cobden Sanderson, brought \$120. A first edition of Robert "Endymion" brought \$120.

Edward Johnson's "A History of New England from the English Planting in the Year 1620 Until the Year 1629," and printed at the Angel in Cornhill, London, 1635, brought \$245.

Notes on the State of Virginia" by Thomas Jefferson brought \$25. Edmond H. Garrett's "Elizabethan Song," with an introduction by Andrew Lang and bound by Cobden Sanderson, brought \$25.

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Mayor, Trustees and Librarians the Guests of J. H. Benton, President of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

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Besides Mr. Benton, who is president of the Boston public library trustees and gave the dinner, there were present Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional library at Washington; Charles F. Belden, state librarian; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston public library; Alexander Mann, William F. Kenney, Samuel Carr and Thomas F. Boyle, trustees of the Boston public library, and Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Athenaeum.

Boston Post
April 17, 1910.

Ruin and Death Ill Fate Wrought in Wake of Hub Bronze Goddess of Grape



The much-mooted Bacchante, masterpiece of Macmonnies, which has brought financial ruin, matrimonial unhappiness and death to many who once extolled its charms, is coming back to Boston.

Will the bronze goddess posed for by Sarah Brown, that once princess of the models of Paris, cast over Boston the shadow of the ill fate it spread over New York during the 15 years of its exile from Boston?

Or will its restoration to the city for which it was originally intended appease the spirit of this bronze priestess of the higher intoxication?

A CHAIN OF MISFORTUNES

These are the misfortunes that came to those who loved her best. Stanford White, who loved her best, died in the Madison Square Roof Garden by Harry Thaw; General Di Cesnola, ousted from his position as curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art upon the statue's arrival, to die of a broken heart; the wrecking of the Yerkes fortune; Yerkes' death from his wife, living in his marble palace where a replica of the Bacchante posed with gleeful impudence; the ill-fated marriage of Mrs. Yerkes when she inherited the replica; the seizure of her fortune by the courts; the domestic strife in the family of the statue's creator, Macmonnies; the breaking down of Architect McKim, partner of Stanford White, his divorce suit, and recent death; the disappearance of the Yerkes art treasures; the impoverishment of the widow of Stanford White through discovery of White's indebtedness to his own firm.

The history of the ill-fated bronze dates back more than 25 years. Wandering in the Hippodrome, in Paris, the then unknown artist Lefebvre stopped to stare at a young girl bareback rider. There were many young women riding around the ring, but none were so artistic, so inspiring, so possessed of the very joy of life and health and youth.

Thus Sarah Brown, daughter of an English nobleman and of a Jewish circus with the instincts of great nobility and of wild bohemia came to the Quarter Latin.

Irresistibly beautiful, absolutely irresistible, she reigned over the quarter as princess of the models. Gibson found her and rose through her beauty to fame through the inspiration that came from her high-strung temperament.

She was a real Bacchante in modern environment. Then Macmonnies found her and caught the inspiration of her wild soul. Fresh from St. Gaudens' studio in New York with its higher ideal, he saw a

No in 1885 in the little studio on the outskirts of the Quarter he began the work with her. Had he any other model the sketch would never have been completed. The pose shown here, too, is

series, therefore the government would be satisfied with a replica.

At White's Suggestion

Meanwhile, Stanford White informed his partners of his find, and although his name was not revealed as the original buyer of the bronze until his murder, it was really he who first suggested to his partners the enthroning of the Bacchante in the courtyard of the Boston Public Library.

Heralded as one of the greatest masterpieces of its kind, as the embodiment of the spirit of the joyousness of life, the bronze was offered to the trustees of the Boston Public Library on May 22, 1886. The statue was then in New York. Macmonnies had brought it home from Paris and was applauded by the students of St. Gaudens' studio as being the best of them all.

He was the great man of the day. And back in old Paris, Sarah Brown burst in upon a midnight ball and looked around with a subtle look of some deep thought as the crowd scattered before her.

Those who were there remember that night, the night of her last dance. After the dance she vanished from the room. A month after Sarah Brown was dead, in a hospital of quick consumption. She was only 26 years old.

Then things seemed to happen to the Bacchante. It was not until Oct. 9, 1893, that the Art Commission took up the offer of the Bacchante, to reject it on Oct. 12. The rejection was based upon a view of photographs. How could they see the allurements of the wild song of the soul of Sarah G. Brown in photographs? On Nov. 16, 1896, the trustees of the library sided its decision.

On Nov. 12 came the news from Paris that in moving the plaster cast made for workmen shattered it to fragments, and had undone the work of a year. Macmonnies fled from New York in anguish and returned only in time to see the private view on Nov. 15. The following day the public was admitted to see the shattered and fifty people broke into wild applause as the figure was placed in the fountain in the courtyard. It was a thing of life unlike anything Boston had ever seen. Public approval was evident.

The Art Commission accepted it two days later. But on Nov. 23 Dr. J. B. Grady that roused the Congregational Club the following day, and on Nov. 24 a mass meeting in Copley square. The following day the statue figure was hurried from her throne in the fountain into the basement of the library. On May 20 the donor, Mr. McKim, withdrew his offer of the bronze and on June 1 offered it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Its acceptance followed, and on June 17, 1897, the Bacchante left Boston, for good and all it was supposed.

No closed the first chapter of the life of the Bacchante in Boston, 15 years ago.

the palace the Bacchante had done its work. He was reported to be estranged from his wife. He was rumored to be broken down and worried. He moved from the palace to the Waldorf-Astoria.

There, alone with his physician, he died, in December, 1906, and then it was revealed that Mrs. Yerkes had virtually imprisoned herself in the palace with the fear of service of divorce papers.

The husband's appeals to her to come to him as he lay dying she had construed to be a trick to serve her with papers.

In less than a month after the Bacchante had accomplished Yerkes' end his widow admitted that she would remarry. In a few days the news was received that she had actually married Wilson Mixer, a young Californian, in less than 30 days after Yerkes' death; on Jan. 30, in fact, Yerkes had died on Dec. 2, and the new husband was found installed in the palace for which Yerkes had dug the London tunnel.

At that time the statue's value was estimated at \$250,000 in her own right, and an income of \$2,000 a year for life. She was 51. The husband was 28.

By Feb. 30 she had barred him from her home. The romance was over. While she was flinging divorce proceedings, the Bacchante's fortune reached the first owner, Stanford White. On June 30, 1906, he was murdered by Harry Thaw. On March 28, 1907, it was disclosed that at his death White had overdrawn his account with the firm of McKim, Mead & White, by \$600,000. All his art works must be sold; even the insurance on his life was applied to the liquidation of his debts.

At the same time Yerkes' creditors closed in on his estate. An insurance company foreclosed on the marble palace. On Dec. 1, 1908, the art works were ordered to be sold. By April, 1909, the widow of Yerkes was living in comparative humble circumstances, awaiting the sale of the art collection. The widow of Stanford White was living modestly in Cambridge, when the news came that the creator of the Bacchante had become estranged from his wife.

A year later, March 23, 1910, Macmonnies married Alice James, daughter of the late Senator John P. Jones of Nevada. He but followed his wife, who on Nov. 4, 1908, married Will H. Low. More evil fell in New York, this time upon Architect Charles F. McKim, architect of the library, who offered to put the Bacchante in the courtyard. In February, 1908, he was taken to an asylum, a nervous wreck as the result of shock at the death of his partner, Stanford White. Last fall he succumbed and added one more to the victims of the sinister leering bronze.

Boston Advertiser
Apr. 22, 1910

JEWEL PRIVATE LIBRARY DISPERSED BY AUCTION

The private library of the late E. P. Jewel of Laconia, N. H., dispersed by auction at Libbie's yesterday, included many of the writings of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, although only one of the scarcest items was included. This was a copy of the Carrier's Address for the Home Journal (New York) for 1859. It is an extremely rare item, written when Aldrich bore the greater part of the literary labors of the Home Journal and shortly before he left to join the Saturday Press staff. It went to "Order" for \$9.50. A copy of the Boys' and Girls' Magazine, Boston, 1848, which contains the first printed compositions of Aldrich, went on an order for \$4.25.

The Boston Public Library paid \$7.50 for a copy of Poor Job, 1762; an almanac by Job Shepard, printed at Newport by James Franklin, but a water-stained copy. Josh Billings' Allminax, four numbers and three others, were bought by Charles E. Goodspeed for \$14.

A Confederate muster roll of Capt. Hurt's Battalion of Artillery, C. S. A., 1863, two pages, was bought by George E. Littlefield for \$6.

Boston Herald
April 22, 1910

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"Carrier's Address" Written in 1859,
Disposed of at Auction.

The "Carrier's Address," a rare item in the works of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, together with many other of that poet's works, were sold at Libbie's yesterday, during the auction of the private library of E. P. Jewel of Laconia, N. H. The Address was written in 1859 for the Home Journal (New York) at a time when Aldrich bore the greater part of the literary labors of the Home Journal and shortly before he left to join the Saturday Press staff. It went to "Order" for \$9.50. A copy of the Boys' and Girls' Magazine, Boston, 1848, which contains the first printed compositions of Aldrich, went on an order for \$4.25, and the same price was paid for the Josephine Gallery, New York, 1859, which contains a story by Aldrich. The first edition of the "Story of a Bad Boy," Boston, 1870, was bought by P. K. Foley for \$4.50.

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Boston Transcript
Apr. 22, 1910

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Private Collection of New Hampshire Man
Dispersed by Auction

Many of the writings of Thomas Bailey Aldrich were included in the auction sale today at Libbie's, of the private library of the late E. P. Jewel of Laconia, N. H., although only one of the scarcest items was included. This was a copy of the Carrier's Address for the Home Journal (New York) for 1859. It is an extremely rare item, written when Aldrich bore the greater part of the literary labors of the Home Journal and shortly before he left to join the Saturday Press staff. It went to "Order" for \$9.50. A copy of the Boys' and Girls' Magazine, Boston, 1848, which contains the first printed compositions of Aldrich, went on an order for \$4.25, and the same price was paid for the Josephine Gallery, New York, 1859, which contains a story by Aldrich. The first edition of the "Story of a Bad Boy," Boston, 1870, was bought by P. K. Foley for \$4.50.

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Boston Herald
April 23, 1910

Bacchante. (Contributed.)

(Macmonnies' Bacchante, once in the courtyard fountain of the Boston Public Library, now reported to be soon placed in the Art Museum.)

O Bacchante, lovely miss,
You've been long away;
But we will forgive you this,
If you'll come to stay.
We recall your laughing face
In the fountain's play;
And your figure, full of grace,
Of that bygone day.

With that smiling jackanapes
On your strong left arm,
And the luscious bunch of grapes
Held in your right palm,
What was it you ever did
That caused the alarm?
Do come back and bring the kid,
We have grown quite calm.

We have much admired your pose,
And your stony air;
'Twas not we who made the noise
When you were out there.
What is it you would confide?
'Not a thing to wear.'
Now that you will be inside
Why, you need not care.

Dorchester. H. E. F.

Boston Journal
May 23, 1910

The portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, painted by her son-in-law, John Elliott, was viewed by hundreds yesterday, the first day of its exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

The exhibition is called a "birthday" exhibition, because the portrait will be on view a week before and a week after Mrs. Howe's ninety-first birthday.



The much-mooted Bacchante, masterpiece of Macmonnies, which has brought financial ruin to many who once extolled its charms, is coming back to Boston.

Will the bronze goddess posed for by Sarah Brown, that once princess of the models of Paris, cast over Boston the shadow of the ill fate it spread over New York during the 15 years of its exile from Boston?

Or will its restoration to the city for which it was originally intended appease the spirit of this bronze priestess of the higher intoxication?

A CHAIN OF MISFORTUNES

These are the misfortunes that came to a piece who loved her best.

Stanford White, shot down at the Madison Square Roof Garden by Harry Thaw, General in Censola ousted from his position as curator of the Metropolitan Museum of art upon the statue's arrival, to die of a broken heart; the wrecking of the Yerkes fortune; Yerkes' death alone in the Waldorf Hotel, estranged from his wife living in his marble palace where a replica of the Bacchante posed with gleeful impishness; the ill-fated marriage of Mrs. Yerkes when she inherited the replica; the seizure of her fortune by the courts; the domestic strife in the family of the statue's creator, Macmonnies; the breaking down of Architect McKim, partner of Stanford White, his divorce suit, and recent death; the dispersal of the Yerkes art treasures; the impoverishment of the widow of Stanford White through discovery of White's indebtedness to his own firm.

The history of the impish bronze dates back more than 25 years.

Wandering in the Hippodrome, in Paris, the then unknown artist Lafosse stopped to stare at a young girl horseback rider. There were many young women riding around the ring, but none were so agile, none so inspiring, so possessed of the very joy of life and health and youth.

Thus Sarah Brown, daughter of an English nobleman and of a Jewish circus rider, born in the circus of the greatest, with the instincts of great nobility and of wild bohemia came to the Quarter Latin.

Irresistible beautiful, absolutely irresponsible, she reigned over the quarter as princess of the models. Gibson found her and rose through her beauty to fame and fortune. Others climbed still higher through the admiration that came from her high-strung temperament.

She was a real Bacchante in modern environment.

Then Macmonnies found her and caught the inspiration of her wild soul. Fresh from St. Gaudens' studio in New York with its higher ideals, he saw a masterpiece.

So in 1902, in his little studio on the outskirts of the Quarter he began the work with her. Had he any other model, the sketch would never have been completed. The pose upon one foot is impossible to any but one with nerves of the most susceptible. But, half hypnotized by the force of their mutual ideas, the man and his model worked together for two weeks, during which the Quarter saw but little of Sarah Brown, for she had from Macmonnies' friendship, money for food and clothing. Now and then she burst into the wild midnight balls of the bohemian life of Paris with every nerve racked by the long poses of the studio.

Made the Sculptor's Fame

Along in the fall of 1904 the statue was done and sent to the French salon. Its success was well known. Macmonnies was acclaimed a genius.

Sarah Brown, greatly weakened by the ravages of consumption, took up her wild life. Today she would appear in furs and velvet. Tomorrow she would have nothing to eat. Wild and untamed as she was, she was always delicate and of exquisite taste when necessary.

"Sarah was a grand woman," said Charles W. A. Whipple. "I never saw a more ladylike girl in my studio."

Yet it was the same girl for whom the floor was cleared when she arrived at the midnight balls of Paris in order that she might have room to give the dance of the wild, the dance of the modern Bacchante, the dance that won for Macmonnies the acclamation of the French salon in the single pose.

To the salon went Stanford White of the firm of McKim, Meade & White, the architectural Titan of America. To the man who had posed "Diana of the Tower" on the top of the Madison square garden, New York, nothing but possession would satisfy, once he had seen the "Bacchante."

When the French government decided that it would buy the impish bronze for the Luxembourg galleries, and offered \$30,000, it was surprised to find Macmonnies reluctant. Stanford White had seen him first.

It was given out that the statue, seven feet high, was too large for the gal-

eries, therefore the government would be satisfied with a replica.

At White's Suggestion

Meanwhile, Stanford White informed his partners of his find, and although his name was not revealed as the original buyer of the bronze until his murder, it was really he who first suggested to his partners the enthroning of the Bacchante in the courtyard of the Boston Public Library.

Hesitant as one of the greatest masterpieces of its kind, as the embodiment of the spirit of the joyousness of life, the bronze was offered to the trustees of the Boston Public Library on May 22, 1905. The statue was then in New York. Macmonnies had brought it home from Paris and was applauded by the students of St. Gaudens' studio as being the best of them all.

He was the great man of the day.

And back in old Paris, Sarah Brown burst in upon a midnight ball and looked around with a subtle look of some-thing thought as the crowd scattered before her.

Those who were there remember that night, the night of her last dance. After the dance she vanished from the room. A month after Sarah Brown was dead, in a hospital of quick consumption. She was only 26 years old.

Then things seemed to happen to the Bacchante.

It was not until Oct. 9, 1898, that the Art Commission took up the offer of the Bacchante, to reject it on Oct. 12. The rejection was based upon view of a small model of the statue and upon photographs. How could they see the allurements of the wild song of the soul of Sarah G. Brown in photographs? On Nov. 10, 1898, the trustees of the library prevailed upon the commission to reconsider its decision.

On Nov. 12 came the news from Paris that in moving the plaster cast made for the Luxembourg galleries, the workmen shattered it to fragments, and had undone the work of a year. Macmonnies fled from New York in anguish and returned only in time to see the original bronze shipped to Boston for a private view on Nov. 15. The following day the public was admitted to see the great bronze soul of Sarah Brown. Two hundred and fifty people broke into wild applause as the figure was placed in the fountain in the courtyard. It was a thing of life unlike anything Boston had ever seen. Public approval was evident. The Art Commission accepted it two days later. But on Nov. 23 Dr. J. B. Brady in the People's Temple began the trade that roused the Congregational Club the following day, and on Nov. 26 the Nelson and Ward Society held a mass meeting in Copley square. The following day the dainty figure was hurried from her throne in the fountain into the basement of the library. On May 21 the donor, Mr. McKim, withdrew his offer of the bronze and on June 1 offered it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Its acceptance followed, and on June 17, 1897, the Bacchante left Boston, for good and all it was supposed.

So closed the first chapter of the life of the Bacchante in Boston, 15 years ago.

Hoodoo Hits Censola

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York for years had been under the direction of General di Censola, curator. He had brought the collection up to a high standard and had dedicated his life to the work. He was aged and venerable.

But from the moment the statue arrived, his life became a round of irritations.

J. Pierpont Morgan suddenly took an interest in the Museum. Through his influence, General di Censola was invited to retire. An Englishman, with a world-wide reputation in art, was imported. General di Censola, keenly mortified and humiliated retired to obscurity. Presently he died, of a broken heart. It was said.

Long before the statue reached New York, a Chicago millionaire was making plans for a ten-million-dollar palace on Fifth avenue, and a collection of art works that would astonish the world. He had amassed millions in the traction grab of Chicago and went to London and dug the big tube no one else there would undertake. He too had seen the Bacchante at the French Salon, and became enamored of it.

His name was Charles T. Yerkes, and when the bronze first reached New York, failing to purchase it, he obtained the next best, a replica, the replica that is coming to Boston in the possession of the unknown Bostonian.

No sooner had it been installed in his palace—where he himself had never been, being busily engaged digging money out of the London tube by the millions—than he began to pay for it—then fortune turned its face against him.

His wife and his art works were installed in the partly-completed palace. Amid all the costly collection, valued at \$20,000,000 or more, the Bacchante replica danced and leered wickedly, and the tide of gold began to be ebbing with litigation and trouble. Presently Yerkes returned from London. In

the palace the Bacchante had done its work. He was reported to be sequestered from his wife. He was rumored to be broken down and worried. He moved from the palace to the Waldorf-Astoria.

There, alone with his physician, he died, in December, 1905, and then it was revealed that Mrs. Yerkes had virtually imprisoned herself in the palace with the fear of service of divorce papers.

The husband's appeals to her to come to him as he lay dying she had consented to be a trick to serve her with papers.

In less than a month after the Bacchante had accomplished Yerkes' end, the widow admitted that she would marry. In a few days the news was received that she had actually married Wilson Mizner, a young Californian. In less than 30 days after Yerkes' death, on Jan. 20, in fact, Yerkes had died on Dec. 20, and the new husband was found installed in the palace for which Yerkes had dug the London tunnels.

At that time the estate of the late Mr. Yerkes was estimated at \$2,000,000 in her own right, and an income of \$750,000 a year for life. She was 51. The husband was 25.

By Feb. 20 she had banished him from her home. The romance was over.

While she was bringing divorce proceedings, the Bacchante fortune reached the first owner, Stanford White. On June 20, 1906, he was murdered by Harry Thaw. On March 28, 1907, it was discovered that at his death White had overdrawn his account with the firm of McKim, Mead & White, by \$500,000. All his art works must be sold, even the insurance on his life was applied to the liquidation of his debts.

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A year later, March 23, 1910, Macmonnies married Alice Jones, daughter of the late Senator John P. Jones of Nevada. He but followed his wife, who on Nov. 4, 1908, married Will H. Lusk.

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Boston Herald
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"Carrier's Address" Written in 1859, Disposed of at Auction.

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(Contributed.)

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You've been long away;
But we will forgive you this,
If you'll come to stay.
We recall your laughing face
In the fountain's play;
And your figure, full of grace,
Of that bygone day.

With that smiling jackanapes
On your strong left arm,
And the luscious bunch of grapes
Held in your right palm.
What was it you ever did
That caused the alarm?
Do come back and bring the kid,
We have grown quite calm.

We have much admired your pose,
And your saucy air;
'Twas not we who made the noise
When you were out there.
What is it you would confide?
"Not a thing to wear?"
Now that you will be inside
Why, you need not care.

Dorchester. H. E. F.

Boston Herald
May 2, 1910

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The exhibition is called a "birthday" exhibition, because the portrait will be on view a week before and a week after Mrs. Howe's ninety-first birthday.

Boston Traveler
April 22, 1910.

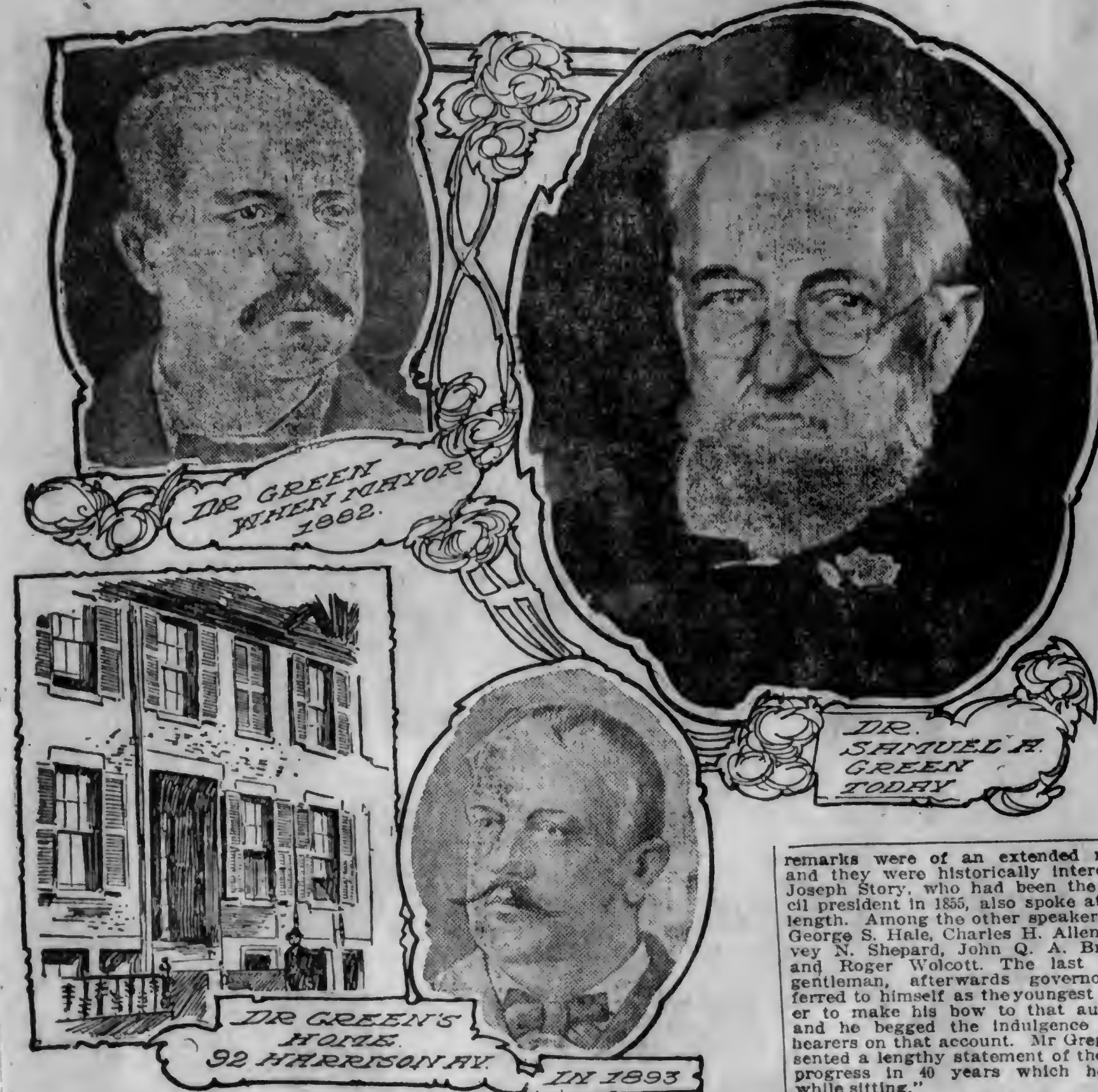
Seeing Boston with Pete

By C. L. SHERMAN.



BOSTON'S SENIOR EX-MAYOR

Dr. Samuel A. Green, City's Executive in 1882, Talks About Events of His Administration, and Says He Did Not Contribute One Cent to His Election—Chosen Chief Magistrate by a Citizen Movement—Then the Municipal Tax-Rate was \$13.90 Per Thousand and the Sylvan Park System was in Its Infancy—Demolition of Old Homestead at 72 Harrison Av and His Perplexity Regarding an Exclusive Future Residence.



Boston's senior ex-mayor, Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, recently passed his 80th milestone. There were some observations incident to the occasion and many letters of a congratulatory nature made glad the heart of the recipient.

Last January the Massachusetts historical society recognized the 50th anniversary of Dr. Green's membership in this pet organization of Dr. Jeremy Belknap and his associates, back in the 18th century, and many graceful words were spoken by the older members in honest appreciation of Dr. Green's services as a collaborator in the field of local history.

The recipient of all this attention made a happy response. Barring a little stiffness of the frame, which advancing years will necessarily bring to all who pass the age limit, the genial doctor is apparently as hale and hearty as he has been for some years.

Dr. Green has been a resident of Boston for nearly three score of years, settling as a practicing physician in Kneeland at 156. For over 20 years the home of one of Boston's most useful citizens has been at 72 Harrison av., and Dr. Green's heart is well-nigh inseparable over the rumored destruction of the building which has been his resting place for so long a time.

He fears the more modern neighborhoods to which he will be obliged to move his residence will hardly be sufficiently exclusive to suit one's aesthetic tastes in this regard. While a Bostonian since the days of active free-soilism and other political upheavals in the local life of the city, save an occasional membership of board school board, Dr. Green has only held one elective office, that of mayor of this city, to which honorable distinction he was chosen in the fall of 1881 and holding the mayoralty through the year of 1882.

"I never knew," said the doctor recently at his office in the Massachusetts historical society rooms, which commands a most attractive view of the Fen and adjoining territory. "I never knew who it was who then discovered me as a candidate for the office of Boston's mayor."

"I know there was some discussion regarding this point after the nomination had been made by a meeting of citizens in the old 'Melrose' at the hall under the Tremont temple auditorium was known. One Boston paper seemed to settle the question by saying in an editorial that the naming of Dr. Green for mayor was 'simply the logical outcome of the situation' and we let it go at that."

Made No Speeches.

"But I do know," said the doctor, "that I was never a candidate in the sense that the word involves the idea of seeking the place. Some good friends of mine kindly put my name before the voters of the city for the succession to Mayor Prince and I accepted the honor and was eventually chosen. But I don't want to say that I have no recollection of attending any rallies in behalf of my candidacy, and therefore made no speeches whatever, and that the campaign did not draw upon the pocket of Samuel A. Green for the contribution of a single cent."

"Doctor Green was Boston's 25th mayor and the sixth in the numerical order of the yearling mayors. The city was 40 years old at the time of Mayor Green's induction into the office, and the average term of the chief magistrates was but two and a half years."

The eldest Josiah Quincy was in office for six years, or from 1823 to 1829, which is the record for duration of service.

"Two members of the board of aldermen of 1882, Ex-Mayor Hart and S. B. Stebbins, are survivors of the government of that year," said the doctor, "and I would not undertake to name the councilmen who are still active in life."

"But Boston in 1882 was a good-sized town. The area was 36 and a fraction square miles, which is, practically the same figure as at the present time. All of Boston's annexations were made prior to Jan. 4, 1874, which was the date of the absorption of West Roxbury. The population in 1880 was 342,333. These figures have grown to an excess of 900,000 or more in 1910. But there were 25 wards or more in 1880. There were different ward boundaries, it is true. The municipal area, however, was the same. By the standard of its population, Boston was the fifth city in the United States in 1880. In 1910 the rank by the same standard of measurement or by the 1900 census, is about the same."

"O, we had a valuation of \$85 millions," said the doctor, "and among the things was a net debt of about 23 millions. But the tax rate which prevailed in 1882 was \$12.30, which was about 25 per thousand lower than at the present time, and there is a net debt in 1910, according to the city register, of 23 millions. Of course many things have developed since 1882 to account for the great increase in the debt of the city. The public park system, now the glory of Boston, had been mapped out before my administration began. But it was in 1882 that the city, upon a petition from the executive department, was authorized by the legislature to borrow for the construction and the development of these parks an amount of money which did not exceed the first cost of the buildings and land. So that the Boston park system practically had its start in 1882, and now the resources of these municipal adornments are the marvel of all beholders."

"In this connection it would be worth the while to state," said Dr. Green, "that as early as 1875 I wrote a communication to a Boston paper regarding the proper as well as the legitimate method of expending the immense proceeds of the Franklin legacy, which was then under discussion. I suggested, if you will take the trouble to go back to it for confirmation, that a public park be purchased for one thing, and that this purchase be known as 'Franklin park,' and Franklin park today is one of Boston's finest suburban attractions."

The Gregg Dinner.

"There were many pleasant features during my year's stay at the city hall," said the doctor, "such for instance as the dinner to Washington P. Gregg at the hotel Vendome in June, the ceremonies incident to the observance of the Fourth of July when Gov. Long was the city orator, the restoration of the old state house as a local relic of Boston's most historic era, and the decision to keep this building free from all commercial purposes in the future. Mr. Gregg had been the clerk of the common council for 40 years, and 12 years member of that body. A large assemblage of the notable citizens of the community was present at the dinner. Pres. Pratt of the 1882 council presided, and as mayor I made a brief speech of congratulation to the venerable servant of the city. But the speech, if I remember rightly, of that occasion, was made by Gov. Rice, whose

remarks were of an extended nature and they were historically interesting. Joseph Story, who had been the council president in 1855, also spoke at some length. Among the other speakers were George S. Hale, Charles H. Allen, Harvey N. Shepard, John Q. A. Brackett and Roger Wolcott. The last named gentleman, afterwards governor, referred to himself as the youngest speaker to make his bow to that audience, and he begged the indulgence of his hearers on that account. Mr. Gregg presented a lengthy statement of the city's progress in 40 years which he read while sitting."

The invitation to this Gregg dinner, to which Dr. Green refers, was signed with the names of many other citizens—by 35 ex-presidents of the council. This list was headed with the signature of Josiah Quincy, the second of the name, and who was council president from 1820 to 1871. There were also the names of Henry J. Gardner 1823-3, Alex H. Rice 1834, Joseph Story 1835, Oliver Stevens 1836, Melville E. Ingalls 1870, Halsey J. Boardman 1875, J. Q. A. Brackett 1876, H. N. Shepard 1880 and A. J. Bailey 1881, in this rather notable array of Boston's citizenship."

"During this 1882 administration," said the doctor, "Judge Robert Grant was my secretary and I recently received a very graceful note of congratulation from the new senior judge of probate on the occasion of my 80th birthday. The veteran S. F. McCleary was city clerk. Mr. Stebbins was the chairman of the board of aldermen, Mr. Peters was the city messenger, and so we might go on through an extended list."

Among some of the things we did in 1882 was the widening of Portland at the laying out of Trinity sq. or triangle, which is now a part of Copley sq. and Mr. Olmsted started the now famous parkway improvements, the 'Sylvan system' of Boston, he called it—which leads from the Common to the Arnold arboretum and so onward to Franklin park. Melien Chamberlain became librarian of the Boston public library. In 1882, that wonderful collection of books which has received the praise of many of the world's scholars."

Many Gifts to Library.

It was Horace Howard Furness of Philadelphia who once said of the Shakspeare collection at the public library, that there were only three others in the world which exceeded it. These three superiors could be found at the British museum, in the Bodleian collection, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. Dr. Green's own contributions now compose a list of 120 cards in the catalog.

"But take it all in all, this 1882 experience at the city hall was a pleasant and most instructive episode in my career. It was brief, but there was something doing all the time. Now in my old age comes the story that my home for a generation at 72 Harrison av. is marked for demolition."

"This is unfortunate in many ways. For I know of few localities that will attract me. This neighborhood," said the doctor with a sweep over the Back Bay region, "is not sufficiently exclusive. I don't know where I shall go. I may have to camp in this building after all and live with the illustrious men and women whose portraits adorn these walls."

"My memory of Boston runs back," said the doctor for a final word, "for at least three score and ten years. There was one thing in Boston's streets, the old Boston two-wheel truck with the foremost end on wheels and the rear end dragging on the pavement like an old-fashioned New Hampshire drag, which I have not seen here or elsewhere for a long time."

"In Marston's painting of State st. of years ago, which hangs in our exhibition room on the first floor of this building, there is a representation of one of these trucks turning the corner from State st. into Congress st. But I always liked to see them with their three-horse hitch—a 'train' of horses, I call it. You know we have the word 'train' for two horses, and why not 'train' for three horses? The Latin root of the word 'train' possesses literally the triple meaning, and why not give the word a triple? Put it along and recommend 'train' to all biographers as a substitute for 'three-horse' or a 'three-horse hitch.'"

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1910

LECTURE ON ESPERANTO

Arthur Baker to Speak at the Public Library on Thursday

Arthur Baker, editor of the principal Esperanto journal in the United States, will give a lecture on Esperanto and the approaching World Congress at Washington, in the Public Library, on Thursday evening, April 28, at 8 P. M. No admission fee will be charged and all who are interested in the Esperanto movement are invited.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1910

BACCHANTE NOW INSTALLED

MacMonnies' Statue in Long Picture Gallery at the Museum of Fine Arts.

The Bacchante by MacMonnies, originally designed for the Boston public library, has been loaned to the museum of Fine Arts and is installed in the long picture gallery. It was purchased by its present owner at the recent Yerkes sale in New York.

Recently I faced the Boston library. It was luncheon hour and spring. I was wondering to just what use this glorious building would be put: whether the long haired Bostonian, the bespectacled divinity student and the bookworm would form a procession picturesque. Surely I was disappointed. The procession was there, for in the cool recesses of the building a restful half hour of pleasurable profit might be spent. And it was picturesque, too, but the element of absurdity was missing. Instead, I saw people picturesque in their unnoticeableness. They were average people, people to whom in early youth, perhaps, advantages had been denied, but who realized that education not necessarily results from four years' living in a so-called temple of learning. They were people anxious to know what they might become. Those were my thoughts as I stood talking to the manager of a big Boston magazine, one of three persons, I, quite a stranger, met in front of this building.

Then I entered the most magnificent library in America. There were books to the right, books to the left, above, below, in front of me, behind me. I was

thinking of "The Light Brigade." Books, books, books! Excellently arranged, with charming people to aid you in your search, there were books which fifty years ago only the favored few might see, and even those had but a handful! Here anyone who would, might come and read his fill. What an opportunity!

*S. Jay Kaufman -
in the magazine "Nautilus,"
for May, 1910 - published
by Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke,
Mass.*

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1910

NEW YORK CITY'S LIBRARY

At the past rate of progress in the construction of the new public library in Manhattan, which occupies the site of the old reservoir, on Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, there has been danger that it would become an old public library before it was completed. Like the State House at Albany it has been eating up millions without realizing its original plan and purpose. That it is a massive and architecturally pretentious structure everyone who has visited New York within the past few years is aware. But the destruction of the old reservoir began thirteen years ago and the contract for the construction of its successor was given in 1901. The originally estimated cost was two and a half millions, but it has grown from those figures to ten millions and the end is not yet.

That it will be a noble edifice externally is obvious. The public does not yet know much about the internal fittings. The Brooklyn Eagle says: "There is little hope that it will ever have such superb mural decorations as have made the Boston and Washington libraries famous, but the outside of the building is at least adequate and impressive." It is certainly capacious and should be sufficient in that respect for the needs of even so great a city.

But it is interesting to compare the dragging rate at which work upon it has proceeded with the rapid construction of the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal. That has cost sixteen millions, and had it been built under municipal auspices it would probably have cost a number of millions more. It will be ready for use this summer. It is announced that the library will be completed and opened in about a year. That will make fourteen years from the time demolition of the old reservoir was begun, as against six years from the preparation of its great edifice made by the Pennsylvania Company. Perhaps in the whole country a more impressive instance of the difference between private enterprise and public enterprise politically conducted could not be found.

Boston Herald

May 10, 1910

PLANS FOR 1915 EXPLAINED.

C. B. Thompson Addresses Ruskin Club at Public Library.

The Boston 1915 movement was the subject of a short address by C. B. Thompson at the Public Library yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Ruskin Club. James F. Munroe, executive director of the movement, was scheduled to speak, but he was unable to be present.

Mr. Thompson spoke of the general object of the Boston 1915 movement, to unite the many societies existing or working for the betterment of Boston into one active co-operative movement; of the exhibit to be given in 1915 to show Boston as "a going concern," and of the more particular and immediate work carrying on, such as the solving of the housing and congestion problems of Greater Boston, the arrangement of a program for a sane Fourth of July, a movement toward the further utilization of the schoolhouses, the problem of billboards, the education of immigrant children, and the promotion of city athletics.

He wanted to make people understand, he said, not only what the 1915 movement stood for, but also that it was already carrying on an active campaign for the betterment of Boston, socially, politically and commercially.

The Boston Post

Two little boys came into the Public Library Thursday afternoon while outside it was raining heavily. Both boys were blue skull caps and the color had run, staining their faces. They approached the marble wash basin in the statistical department. Neither of them was able to reach the soap and as they were about to give up a benevolent old gentleman came along and procured the cake for them. Both wanted to use it first and while they were arguing the one who had the soap quickly held out his hat to the man and said: "Say, Mister, hold my hat while I wash my face and then I'll hold Jimmy's."

Boston Herald

May 9, 1910.

The Field and Forest Club held an open meeting tonight in Public Library Lecture Hall. William Rogers Lord gives a free illustrated lecture on "Ministry of Birds."

BOSTON RECORD

MAY 11, 1910

The library authorities are evidently anxious that the public should read fiction that is worth while, as well as the light popular stuff of the day, for on the shelf in the delivery room from which one can choose books are volumes by Poe, Flaubert, Dickens, Turgenev, Hawthorne and other standard writers.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910

The examining committee of the Boston Public Library write of the library's condition in the annual report. In part, the committee says:

While more books have been purchased than in the preceding year, the demand for new and timely books is far from being satisfied. It is, of course, the duty of the library to purchase as many books of permanent value as it is possible to buy, not only because the great collection must include all that it may reasonably be expected to contain in order to answer the needs of scholars, but also because certain trust funds held by the library have been given for that purpose, and it is more immediately the duty of the library, which is mainly supported by money raised by taxation, to meet the needs of the citizens in the most convenient manner. To this end, books of present interest should be as generously purchased as possible, and placed not only in the Central Library but also in the branches, where they may be accessible. We find that, after meeting the necessary administrative expenses of the library and providing for periodicals, only six per cent of the city appropriation for 1909 remained available for books, and of these books only one-half were placed in the branches. In order that the interest of the people may be aroused, it is not sufficient to have a copy of any book at the Central Library with merely the title registered at the branches, especially as the chance of obtaining the book when sent for is very small, but the people need to see the books themselves. The display of the new books in Bates Hall and the larger branches shows the usefulness of this principle. This may mean that a dozen copies of every such desirable book must be purchased, even though their period of usefulness may not extend over many years. It is only in this way, however, that the library will serve its most useful educational purpose. Popular books rapidly deteriorate and should be replaced and rebound at the earliest moment, preference being given at the library to such books. There is a lack of books and newspapers in foreign languages at those reading rooms which are situated in the districts in which live the larger number of people who do not read English, and whose lives it is highly desirable should be helped by making accessible books that they can read.

Although Boston has the most beautiful municipal central library building anywhere in use, its branch buildings are far from being commendable. Though some of them are commodious, and some are sufficiently well adapted to the needs of their patrons, there is not a single building that would for a moment compare with the numerous branch buildings of the smaller cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, or Pittsburgh. If all the buildings that we now have were serving their purpose satisfactorily, it would not be pertinent to criticize the city because of lack of finer buildings. But in several instances the branches are entirely inadequate, uninviting, and insufficiently protected from fire. In some cases, they are situated in buildings owned by the city, but constructed for other purposes, and in these the branches have been placed, simply because the buildings offered some unused space. The burning of the municipal building in Jamaica Plain is to lead to the construction of a small but adequate independent branch library building. Without waiting for a fire, the city should provide other such buildings in the districts where the need is greatest. It would be a wise expenditure of money if each year for the next five or ten years the city should appropriate from taxes or loans the sum of \$200,000 and build therewith a modern attractive building of which the people in the district in which it is built would be proud. In the opinion of the Committee, the need of such branch buildings is greatest in East Boston, where a large work is being carried on in entirely inadequate rooms; in Charlestown, where a new and more accessible location, with an inviting building should replace the inconvenience of the old municipal building; and in the North End, where a large population of children is inadequately supplied by the present reading room.

In conclusion, the Committee desires to emphasize the service of the library as a popular educational institution. It is a source of satisfaction to have a large and valuable collection of books to which scholars may resort, but it is far more necessary in a city like this to have the resources of the library made accessible to the multitude, many of whom cannot afford the necessary car fares to go to and from the central building.

FIRE AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

At 3 p.m. fire broke out in the cellar of the Boston Public Library. The fire department turned several streams of water from Dartmouth st. into the cellar through the ventilators.

The fire started in the furnace room. The volumes of smoke caused much excitement and tied up traffic.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
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Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910

FIRE IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Blaze in the Basement Creates Much Smoke and Causes a Scare—Damage Will Be Small

Fire broke out in the basement of the Boston Public Library at three o'clock this afternoon. The firemen were summoned promptly by an alarm from Box 92, at the corner of Huntington avenue and Irvington street, and arrived only to find that their services were little needed.

The blaze was in the front part of the basement under the sidewalk, and for a short time there was much smoke, which led pedestrians to believe that there was considerable of a fire. Papers were stored in the room where the blaze started. It is said that the damage will amount to little.

Boston American

May 13, 1910
PRATT TO DESIGN LIBRARY FIGURES

Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor, has been commissioned by the trustees of the Public Library to design and complete two heroic figures, representing "Science" and "Art," to be placed on the stone pedestal blocks already in place on either side of the main entrance.

Sculptor Pratt is a Boston man and a pupil of St. Gaudens. His public commissions include many colossal groups, the last, the Soldiers Monument at Malden, having not been unveiled. The present commission is to be finished within two years.

Boston Globe

May 13, 1910

BELA PRATT TO FINISH WORK

Will Design Public Library Statues.

"Art" and "Science" Groups in Artistic Combination.

Boston Man Was a Student Under St Gaudens.

The Boston public library is to have two very beautiful statues on the granite platform in front of the main entrance on Copley sq in the near future. The commission was awarded yesterday to Bela L. Pratt, a Boston man, who is among the foremost sculptors of the country.



BELA L. PRATT.

The original design for the construction and ornamentation of the library building included groups of statuary in front of the main entrance on Dartmouth st. Stone pedestal blocks for the groups were provided and a contract to design and complete the groups was made with Augustus St. Gaudens, who died without having performed the work.

The trustees of the library have selected Bela L. Pratt to complete this important decorative feature of the building, from his own designs, comprising two groups of statuary in bronze in artistic combination with the stone pedestal blocks already erected, which are to be rearranged and enriched with panels, inscriptions and decorative lamps. The work is to be finished within two years.

In Mr Pratt's design, the figures represent "Science" and "Art," the sisters of "Literature," which is represented by the library itself. As one faces the building "Art" will be upon the right hand and "Science" on the left, in the position of the marble blocks now in place there.

These blocks will be used as part of the composition and will be inscribed with the names of great men in science and art.

The figures will be of heroic size. They are designed, with the marble blocks, to make a low broad mass, very simple, and in harmony with the shape and character of the library building.

Curiously enough the marble seal containing the two nude boys over the main entrance to the Public Library, though designed by St Gaudens, is very much the work of Bela L. Pratt—in fact, the first public work he did. He was a student in the League at New York at the time and St Gaudens was the instructor in modelling. Bela L. Pratt's work attracted the great sculptor and he engaged him to work in his studio. The first piece of work he did in the studio was these two nude boys under St Gaudens' supervision.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1874.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 24, 1877.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910.
PUBLIC LIBRARY BLAZE.

Fire in Pile of Rubbish and Paper in Basement Causes But Very Little Damage.

A pile of rubbish and papers stored in the front of the basement of the Boston public library in Copley sq caught fire shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and somebody who observed the smoke rolling out of the ventilators pulled box 92. The damage was very small.

The firemen had very little straight fire duty to perform. So much smoke poured from the building that pedestrians became alarmed and really thought the fire was a large one.

Boston Herald

May 14, 1910

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY STATUES.

Choice, by the trustees of the Public Library, of Bela L. Pratt to make the groups of statuary in front of the Public Library, is one of those rewards for talent and availability which are ordained to come to pass occasionally in the artistic realm. St. Gaudens originally was chosen for the task, but died before he had completed his designs. He would approve, could he indicate it, selection of his former pupil. Mr. Pratt is prolific as well as versatile, and has the reputation of completing his tasks with promptness. Consequently the city will not have to wait very long for the symbolic figures of Art and Science.

Boston Herald

May 14, 1910.

Bates Hall—Public Library.

(Contributed.)

'Tis a grand place, indeed, with all its store

Of goodly books to renovate the mind—

And yet the deep and oft recurring snore

Of those who but a dormitory find!

Melrose. T. F.

Boston Post

May 14, 1910.

FIRE SCARE AT LIBRARY

Paper Burns in Basement—No Damage Done

Flames leaping 12 feet into the air from an open flue in the street in front of the Public Library yesterday afternoon caused considerable apprehension when it was learned that waste paper in the basement of the library was on fire.

It was feared that the flames might spread into the store rooms and from there to the stocks of books and papers, but the fire was confined to the paper incinerating room, which is separated from the rest of the building by stone masonry and heavy steel fireproof doors.

It is believed that some careless passer dropped a lighted cigar or cigarette into the open flue, which is covered only with a grating, and this probably smoldered in a pile of waste paper until it caught fire.

Thousands of people congregated when the engines came into the square, but a few streams of water and chemicals quickly reduced the fire. Many people were sure that the flames could not be kept from spreading into the main building, but the location of the blaze was such that any spread of the flames was impossible.

Some excitement was caused among employees of the building when the fireman, after the blaze was out, went in to make sure that there was no chance for it to spread further. It was the first time that the attendants and people in the library had known of the fire.

Boston Journal

May 14, 1910.

BLAZE AT LIBRARY

A match dropped by a smoker as he was walking over the grating that opens into the ventilating shaft in front of the Public Library yesterday afternoon started a blaze in a pile of waste paper in the basement. The fire department was called, but the fire burned itself out.

Boston Herald

May 14, 1910

LIBRARY PATRONS FLEE.

Fire in Waste Causes Lively Ten Minutes in Copley Square.

A lighted cigar or match thrown down the ventilator shaft in the broad walk in front of the Public Library at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon set fire to some waste paper stored in the basement of the library and caused smoke to fill the lower floor of the building, driving patrons of the newspaper, periodical and documents rooms to the street.

The blaze was reached with difficulty, but was drowned out after a lively 10 minutes, during which cars passing through Copley square were stalled.

Boston Traveler

May 14, 1910.

PRATT SELECTED AS LIBRARY SCULPTOR

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have selected Bela M. Pratt, a Boston man considered to be among the foremost sculptors in the country, to finish the decorative work in front of the main library entrance in Copley square, which was left uncompleted at the time of Augustus St. Gaudens' death.

Mr. Pratt's designs have been accepted, comprising two groups of statuary in bronze in artistic combination with the stone pedestal already erected. The figures represent "Science" and "Art," the sisters of "Literature," which is represented by the library itself.

Boston Evening Record

May 14, 1910

According to the Boston public library's annual report, just published, school deposits of books have increased in a gratifying degree. Supplementing the public school is one of a public library's most valuable functions.

Boston Record

May 14, 1910.

The choice of Bela L. Pratt to design the statues for pedestals in front of the public library assures the city of work of dignity, imagination and highest technical excellence. No more promising sculptor among the younger group.

BELA L. PRATT'S PUBLIC LIBRARY SCULPTURES

Figures Designed for the Tops of the Pedestals Flanking the Main Entrance of the Library

At last the big vacant pedestals flanking the main entrance of the Boston Public Library are to be occupied. The trustees of the library have commissioned Bela L. Pratt to supply the sculptures for these places. The statuary designed and modelled by Mr. Pratt for this purpose marks a distinct departure from the scheme of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, who was to have made the sculptures. Instead of making a group for each of the pedestals, Mr. Pratt has chosen to make a single figure, and instead of setting his figure on the top of the pedestal, Mr. Pratt makes a sort of niche in the centre of the front of the pedestal, and thus lowers his figure, so that about half the length of the statue, which is sitting, comes below the top line of the pedestal. Saint-Gaudens, whose rough preliminary sketches in plaster for the Public Library groups were shown in the memorial exhibition of his works, after his death, had proposed to compose a group of several figures in a row seated on a bench, all the figures being of about the same height. The emphatic lines in the composition were the horizontals; this scheme was in a manner dictated by the facade of the Library. It was unusual, and just how it would have worked out, decoratively, can only be a matter of speculation. As it was, Saint-Gaudens never carried the work further than the rough plaster sketches in the small; and after his death the Library trustees were obliged to look elsewhere for a sculptor. That their choice has been fixed upon Mr. Pratt may be regarded as fortunate, and although the accompanying illustrations are made from photographs of the clay models on a small scale, yet these are sufficiently finished to show conclusively that the full-size sculptures will be in every respect harmoniously adapted to their location, decoratively effective and of pleasing proportions, as well as extremely interesting and beautiful in themselves.

For the subjects of his statues Mr. Pratt has elected to represent "Science" and "Art." The figures will be of heroic size, seated, and draped. The evident thought in the mind of the artist, in sinking the central part of the broad pedestals so as to lower the figures, is to keep the masses of his compositions low, simple and broad, in harmony with the character of the facade.

The figure of Science, which is to be at the south of the entrance, is that of a very handsome and graceful woman, who holds in her left hand a globe, upon which she looks with somewhat downcast eyes, slightly turning her head in that direction. The head is hooded, and the long lines of the folds of the drapery are treated with much felicity. The details have been wrought with care to present a good effect of light and shade, and the silhouette is massive and simple, so that the design will give an impression of repose and stability.

The figure of Art, at the north, is different enough in pose and type to afford a satisfactory sense of variety, but in its chief lines corresponds to its companion. The head is turned rather more to the right, showing, from in front, the profile of a face which is slightly more youthful and not less attractive and gracious than that of the sister statue. The draperies are rather less voluminous, the shoulders and arms being exposed. The right hand holds a brush, and in the left is a palette.

Both figures are modelled beneath their draperies with that scholarly and thorough knowledge of anatomy and proportions, and that freedom and flexibility of movement, in which no American sculptor of our day

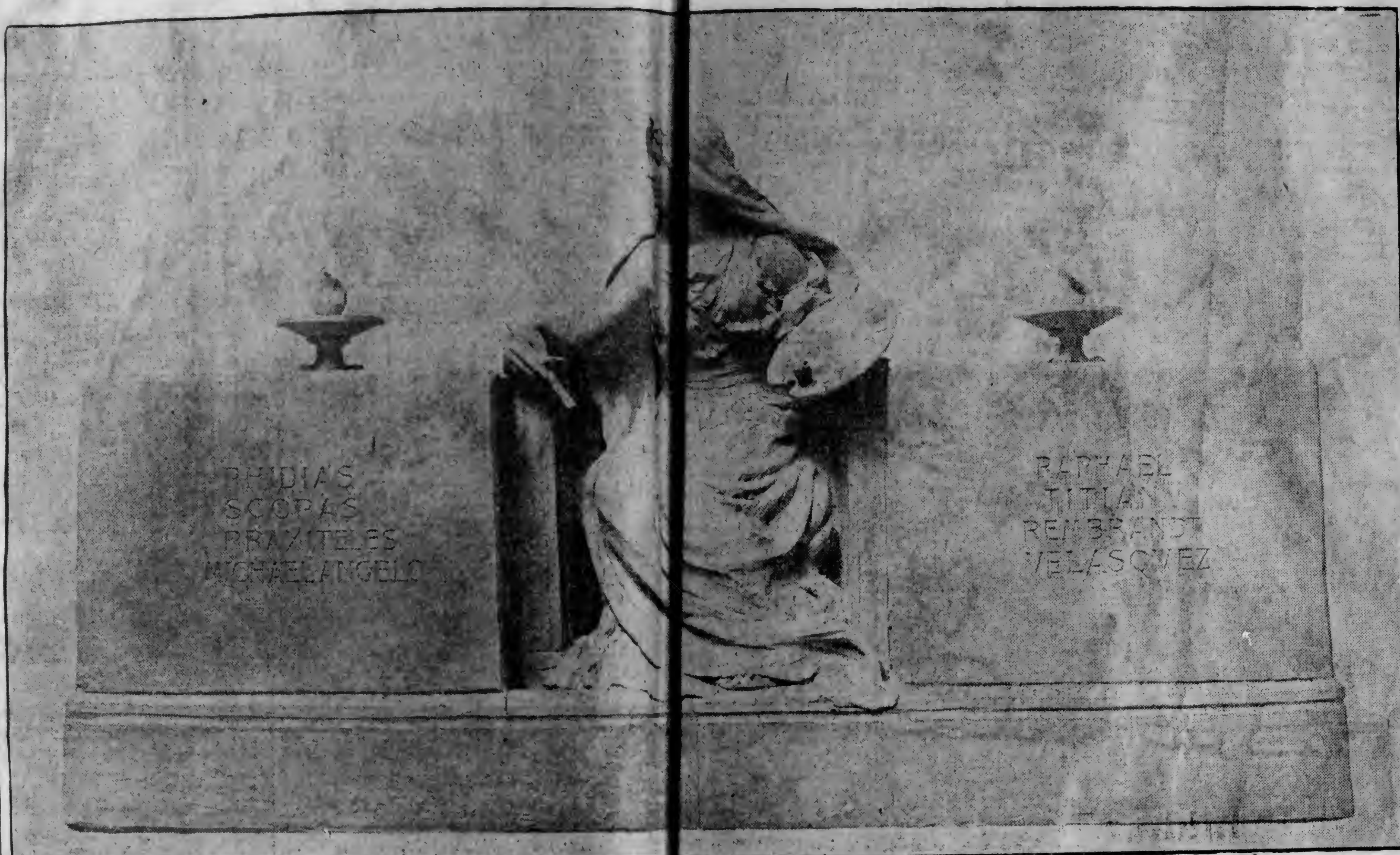
has excelled Mr. Pratt. The modesty, intelligence, distinction and beauty of the heads will not escape notice; and the severity and restraint of the character of the work must be recognized and applauded as being in accord with the best traditions of the art.

The sculptures are to be cast in bronze. On either side of each of the figures a classic lamp is tentatively set upon the pedestal, this also to be of bronze; and upon the faces of the pedestals, at either side of the statues, are tentatively suggested, as seen in the illustrations, the names of the most distinguished exemplars of Science and Art—the names on the south pedestal, that of Science, being those of Newton, Darwin, Franklin, Morse, Pasteur, Cuvier, Helmholtz and Humboldt; and the names on the north pedestal, that of Art, being those of Phidias, Scopas, Praxiteles, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt and Velasquez.

As an organic part of the decoration of the library building itself consists of the great array of names of eminent men inscribed in the stones of the facades, this suggestion of carrying out the same motive on the pedestals, which are fifteen feet wide and five feet high, in a certain measure serves to unite the proposed sculptural features with the larger monument of which they form a part. The accessories mentioned, however, both the lamps and the names, are as yet only tentative, and are subject to revision or modification as the work progresses. The contract calls for the delivery of the work within two years.

Mr. Pratt, whose studio is in this city, is instructor in modelling in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts. He is a graduate of the Yale School of Fine Arts, where he studied under Professors Weir and Niemeyer. He was afterwards a student at the Art Students' League in New York, where his instructors were Saint-Gaudens, Chase, Elwell and Kenyon Cox. Later he worked in the studio of Saint-Gaudens in Paris, and was a pupil of Chapu and Falguère. He entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts at the head of the class in 1900. Since his return to the United States in 1902 he has produced many works in sculpture of distinct merit, including portrait and ideal statues, memorials, medallions, reliefs, coins, etc.

His public commissions include two colossal groups at the World's Fair in Chicago; groups at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis; various figures and medallions at the Library of Congress in Washington; the recumbent effigy of Dr. Colt and the statue of a soldier boy commemorative of the volunteers who served in the Spanish War, both at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; the Andersonville Prisoner Boy, being the monument erected by the State of Connecticut at Andersonville, Ga.; the soldiers and sailors monument for Malden, Mass., to be unveiled this spring; the Butler monument at Lowell, Mass.; the Elliot medal for Harvard University; the Yale bicentennial medal; bronze symbolical reliefs for the United States battleships Massachusetts, Kearsarge, Alabama and Rhode Island; the portrait bust of Bishop Doane for the Brooks House at Harvard University; the recumbent effigy of Rev. John Cotton in the First Church of Boston; the Trinity Church memorial of the late rector, Dr. H. W. Donald; the medal struck for the centenary of the Catholic see of Boston last year; the Fountain of Youth; bronze statuettes of several River Nymphs; a long list of portrait bas-reliefs; and the high relief terra-cotta panels on the facade of the new Boston Opera House.



Boston Sunday Globe.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.
THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1910.

A REAL EDUCATION

What the Public Library did for a little Russian Jewess who left school when but a child.

(By Grace Gordon West.)
SOME time ago the Globe asked the question, "What are the schools doing for the immigrant children?" The searching nature of the replies drew no small degree of attention to the amazing progress the aliens are making, not only materially, but a phase of the matter far more to the honor and ultimate benefit of the city—intellectually, as well.

Previous to the passage of the child labor law, however, many who are now men and women doing the world's work had but a limited chance to avail themselves of the formal educational advantages now made compulsory for so many additional years. For them there was but a brief period devoted to elementary work in the schools and then the doors of labor opened to close behind them for good and all. They became wage-earners while still both legally and mentally but infants, with the chance and the incentive alike for education taken from them. It can readily be imagined how soon the little "learning" they had made theirs would have vanished, leaving scarcely a memory behind, had not some factor presented itself to lure them to the exercise of such intellectual powers as they had developed in their brief season of school attendance. Fortunately for all concerned, the library stood ready to fill this very need. How successfully it has done so was revealed, it seemed to me, in a striking way by a chat it was my happy chance to have recently with a young Russian Jewess.

The heels of my shoes needed straightening and I was told that exceptionally good work was done in a certain little basement established in the South End. I found it tucked away beneath what had been in other days a fine residence.

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"You are the lady who was to come for these shoes? My husband was called away. I am here so you could get them."

So she was a woman, and a married woman, too. Her words were uttered slowly with the deliberate enunciation that so often indicates the foreigner, quite as much as, if not more than, any special peculiarity in the rendering or elision of the vowels. While she was wrapping my parcel I seized the opportunity to inquire as to her nationality. She lifted a side-long glance to my face, dropped her eyes again and answered with noticeable reserve:

"I belong here."

"I judged you were not born here," I explained. "The touch of foreignness in your language led me to suppose that you had not always resided here."

"The repelling quality of her reserve vanished as suddenly as it had come, though she still remained agreeably self-contained."

"I was born in Russia."

"Russian Jew?"

A moment she hesitated and I hurriedly remarked that the question was prompted by my interest in some stories I had been reading.

"Zangwill?" she asked, with a brightening of the face.

I was surprised to find that the name was familiar to her.

Her Opinion of Zangwill.

"Yes," she went on in answer to my acknowledgment, "I am Russian Jew by birth, but really I am of mixed race. My father was German, my mother Russian and I have been here since a baby. So I am more American."

"Zangwill is so interesting," she remarked, "but I do not know where he finds such things as he tells of. Where, he would never find them here. There are things in his books that I have

thinking the same thoughts we think, doing every day just what we do, succeeding like us, or failing like us—all one."

"Then, where is the difference? Why shall we say, your life, your struggle shall center there; my life, my struggle center here? That is what Zangwill shows us, is it not? People always estranged. I am glad it is not so here."

She smiled up at me as she spoke. "I would be friends with you, not just serve you, take your money and then no more; and you, you make friends with me, and I like that; it is the better way for you, for me, for everyone, is it not so?"

I agreed that it surely was.

"I see it, more than my father and my mother can see it yet. The next generation will see it more than I see it. We all learn, every day we learn."

"Have you any children?" I asked.

Her Education.

"No," she shook her head; "we are not in a position, my husband and I, to give children what they should have, and we would not have others do as we have had to do. My life has been one of hard work and nothing else. I have no education."

"No education!" I exclaimed, wondering how high her ambitions in that direction soared; for I had not doubted from her manner of speaking, her selection of words, the surprising dearth of American slang and grammatical errors she would naturally have picked up in her environment unless some vigilant control had steadily weeded them out, that she was a product of the high school and a product for it to be proud of at that.

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"In what way?" I inquired.

"As cash girl first, then sewing in the shops. It has been nothing but hard work always. I would not have another do as I have had to do."

"But you talk like an educated woman," I protested.

"Do you think so?" Her face lit up. "It must be that I read so much. You see, I have three languages; I have the Russian, the German and, of course, the English. Often from the library I take Russian or German books that I may keep in practice; I do not want to lose any of my languages."

The Library Her Salvation.
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Poor and shabby as she was, there stood the very incarnation of what we as a people are striving for—the developed intellect, the mind open to new ideas, the power of amalgamation without annihilation of distinctive traits. Her individual best had fed upon the best of the life that had become hers by adoption.

But how had it been possible in such an environment as she must have known since her arrival here? How had such a flower budded and blossomed in the unpromising soil of a cash girl's and meat shop life?

Then to my mind flashed the real significance of that remark, "Often from the library I take Russian or German books that I may keep in practice; I do not want to lose any of my languages."

The library had been her salvation, had made her to an appreciable degree a power for good, whereas without the opportunity "not to lose" is a far greater extent than she realized the little knowledge with which she had set out in life—which is but another way of saying without the opportunity to develop it, for nothing remains at a standstill—she would have been at the best but a negative force in the world.

If there is a taxpayer in the city who at times gazes upon that imposing structure in Copley square with feelings other than those of perfect sympathy with all that it stands for, and incidentally costs, he should seek out my little Jewess and have a chat with her. He would surely go away ready to dig twice as deep a pocket if that became

BOSTON HERALD

MAY 15, 1910

STATUES REPRESENTING "ART" AND "SCIENCE" FOR LIBRARY



Figure of "Art" for North Pedestal.



Figure of "Science" for South Pedestal.

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The library trustees accepted Mr. Pratt's designs, which are entirely unlike the scheme of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, who was to have modelled the figures. The latter proposed to compose a group of several figures, about the same dimension, seated in a row on a bench.

Mr. Pratt has chosen to make a single figure, and instead of setting his figure on the top of the pedestal he makes a sort of niche in the centre of the front of the pedestal and thus lowers his figure, so that about half the length of the statue, which is sitting, comes below the top line of the pedestal.

The bronze cast sculptures will be of heroic size, seated and draped.

Effect of Light and Shade.

The figure of "Science" will be at the south of the entrance. It represents a graceful woman holding in her left hand a globe, upon which she looks with downward eyes. The head is hooded and the details have been

afford a satisfactory sense of variety, but in its chief lines corresponds to its companion. The head is turned rather more to the right, showing from in front, the profile of a face which is slightly more youthful and not less attractive and gracious than that of the sister statue. The draperies are rather less voluminous, the shoulders and arms being exposed. The right hand holds a brush, and in the left is a palette.

Both figures are modelled beneath their draperies with that scholarly and thorough knowledge of anatomy and proportions and that freedom and flexibility of movement that does credit to the sculptor.

On either side of each of the figures a bronze lamp is tentatively set upon the pedestal, and upon the faces of the pedestals, at either side of the statues, are tentatively suggested, as seen in the illustrations, the names of the most distinguished exemplars of science and art. The names on the south pedestal, "Science," being Newton, Darwin, Franklin, Morse, Pasteur, Cuvier, Helmholtz and Humboldt, and the names on the north pedestal, "Art," Phidias, Scopas, Praxiteles, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt and Velasquez.

Figures by Pratt.

Mr. Pratt's public commissions include two colossal groups at the World's fair in Chicago; groups at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo and at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis; various fig-

school, Concord, N. H.; the Andersonville Prisoner Boy, being the monument erected by the state of Connecticut at Andersonville, Ga.; the soldiers and sailors' monument for Malden, to be unveiled this spring; the Butler monument at Lowell, the Elliot medal for Harvard University; the Yale bicentennial medal; bronze battlefields, Massachusetts, Kearsarge, Alabama and Rhode Island; the portrait bust of Bishop Brooks for the Brooks House at Harvard University; the recumbent effigy of the Rev. John Cotton in the First Church of Boston; the Trinity Church memorial of the late rector, Dr. E. W. Donald; the medal struck for the centenary of the Catholic see of Boston last year; the "Fountain of Youth"; bronze statuettes of several river nymphs; a long list of portrait bas-reliefs, and the high relief terra cotta panels on the facade of the new Boston Opera House.

(Evening Edition First, issued March 7, 1910.)

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1910.

A REAL EDUCATION

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"Yes," she went on answer to my acknowledgment, "I am Russian Jew by birth, but really I am of mixed race. My father was German, my mother Russian and I have been here since a baby, so I am more American."

"Zangwill is so interesting," she reverted, "but I do not know where he finds such things as he tells of. Surely, he would never find them here. There are things in his books I never even heard of before. I asked my mother if they were so and she said yes, in Russia and in Germany it was so. I cannot see how it is; we have nothing of the kind here."

"What do you mean in particular?"

"Well, that keeping apart; the spirit, I might say, of the ghetto. I cannot understand why it should be so, even over there."

"As I see it, all around life is going on like our lives, my husband's and mine. People are working and struggling for the things we work and struggle for."

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If there is a taxpayer in the city who at times gazes upon that imposing structure in Copley square with feelings other than those of perfect sympathy with all that it stands for, and incidentally feels, he should seek out my little Jewess and have a chat with her. He would surely go away ready to dip twice into his pocket if that became necessary to insure that the good work should steadily move on.

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The bronze cast sculptures will be of heroic size, seated and draped.

Effect of Light and Shade.

The figure of "Science" will be at the south of the entrance. It represents a graceful woman holding in her left hand a globe, upon which she looks with downcast eyes. The head is hooded and the details have been wrought to present a good effect of light and shade; the silhouette is massive and simple, so that the design will give an impression of repose and stability.

The figure of "Art" at the north is different enough in pose and type to

afford a satisfactory sense of variety, but in its chief lines corresponds to its companion. The head is turned rather more to the right, showing, from in front, the profile of a face which is slightly more youthful and that of the sister statue. The draperies are rather less voluminous, the shoulders and arms being exposed. The right hand holds a brush, and the left is a palette.

Both figures are modelled beneath their draperies with that scholarly and thorough knowledge of anatomy and proportions and that freedom and facility of movement that does credit to the sculptor.

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Figures by Pratt.

Mr. Pratt's public commissions include two colossal groups at the world's fair in Chicago; groups at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo and at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis; various figures and medallions at the Library of Congress in Washington; the recumbent effigy of Dr. Colt and the statue of a soldier boy commemorating the volunteers who served in the Spanish war, both at St. Paul's

Boston Post
May 15, 1910.

Bela L. Pratt Designs Statuary Groups for Huge Pedestals at Public Library



"ART" FIGURE DESIGNED FOR TOP OF PEDESTAL FLANKING MAIN ENTRANCE TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.



"SCIENCE" FIGURE DESIGNED FOR TOP OF PEDESTAL FLANKING MAIN ENTRANCE TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bela L. Pratt, the Boston sculptor, has been commissioned by the trustees of the Boston Public Library to design two statuary groups to be placed on the granite platform before the Copley square entrance.

Augustus St. Gaudens, before his death, had made rough preliminary sketches in plaster for the pedestals, and the trustees decided that Mr. Pratt was the one American sculptor who could complete the work.

Mr. Pratt began as a student under St. Gaudens. He helped St. Gaudens in the designing of the marble seal above the entrance of the library.

CHANGE IN DESIGN

The statuary, which has been designed and modeled by Mr. Pratt marks a distinct departure from the scheme of St. Gaudens, who intended to make a group for each of the pedestals. Instead of following out this idea, Mr. Pratt will make a single figure in a niche in the center of the front of the pedestal, and thus lower his figures so that about half the length of the statue, which is sitting, comes below the line of the pedestal.

In Mr. Pratt's design the figures represent "Science" and "Art," the sisters of "Literature," which is represented by the library itself. As one faces the building "Art" will be upon the right hand and "Science" on the left, in the position of the marble blocks now in place there.

Inscribed With Names

These will be inscribed with the names of great men. On the north pedestal will be the names of Phidias, Scopas, Praxiteles, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt and Velasquez; on the other, Newton, Darwin, Franklin, Morse, Pasteur, Cuvier, Huxley and Humboldt.

School of Fine Arts, studying there under Professors Niemeyer and Wier. He was afterward a pupil of the Art Students League of New York under St. Gaudens, Elwell, Chase and Kenyon Cox. Later he was connected with the studio of St. Gaudens in Paris, and was a pupil of Chapu and Falguiere. He entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1899. He returned to the United States in 1902 and since then has produced many works in sculpture of high merit, including portrait and ideal statues, memorials, medallions, etc.

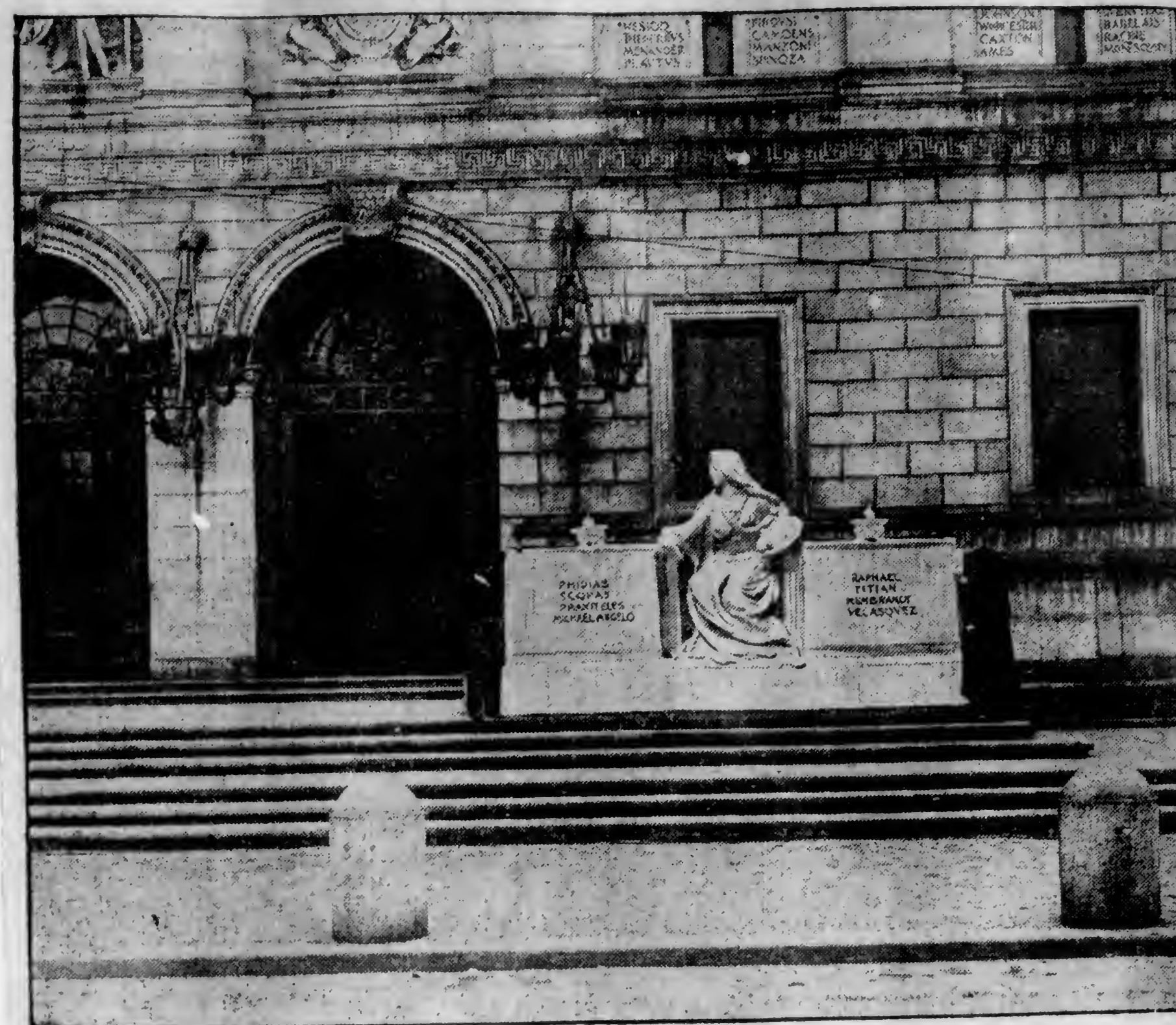
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Boston Herald
May 16, 1910.

The Pratt statues as submitted for the decoration of the front of the Public Library have won the approval of people who have had a chance to judge them. Settling the figures down into the stone blocks is decidedly effective.

Boston Post
May 16, 1910.

Artists Approve Statues



CAST OF "ART," ONE OF THE FIGURES DESIGNED BY BELA L. PRATT FOR THE ENTRANCE TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AS IT LOOKED WHEN PLACED IN POSITION BY MR. PRATT FOR PURPOSES OF MEASUREMENT A SHORT TIME AGO.

Prominent Boston artists and sculptors were unanimous yesterday in expressing their delight at the selection of Bela L. Pratt's figures, "Science" and "Art," designed for the tops of the pedestals flanking the main entrance to the Boston Public Library.

They were all of the opinion that the installation of the figures as planned will greatly add to the beauty of Copley square.

John Wilson, the well-known Boston sculptor, said to the Post: "I think it is fine that Mr. Pratt has the commission. His work is excellent and it is especially appropriate that a Boston man should be commissioned to do this work."

Miss Alma Greco, instructor of modeling in the North Bennet Street School and a friend of the late Augustus St. Gaudens, said: "I think that in conjunction with the Phillips Brooks memorial the Bela Pratt figures, wonderful pieces of art work in themselves, will greatly beautify Copley square. I am very glad that Mr. Pratt has been awarded the commission, for it means that the work will be well and creditably executed."

Cyrus Dallin, instructor of modelling in the Massachusetts Normal Art School and a sculptor of national reputation, said: "I am very glad that the work has been given to Mr. Pratt, a Boston

man, and of course they will make a decided improvement in the appearance of Copley square."

Arthur Fairbanks, curator of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, said: "I am pleased that Mr. Pratt is to do the work and believe that the designed figures will materially add to the beauty of Copley square. I hope, however, that the beauty of the square as a square will not be spoiled by the building of stores on the site of the old Museum of Fine Arts. There is a magnificent chance to erect a monumental structure at this point, which would make Copley square vie with the famous squares of Europe."

and I hope that this will be done. I should be grieved to have that side of the square disfigured as the Boylston street side is."

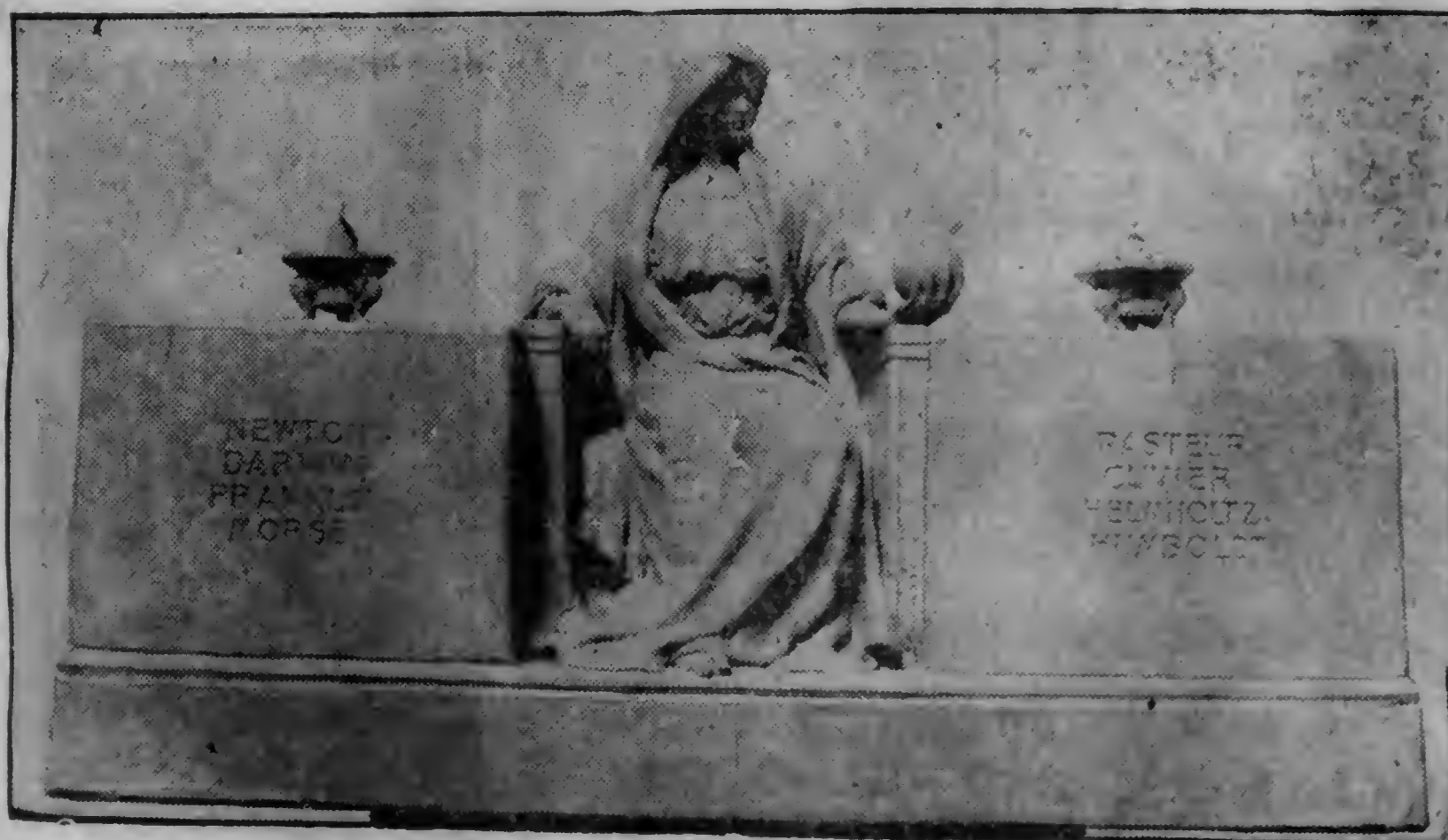
A few days ago Mr. Pratt's model figure of "Art" was placed for a brief space of time on its prospective pedestal in front of the Public Library on the Boylston street side and there photographed, under the sculptor's direction.

The figure was removed immediately after the camera had completed its work and but few people saw it in position. The few critics who were in the select party pronounced the result as even exceeding their highest expectations.

E BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE—MAY 15, 1910.

BEAUTIFUL STATUES FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"Art" and "Science," Companions to "Literature,"
Will Complete Handsome Group.



"ART" AND "SCIENCE," BELA L. PRATT'S STATUES TO BE PLACED IN FRONT OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Two beautiful statues, representing "Science" and "Art," the sisters of "Literature," will soon be placed on the platforms in front of the main entrance to the Public Library in Copley sq. The work will be performed by Bela L. Pratt, in place of Augustus St. Gaudens, who died, leaving the

task unfinished. The work will be completed within two years.

Mr Pratt furnished the designs for the decorative feature, which will add greatly to the beauty of the library. It comprises two bronze statues of heroic size, with "Art" on the right and "Science" on the left hand as one faces the building. They will occupy

the places of the marble blocks which now stand upon the granite platform.

The blocks will be used as part of the composition, and will be inscribed with the names of men great in science and art. The figures are designed, with the marble blocks, to form a low, broad mass, very simple in character, and in harmony with the style and architecture of the library.

Boston Herald
May 18, 1910.

LIBRARY ART PLANS.

Bela L. Pratt to Complete Unfinished
Work of St. Gaudens.

Announcement was made yesterday that the trustees of the Boston Public Library have closed a contract with Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor, to complete those parts of the original design for the ornamentation of the central Public Library building in Copley square which, because of the death of Augustus St. Gaudens, as yet remain unfinished. The work includes, among other things, groups of statuary in front of the main entrance, on Dartmouth street, pedestals for which have long been standing. St. Gaudens had been commissioned to complete the work shortly before he died.

The designing and placing of these last works is one of the most important parts in the decorative scheme of the whole building. Mr. Pratt is to use his own designs, comprising two groups of statuary in bronze. The work is to be finished within two years.

In Mr. Pratt's design the figures, which represent "Science" and "Art," will be of heroic size.

Mr. Pratt, who resides in Boston, is a graduate of the Yale school of fine arts, studying there under Prof. Niemeyer and Prof. Wier. He was afterward a pupil at the Art Students' League of New York under St. Gaudens, Elwell, Chase and Kenyon Cox. Later he was connected with the studio of St. Gaudens in Paris, and was a pupil of Chapu and Pajou. He entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts at the head of the class in 1890. He returned to the United States in 1892, and since then has produced many works in sculpture of high merit.

Boston Herald
May 20, 1910.

COMET BOOKS NOT WANTED.

Special Shelves Arranged at Library
Untouched by Bostonians.

One more evidence of Bostonian omiscience has appeared during the past few days. It is now generally known that a comet—Halley's comet, to be exact—is flickering round this vicinity. The public library authorities supposed naturally enough that most of Boston would be clamoring for works on astronomy. So they hunted up all the astronomical books in the library and placed them where they would be readily accessible.

And nobody asked for them.

Which only goes to show that all Boston people have all information at their finger tips all the time, so that it isn't necessary for them to delve into astronomies every time a stray star wanders this way.

Boston Sunday Post
May 22, 1910

New Statue by Bela Pratt at Museum of Fine Arts



"FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH," BY BELA PRATT, MARBLE STATUE ON VIEW AT THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

The marble statue by Bela Pratt, entitled the "Fountain of Youth," which is set in the niche at the top of the grand stairway of the Museum of Fine Arts has been the "piece de resistance" for all lovers of art this week. Hundreds of people have viewed this delightful little statue not merely because it is the work of the famous sculptor who has just received the commission for the two pieces that will be set at the entrance of the Public Library, but for the artistic conception of the piece.

Mr. Pratt's work is delightfully refreshing after one views many pieces that do not appeal especially to the aesthetic sense although they may be wonderful examples of technical ability. The pose, the execution of this piece is in the sincere style that has made Mr. Pratt's work so famous throughout the art world. There is nothing that savors of the commonplace in any part of this little composition, but only the big idea of a genius who understands the human problems in art and has the courage to work them out and trust to his own judgment as to the view the public will take of his efforts.

The "Fountain of Youth" will undoubtedly be at the museum for some time as it is loaned by a prominent art collector of Boston, who has shown public spirit enough to allow the public to share in the beauty of this piece. Mr. Pratt, the sculptor, is instructor of modelling in the Museum Art School, and many men of high local standing have received first inspiration from him. John Wilson, whose work has been considered

ed up among the big men, was a student under Pratt some years ago and many local sculptors owe him a debt of gratitude for a successful career.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1874.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.

Boston Public Library.

V. S. Cobb—The Boston public library was founded in 1854. The number of volumes in the library on Dec 31, 1909, was nearly 1,000,000. The total circulation in 1909 for home use was 1,647,846, of which 297,267 volumes were taken from the central library and 1,350,579 from the branches and stations. The library had in 1909 about 30 branches throughout the city. The trustees are Josiah H. Benton, Thomas F. Boyle, William F. Kenney, Samuel Varr and Rev. Alexander Mann. The librarian is Horace G. Walling.

The Nation

NEW YORK
MAY 26, 1910

The Boston Public Library, according to the Fifty-eighth Annual Report, just published, contains nearly a million volumes, three-fourths of which are in the central library. While the home use of the books has fallen off slightly, the number and size of school deposits have increased in a gratifying degree. The cosmopolitan character of the library work is shown by the fact that the examining committee suggests that a new edition of the standard-fiction catalogue "should contain likewise the books in Yiddish"; and also that the newspapers taken are in twenty different languages, including one in Tagalog, published in the Philippines. It is interesting to note that there is a marked increase in the use of the branches in those quarters of the city where the foreign population is large.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1910

"ANDRE'S JOURNAL" BRINGS \$60

Volumes from Library of Charles E. Hurd and Others Bring Good Prices

Some very good prices were obtained this forenoon at the auction room of C. F. Libble & Co., for volumes in the private library of the late Charles E. Hurd, long the literary editor of the Boston Transcript. There was a large attendance, including the librarian of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library, an agent for Georgetown University, and representatives of numerous libraries, including the Boston Public Library.

Interest centered in the publications of the Bibliophile Society, of which Mr. Hurd was vice president and one of the founders, "Andre's Journal" being an authentic record of the movements and engagements of the British Army in America from June, 1777, to November, 1778, as recorded from day to day by Major Andre, brought \$60, the highest price of the morning. The next highest price in this department, \$42.50, was paid per volume for the "Odes and Epodes" of Horace, with original etchings by W. H. W. Bicknell and illustrations by Howard Pyle. The sum of \$30 was paid for "The First and Last Journeys of Thorau," edited by Frank B. Sanborn, and \$24 for T. P. Diblin's "Bibliomania." Thereafter varying prices were obtained, the highest prices being as follows: "The Letters of Charles Lamb," \$25; "Letters of Zachary Taylor from the Battlefields of the Mexican War," \$14; "Unpublished Opinions of John Fiske," \$13.50; Hamilton's "Itinerary," \$15; "Varick Court of Inquiry to Investigate the Implications of Colonel Varick," \$10.50; "Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell," \$33.

In another department of the collection \$47.50 was procured for Audubon's "Birds of America," \$12.25 for Biavatsky's "The Secret Doctrine"; \$12 for a "History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire," by Sir Nicholas Harris; and the same price for a copy of Sir David Wilkie's "Spanish and Oriental Sketches." The sale continues tomorrow.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1910

The twenty-story "enclivity" in Copley Square has shrunk amazingly. Instead of dwarfing Trinity Church and the Public Library, the new hotel on the site of the old Art Museum will display its contempt for the law by building only to the legal height limit. Too bad. The Clerk had hoped it would build far higher, and that the city would see its handsome head off, and that a fortune or two would be awarded its promoters by way of damages. It is inspiring, always, to see Copley Square disfigured in obedience to the law whose innocent aim is to preserve its beauty. It makes the law so majestic. If the new hotel had a proper reverence for our legal enactments, it would afford us a repetition of this glorious phenomenon. Besides, consider the aesthetic satisfaction such a course would give us. We are an artistic people. In Copley Square we will have beauty, no matter how like Sancho it looks.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1910.

The public library of every town, according to Josiah H. Benton, whose experience in library management gives him a right to speak, should contain a town scrapbook in which every article, paragraph and item that appears in any newspaper in regard to that municipality should be carefully gathered. In that way a surprisingly good local history will gradually grow up. When the time comes for an actual written history, this material will be of great direct and suggestive value. He would have the librarian keep a scrapbook and either through an arrangement with a press clipper bureau or by personal attention to it see that every such allusion to the town finds its way into the reservoir. This is a suggestion of very large merit. Those who adopt it will have occasion to congratulate themselves in the future upon their foresight, and they will make many inquirers and investigators of coming years their debtors.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1910

The Minneapolis Public Library has completed twenty years of existence. In 1890 the proceeds of a lecture by Bayard Taylor were used as the nucleus of a fund to establish the Minneapolis Athenaeum. This was incorporated the next year. In 1896 a fund of \$11,000 was raised to erect a building for the Athenaeum and library. Requests and membership fees supported the institution until in 1881 it had a library of 13,000 volumes. That year Mr. Herbert Putnam, afterward Librarian of the Boston Public Library and now Librarian of Congress, became librarian of the Athenaeum. He began the agitation which resulted in 1885 in the creation of a public library. A building was erected, and opened to the public in 1899. Mr. Putnam was succeeded, on his resignation in 1902, by Dr. James K. Hosmer, the historian. Dr. Hosmer was later president of the American Library Association. He retired from the librarianship at Minneapolis in 1904, when the assistant librarian, Miss Gratia A. Contryman, was appointed librarian, a position which she now holds. The library has grown rapidly, and it is now the centre of a system of twelve stations and ten branches, with one of the best collections on art in the country.

Boston Daily Globe.

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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910

LIBRARY FOR CHARLESTOWN

Mayor Favors Use of Old Building.

Will Confer With Trustees and Improvement Association

J. W. McLaughlin, for Bath Trustee, Approved.

Samuel Carr and William F. Kenney, trustees representing the library board, held a conference today with Mayor Fitzgerald in relation to a new library building, or station, for Charlestown. The trustees were in favor of the erection of a new site and the erection of a new building for library purposes. There being available now \$20,000 for such a building.

The city council a couple of years ago appropriated by two loan orders of \$15,000 each the total of \$30,000 for a new library, or for library purposes in that section. That sum of money is now available.

Mayor Fitzgerald, however, is at present in favor of taking some of the buildings on Monument sq and turning it into a library building. Before any definite step is taken the mayor asked Mr. Kenney and Mr. Carr to join him in a conference with representatives of the local improvement association.

The civil service commission today sent to city hall its approval of James W. McLaughlin to be a bath trustee. This was the last of the 30 days under which the commission could hold the name.

The school committee having transferred the handling of the Randolph fund back to the penal institutions department, Mayor Fitzgerald decided to appoint a committee representing all the sections of the city to act with an officer representing the penal institutions department in the disposition of the \$250 annual income left by the donor to be expended in giving an outing during each summer to poor children.

The mayor will ask this committee to solicit subscriptions because the amount available annually is not sufficient to give the children proper entertainment down the harbor.

The mayor selected the following to act as a committee: Rev. Thomas F. McCarthy of St. Francis de Sales, Charlestown; Robert E. Burke, superior of schools; Gerardo M. Indracaco, Charles W. Birtwell, Miss M. Josephine Heskie, Max Mitchell, Miss Margaret Currie, James A. McMurphy, Rev. William H. McDonald, Mrs. James M. Morrison, Robert Ruffin, Alexander Peckham and Patrick J. Brady.

The meeting to be followed this summer will be probably to take the children down the harbor on the steamer Monitor to one of the islands owned by the city.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1910

Charlestown Library Conference.

As the result of the conference yesterday between Mayor Fitzgerald and Samuel Carr and William F. Kenney, library trustees, relative to a new library building or station for Charlestown, the mayor asked the latter to join him in a further conference with representatives of the local improvement association. The trustees are in favor of a new site and the erection of a new building with the \$20,000 now available. The mayor, however, prefers to turn some of the buildings on Monument sq into a library, and wishes that no definite step may be taken in the matter for the present.

Boston Post
June 16, 1910

Wm. F. Kenney Gets Degree of A. M. From Boston College



WILLIAM F. KENNEY, who received the degree of Master of Arts from Boston College.

Mr. William F. Kenney, A. B., was recently honored with the degree of A. M. at the Boston College commencement. Mr. Kenney has been the day editor of the Globe for 22 years. He is a trustee of the Boston Public Library and has for years been identified with educational work. For 10 years he was a member of the Woburn school board and has served as the chairman of that body. He is the author of "Centenary of See of Boston," published in 1900. Mr. Kenney is married and has a family of five children. His home is in Allston.

Boston Traveler
June 28, 1910.

CITY HAS 813 WORKERS NOT ITS RESIDENTS

Out of a total of 13,068 employees of the city whose names are contained in the municipal payroll book 813 neither eat, sleep or drink in this city.

The non-resident employees are for the greater part persons who do not perform manual labor, 703 being teachers in the public schools. A number are men who draw from \$1000 to \$1600 per year and who, in no instance, pay a poll tax in this city.

One has to make an examination of the payroll book to learn that a number of members of the Boston fire department, including executive officers, are non-residents, and not being assessed in Boston, pay their poll taxes in other cities and towns.

The Library Department.

Outside of the schools, the library department gives employment to the greatest number of non-residents. The hospital department has a number, and there are several non-residents in the municipal printing department.

Of the 6000 or more laborers in the various departments of public works, such as the street sewer, sanitary and highway departments, all are residents of Boston and pay a poll tax. The vigilance of the city collector assures the payment of a poll tax by city laborers, and if by any chance they happen to overlook this obligation, it is deducted from their weekly pay when the poll tax is a few weeks over due.

Out of 596 employees of Suffolk county, the entire expenses of which are paid by the city of Boston, there are 27 employees who live outside of Boston and not in Suffolk county, and therefore pay not as much as a poll tax in this city.

Why It Is Unfair.

The unfairness of this, from the point of view of the city employees who have to live in the city in order to obtain employment, is that they are compelled to pay city prices for house rent and supplies. These prices, in many instances, are higher than one has to pay in the suburbs, with the additional disadvantage that with their limited means they are forced into the crowded tenement districts where sunshine and fresh air is at the same premium as food.

With the city laborers, it is demanded that they shall be residents of Boston, and certain forms of contract which the city engages in with contractors for public improvements carry a provision that preference shall in every case be given to applicants for work who live in this city.

Christian Science Monitor
June 27, 1910

THERE is good sense behind the idea of throwing certain shelves in public libraries open to the inspection of intending book-borrowers. From the beginning of public libraries the searcher for something to read, and especially the searcher entering upon some unfamiliar field of literature, has been compelled to make his selections through the medium of the catalogue. Wherever he has had some previous information to guide him the selection has been made with more or less success. Some friend or some friendly volume has informed him in advance that such and such a book would be worthy of his perusal, or he may have obtained a hint from the literary columns of his daily newspaper; but if, as we say, he is entering a department of literature that is unknown to him, or if he is seeking new authors or authorities, he gets far more satisfaction out of the old bookstore method of selection than through the library catalogue process.

Open Shelves in Public Libraries

The Boston Public Library introduced the "open shelf" system some years ago, and some other large libraries in this vicinity have also used this method. It is gradually spreading to the suburbs of Boston. The Chicago Public Library has now inaugurated the system by throwing open shelves containing 15,000 volumes to the free and full inspection of intending book borrowers. Henceforth one in possession of the privileges of this institution may take down as many books as he pleases, examine them at his leisure, replace them all, or make his choice. There are to be no restrictions with regard to his manner of choosing, and by this liberal method he is permitted to inform himself with regard to the character of many books that under ordinary circumstances he might never have an opportunity of examining.

This method seems to have such advantages as an adjunct to the old one that one wonders that it has not been more generally adopted.

Christian Science Monitor
July 1, 1910.

Trees Decorate Library Front During Convention

Numerous small bay trees were today placed on the terrace in front of the public library and will remain there throughout the season. They are furnished by the courtesy of City Forester Sullivan, who is placing them throughout the parks of the city. He decided to allow some of them for use in the library court and on the terrace as well as in the public parks.

The library has set aside two rooms on the main floor at the right of the main stairway for the exhibition of photographs showing the library system throughout the city and the branch library buildings, for the use of the visiting teachers. There is also a collection of books that have been picked especially for the use of the National Education Association teachers in this room. A large collection of books has also been placed in the fine arts room of the library for the use of the children, in connection with the National Education Association convention.

Boston Record
July 1, 1910

Rounded top bay trees have been placed on the stone terrace in front of the public library, and they serve much to give both an artistic touch and summer ornamentation to the building. Since the flower beds were removed from the triangular plots on Copley sq., the structure has stood very much in need of some kind of shrubbery to set it off. The bay trees answer such a purpose.

Boston Globe
July 4, 1910

EXHIBITIONS AT LIBRARY

One Shows Relation to School System.

Collection of Books That Tell Story of Education.

Much of Interest to the Visiting Teachers.

Two special exhibitions have been opened in the Boston public library on Copley sq. that should prove of special interest to the thousands of teachers from all over the country who are attending the convention of the National education association.

The first of these will be found in two rooms on the ground floor on the right of the entrance foyer. It consists of a series of photographs, diagrams, charts, etc., which illustrate and make clear the growth of the first important public library in the world, from modest beginnings in 1854, when it contained 16,221 volumes to its present magnitude, when it contains nearly 1,000,000 volumes.

But this is not the most impressive lesson to be drawn from the exhibition—the size and magnitude of its collection of books. The most impressive lesson is the growth of the library into the educational consciousness of the people of Boston, and this is told in the exhibition in a variety of ways.

It shows the growth from one small building more than 50 years ago to the present "plant," which includes besides the great central library on Copley sq. 11 branch libraries, each as large as an ordinary library, beside 30 or more reading rooms and stations scattered throughout the city, and the arrangements for supplying all schools and public institutions with books.

Some idea of the character of the collections of the library may also be obtained from this exhibition, and of the treasures which students find here. An idea may be had of the great newspaper room and the magazine department, the patent library, the statistical library, the music library, the vast special collections, the art department and something of the working of the entire library system. In one room may be seen a collection of about 100 miscellaneous books that are intended as a sort of "appetizer" and introduction to the literary treasures of the library.

Old School Books.

An application which bears more directly on education, however, has been opened on the third floor of the library—in the art gallery.

It consists of some of the earliest school books used in England and this country, beginning with the horn books and battledores, and running down the line of development to the present time.

There are also many rare and choice copies of the earliest printed books in the Massachusetts bay colony as well as books printed in England in the 17th and 18th centuries relating to the colonies. The exhibition will also give an idea of the close and vital relationship which this great public library bears to the educational establishment in Boston and to the general education of the people as a whole in this community. It is in every way complimentary to the educational establishment—in the public and other schools in the city.

On the walls of the exhibition hall will be seen one great evidence of this relationship that exists between the schools and the library in the thousand or more photographs of all kinds taken from the library collection which the library is constantly circulating through the schools as the teachers require them. The library collection of photographs already numbers about 50,000 prints.

Tell Story of Education.

The books on exhibition in cases on the third floor tell the story of education in this country from the very beginning.

And it may be of some interest to note a book, beside the horn books and battledores, entitled, "An Exact Collection of All Remonstrances, Declarations, Votes, Orders, Ordinances, Etc." printed in London in 1683, on the fly-leaf of which is the autograph of Robert Keayne. He it was who left a legacy for the establishment of the first free school in Boston. He was one of the founders and the first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston as well as the first friend of free education in America.

The greatest educator of the colonial period was Ezekiel Cheever who taught school for more than 20 years and who was master of the Latin school in Boston for 40 years. He died at the age of 84 in 1708. Here may be seen a copy of his Latin grammar, and "An Essay Upon the Good Education of Children and What May Hopefully be Attempted, for the Hope of the People," from a funeral sermon "Upon Mr. Ezekiel Cheever," printed by John Allen in 1708. Another early popular school book was "The Ground of Arts: Teaching the Perfect works and practice of arithmeticke, both in whole numbers and Fractions, after a more easie and exact forme than in former time hath been set forth," made by "Mr. Robert Record, Dr. in Physick." This particular edition, however, was "afterward augmented by Mr. John Dee and enlarged with rules of practice by John Mellis." It was printed in Fleet st. London, in 1631.

Here also may be seen a copy of Humphrey Baker's "The Well Spring of Sciences," printed in 1631; also a copy of "Arithmetical Practical," which was printed in 1582.

Then comes a choice little volume by Noah Bridges entitled "Vulgar Arithmetique," with a fine frontispiece portrait of the author engraved by the most eminent of the early English engravers—William Faithorne.

In the same case may be seen the old standby of the colonial teacher, "The Schoolmaster's Assistant," by Thomas Dilworth. Then comes Daniel Fenning's "Ready Reckoner," an edition which was reprinted in Germantown in 1774.

Collection of Grammars.

In the next case may be seen a collection of early grammars—including the old Latin "Accidence," and after these a case in which are some of the earliest arithmetics, including Isaac Greenwood's arithmetic published in Boston in 1723.

Here is also "A New and Complete System of Arithmetic," by Nicolas Pike, A.M., with the imprint: "Newburyport: Printed and sold by John Mycail, 1788."

There is a very good collection of the early New England primers which are regarded so highly by collectors and bibliophiles today; also copies of Noah Webster's earliest spelling books. These come the cheap books and a collection of these early "juveniles," in which the "good boys" got everything and the "bad boys" got all that was coming to him—and some more.

There is also a collection of early catechisms and a collection of the expositors and etymologies which preceded the compilation of the modern dictionary.

There is one book here which is worthy of special notice. It is a "Rudiments of Latin Prosody," which was published in Boston in 1700. The author, long unknown, is now known to have been the revolutionary patriot, James Otis.

There are early works on astronomy and in one case is a series of school books which were gotten out in the southern states during the civil war, such as "The Dixie Primer," "The Confederate Primer," "The Geographical Reader for the Dixie Children," etc.

Besides all these there are some interesting reprints of old English cheap books.

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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1910.

LIBRARY AND THE STUDENT

Teachers Are Urged to Cooperate.

Teaching of Note-Taking is Urged by Miss Jordan.

Interesting Session of N. E. A. Department.

At the session of the library department of the National education association which convened in Lecture hall of the public library this morning, Miss Baylor of Wabash, Ind., spoke upon the value and use of the library in the study of history.

She emphasized the need of teaching the child to learn how he may find by indices and encyclopedias the facts in history he requires rather than to remember them.

Miss Baylor said further "It is the greatest care of the history teacher not so much to provide a class with material as to discriminate and to select."

She also commented upon the need of teaching history fairly, of permitting the child to see the true policy and opinion of both sides of a controversy, and recounted the profit with which she had read to her class pages from the diary of an Englishman upon the revolutionary war.

Miss Alice N. Jordan, children's librarian, Boston public library, discussed the need for cooperation of teacher and librarian in aiding children to acquire skill in using the library.

She urged that teachers know the books in their own libraries and in the public library which treat the required subjects, and that when her pupils use a public library, that she send a week in advance a card to the librarian asking her to look up available matter and have it accessible.

Then when the pupils came with requests for help on all manner of topics to be read or written about from "The Star Spangled Banner" to "A Baby in Action," the librarian could in a sense be prepared.

Miss Jordan advised, too, that children be taught note taking, so that when a reference book is obtained they can use an index, run down a topic and pick out the salient points.

Miss Jordan added that the instruction of classes of school children by the librarian in the uses of reference books in the library was criticised on the ground that it then assumed the nature of a task, and the recreational side was diminished. Miss Jordan discounted the theory.

Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, children's librarian of the public library in Providence, spoke further upon the collaboration of librarian and teacher.

She advised that the teacher begin to teach the pupils of the lower grades the use of reference books, then when the upper grade classes came to the children's librarian for class instruction a beginning would have been made.

In her first talk to the grammar school pupils Mrs. Root said she questioned the pupils to see what ground had been covered by the teacher, and then explained to them in story form the physical makeup of a book, beginning with the idea in the author's mind and following the progress to the printed page with specimens of bookmaking in work from both the print shop and the history.

In the second talk before the eighth grade she explained the use of reference books, the dictionaries, the encyclopedias, the year books, Poole's index, etc. In conclusion Mrs. Root urged the point that the results remain with the teacher. The librarian may best aid the child only when he is directed by the teacher.

Experienced Workers Tell How to Do It

The programme topic was, "Elementary school class reference work in public libraries: Its possibilities, methods and results." Mrs. Adelaide Howles Matby, librarian in charge of the Tompkins square branch of the New York Public Library, had charge of the session. Thomas M. Baillet, dean of the School of Pedagogy, New York University, who was to open the discussion, was unable to be present, and Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools of Denver, Col., spoke upon the general subject.

Helpful Hints for Teachers and Librarians Are Given by Various Speakers

in part:

Children, to become interested in history, must come to understand that history is life itself, and this can be done through the medium of books. Two things are necessary—first to establish a history sense and second to establish that history deals with living things. The history sense is the study of the past. History is the study of the children of the grades, and this brings them directly in contact with the library. They go to the library and study local documents. In the study of Revolutionary history we find that the children become intensely interested in the lives of the men and the diaries of that period, which brings them into personal contact with the characters and times of which they are studying. Our librarian in Wabash is most interested, and goes to the schools and talks to the children and gets them interested in the study of history. The history teacher who visits the library and goes back to the school and teaches the children how to use what the library offers. Children do not know how to use indices, to consult encyclopedias, and we have tried to teach them how to read. It is not possible to speak of history without reaching out into other lines, and the greatest care of the history teacher is not to find material, but to select it. We find that the difficulty of the teacher is not to get too busy interested in history, go to the library and read, and get into the right books. We have a wealth of material, and children now study history with delight, and the child is prepared in a very vital and important way for the question that come up in more consequential history work. The library is the place where the children directly into contact with life and develop a history sense."

"In geography and history the library does a great work by sending out pictures of all countries, and maps. This library has a large collection of books. It is urged that children should come to the library not as a part of their school work, but for their own interest on the recreational side. I take a class of boys here and show them where books are and how to find books on subjects in which they may be interested—or it may be baseball—but I tell them how to get at information and I think this meets the objection. Some children come to the library to get stories to read, and this is another class to be considered. I cannot tell you how often we get out of this except on one instance, where a little girl said to me, 'I wish my teacher that Miss Jordan, who taught me to read books by nice, small old authors.'"

Miss Martha B. Bayles, assistant principal of school No. 15, New York, told of the work that has been done there in the way of getting children to use books for themselves. In New York the problem in many schools is of peculiar difficulty owing to the large foreign population. Miss Grace Thompson, of the Newark Public Library, described the school library work which is being done in that city and which has been found productive of good results.



"The need for such training is great, as shown by replies to questionnaires sent to several hundred teachers and librarians all over the country, including those most intimately associated with the student body in the professional schools and colleges.

"Many cases are cited to show that the only satisfactory way in which the need can be met is for the schools for the training of teachers to introduce courses of study that shall give to every student thorough training in the use of the catalogue, periodical indexes, reference books, etc., and in a knowledge of children's books. A special course for a limited few should also be given for the purpose of training teacher librarians.

"Repiles received from a questionnaire sent to normal school graduates all over the country who had been trained in their professional course in the use of books and a knowledge of children's books, agree that the knowledge gained thereby is one of their most valuable assets."

The entire paper draws upon facts hitherto uninvestigated and urges the incorporation of the truths deduced into courses of study for all schools for the training of teachers.

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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1910

Collection of Old School Books in the Fine Arts Department Visited by Many Teachers

It might seem as though the teachers who had come to Boston would have seen all the school books they wished to, but the special collection arranged in the Public Library Fine Arts Department was given to the casual visitor more displayed some of the choicest nuggets of American history and literature, like the Bay Psalm Book, the first book extant printed in what is now the United States, and the Elliot Janney Bible. The casual visitor in the special collection of school books cannot find many noted works of Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English grammar; engraved writing books used prior to the Revolution; dictionaries; arithmetic, geographies and atlases; and "landmarks in the history and development of the child."

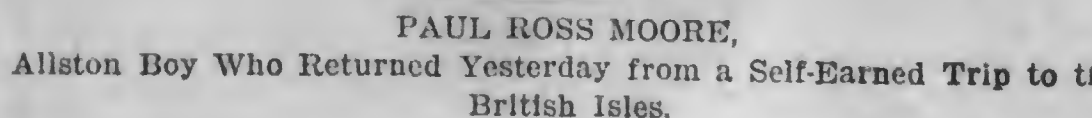
An interesting series of hornbooks, the earliest English school books, is in one of the volumes, together with printed alphabets, catechisms and primers, including several editions of the "Little Bible of New England," the New England Primer. An interesting lot of books in one case, which attracted the Southern teachers, was of Confederate school books, including copies of the "Dixie Primer," Raleigh, N. C. 1863; the Confederate Rhythmic Primer, Richmond, 1863; and the Confederate First Reader, Richmond, 1864. Another interesting volume is the first edition of Noah Webster's magnificent dictionary.

On the lower floor of the library at the right of the main staircase are two rooms which serve at present as headquarters of the library department of the N. E. A., and here are shown a teacher's professional library, arranged by the American Library Association, and an exhibition of the Boston library system. The first section (left of entrance door), devoted to the past, shows the first building occupied in 1835, the first independent library building occupied in 1839 on Boylston street, and the present Central Library Building, completed in 1935.

The next three sections are devoted to the present. The first exhibits the Central Building, the eleven branch buildings, and the wagons which ply daily between the Central Library and the branches and reading-rooms in different parts of the city. The central map shows the location of the Central library and each branch, with reference to the territory of the city as a whole.

In the next section are exhibited various buildings containing reading-rooms operated by the Library. The location of the reading-rooms is shown upon the map in this section, which also shows the location of the Central Library and branches, schools, 45 fire stations and 20 other institutions to which books are sent on deposit. In the section beyond these are shown views of different departments of the Central Library, illustrating the Library in operation.

On the main wall at the right of the
trance door are shown a contemplated
branch building (Jamaica Plain) and
other under consideration for Charles



PAUL ROSS MOORE,
Allston Boy Who Returned Yesterday from a Self-Earned Trip to the
British Isles.

On the steamer Numblin, which arrived in Boston from Glasgow and Louisville yesterday, was Paul Ioss, doctor, a bright Alaskan boy of 15, who before leaving Boston last May earned part of his traveling expenses by giving lectures, running errands and doing odd jobs of all kinds.

He is the son of Rev. John M. Moore of the Royal St. Allston, secretary of the American Baptists' missionary society. When the trip abroad was announced Paul was very anxious to accompany his father, but the latter thought he could not afford the extra expense.

The son pleaded so hard, however, that finally the father made a proposition that if Paul earned \$75 between then and the time of sailing he would make up the difference and take him on.

A few days later Allston residents were greatly interested in a circular that was handed around from door to door. At the head of it appeared a good likeness of Paul Ross Moore. The circular went on to state:

Paul returned yesterday, delig with his trip through the British I He has a great stock of informat and if the occasion ever again arise can use it to make more money.

Paul is a graduate of the Washington Allston grammar school and will enter Boston Latin next season.

Otherwise Children Will Not Care to Read
It

Compulsively few members attended the meeting of the Library section of the N. E. A., held in the lecture room of the Public Library today, but those who were there heard interesting speakers. William M. Lewis, principal of the Washington Irving high school, New York, opened the discussion on the topic "The Future of the High School Library." He was followed by Miss Margaret Ashmun, instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin, George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Public Library, and Principal Peterson of the Morris High School, and others. Edwin Galliard, section president, presided and introduced the speakers. The meeting closed at noon and later in the day a social gathering was held by this section.

Mr. Andrews said that when many people read novels they sit up at night to find out how the story is coming out. That is exactly opposite to the attitude cultivated at his school. Some boys and girls developed who are able to sum up an author's story in a single phrase. It has become the aim of American educational methods to skeletonize and systematize everything until it has robbed some studies of most of their life. To dissect a novel is necessary, and so when dissection in literature is made it is fatal to all of its vitality. The purpose of the public school should be primarily to teach children to think, but it is not right to hold out that all there is to education. Many of our teachers want to show to their pupils get nothing more than literature than they get from algebra. Literature is based largely on a desire to please it appeals to the young especially because of its curiosity, pathos and other feelings. It cannot be read in a systematic way. It is a sign that he has the rudiments of a reader who may be developed along worthy lines with proper handling. The attitude of librarians has changed greatly in the past few years. They realize that the books are in their custody to be read, even if bindings are soiled and damaged.

In telling why books by authors other than those of the highest standard often appeal most strongly to children, Mr. McAndrew said that he knew a seriously minded, hard-working teacher who spent forty-five minutes telling her pupils of the beauty of De Quincey's style, etc., only to have her senses outraged by hearing one of the girls say: "That's all right; but Laura Jean Libby for mine."

Miss Ashmun said that two-thirds of the failures in teaching English are due to the fact that teachers will not recognize that their pupils are boys and girls. Children do not care for the quality of the style of Dryden or the quantity of the language of Quin. It is only by enjoying the story that they can come to love them, she said; it is only by loving books that we can come to share in the world's culture. It is possible to lead children to read the most undesirable of the best books. The teacher, the librarian and the librarian should work together. The latter must have imagination so that she may put herself in the place of the pupil and understand the words she uses. She must get the pupil's viewpoint.

Reuben Post Hall, principal of the Male High School, Louisville, Ky., was not present to speak and so Mr. Tripp was called to take his place. Mr. Tripp, after referring to his experience as a teacher and humorist, urged the value of instilling a love for story into the good humor into the pupils. He said that teachers generally do not appreciate what constitutes true humor, and suggested that teachers should try to draw the pupils away from the lurid Sunday supplements. He had analyzed favorite children's books and found that those of the Oliver Optic series started every instance.

"They want to start right in," said Mr. Tripp. "Those books do not begin with a description of a forest or sunset in the mountains. The average child wants 'something doing' from the start. If the first twenty-five pages of Scott could be changed so as to begin the real story right off, then that is the way more children would take to his writings. The same literature, the same as some teachers are doing with Addison, should not be carried so far that they spoil the pleasure of it. We should still keep the pill sugar-coated. If we had good books lying where the pupils may see them readily; that will encourage their reading habits."

"The Idea of the New National Education Association giving up the library section would be suicidal, because more and more the two are getting together."

Boston Record July 19, 1910

Paul Ross Moore, the 15-year-old son of the Rev. T. M. Moore, of Allston, has just returned on the Numidian, after having been in Europe since May, paying, in part, his way in a unique but thoroughly commendable manner. When his father planned to go abroad the son also wanted to go, but the extra expense forbade this ambition. However, the minister said he would take the boy along if he would earn \$75 by selling time. Paul promptly got busy. Having been to the Yosemite Valley and Yellowstone Park, he was prepared to lecture on them, and so he issued a circular to people saying he had a chance to go to Europe if he had a little money, and that he proposed to earn it by lecturing and doing errands, such as carrying books to the public library, for 10 cents a week. "Every little helps," the boy said.

Well, the lecture was given, but all in all, the \$75 was not completely earned, but, nevertheless, the father, pleased by his son's pluck, took him along.

Young Moore will enter the Boston Latin this fall.

Boston Daily Globe SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

EARLE IS LOCATED.

Missing Athol Young Man Found at the Public Library and Taken to His Home.

Ernest L. Earle, who disappeared from his home in Athol Wednesday morning and for whom parties had searched, was found studying a chess volume in the public library yesterday by his cousin, Lucien E. Taylor of this city, who is employed at the library. Young Earle's mind was mostly a blank as to his movements since leaving Athol. The family was notified and his brother, Ralph, and Dr. William J. Bolton came to Boston last night and took him home.

Young Earle had taught at a private school in Duluth, Minn., and constant study and worry about the future, Dr. Bolton thinks, unhinged his mind.

Boston Traveler July 23, 1910

MISSING MAN IN LIBRARY.

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Boston Journal Aug. 2, 1910.

NEW TACTICS IN THE WAR ON CIGARETTES

Mrs. Nation's campaign against the cigarette was conducted in big stick fashion. When the fair lady from the cyclone country saw a cigarette she forthwith proceeded to confiscate it. If it was necessary incidentally to commit assault and battery, she did not hesitate. Many cities encouraged her visits simply to see her in action.

Now while Mrs. Nation is engaged in saving the wives of several prohibition States—her war on the cigarette has engaged the services of a new chief-tiness, Miss Lucy Page Gaston of Chicago. But Miss Gaston's plan of campaign is novel. It centers for the present around a portrait of a distinguished artist who, it seems, was so fond of his cigarette that he kept it stuck elegantly between his fingers while posing for the picture. The Chicago reformer holds that the picture is demoralizing; that it should never be placed on public exhibition.

If she should have her way, reform will have won a famous victory—one even surpassing that which resulted in the erection of the Bacchante from the Public Library here.

But if she should fail! Well, Mrs. Nation is always ready with her little hatchet.

Boston Post Aug. 4, 1910

Senators From the Bay State

Henry Cabot Lodge succeeded Henry L. Dawes in the United States Senate in 1892. Until the advent of Mr. Lodge, the Republican leader in the Senate from Massachusetts was George Frisbie Hoar. The latter's sceptre was taken by the younger man. Mr. Lodge has since remained in the Senate, having been twice re-elected. His term will expire March 4, 1911.

Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Boston May 12, 1850. In 1871 he was graduated from Harvard University and entered the Harvard Law School. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Harvard for his thesis on the "Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons." From 1873 to 1876 Mr. Lodge was an assistant editor of the North American Review. In 1876 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. From 1876 to 1879 Mr. Lodge was instructor in history at Harvard, and from 1879 to 1881 he was associated with John Torrey Morse, Jr., in the conduct of the International Review.

Mr. Lodge was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1880 and 1881 and from 1887 to 1892 was a member of Congress. Then Mr. Lodge was chosen to succeed Mr. Dawes in the Senate.

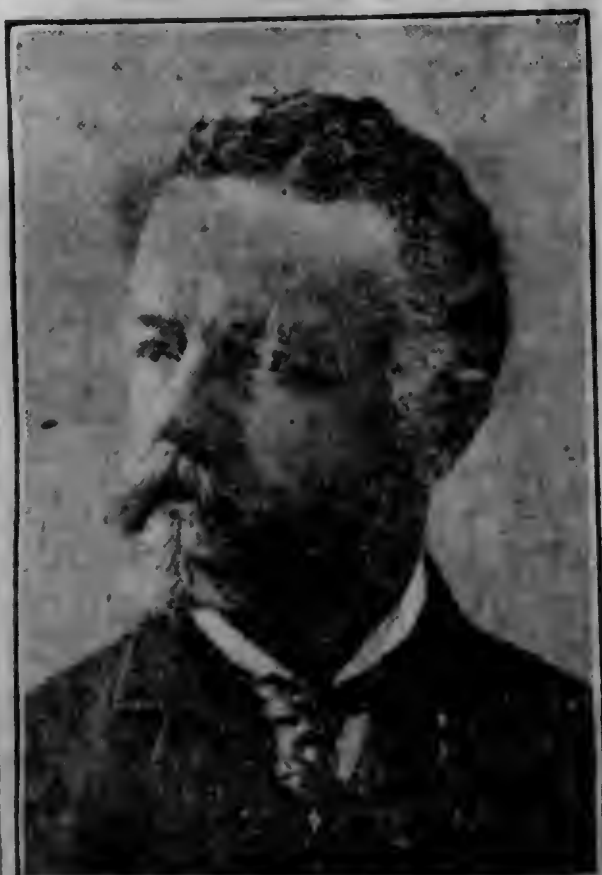
He was delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1891, '88, '92, '96, 1900, '04 and '08. In 1896 Mr. Lodge placed Thomas B. Reed in nomination for the presidency. He was permanent chairman of the national conventions of 1900 and 1908, and in 1901 was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Lodge was a member of the United States Immigration Commission in 1907. He is chairman of the committee on the Philippines and is the chief spokesman in the Senate for the committee on foreign affairs, which deals with all the international relations of the United States. As a protectionist he has taken leading part in the tariff question. He was chiefly responsible for the establishment of the international copyright which protects writers all over the world in this country; the passage of the laws which regulate immigration to the United States and the law reforming the consular service.

As a member of the committee on foreign relations he took charge in the Senate of the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty and of the treaty which established the Alaskan Boundary Commission, of which body he became a member.

Mr. Lodge is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the Virginia Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Antiquarian Society and the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

The degree of LL. D. has been bestowed on him by Harvard, Yale and



(Photo by Chickering.)
SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE,
Who succeeded Henry L. Dawes in the
United States Senate.

Clark universities and Williams College. During his service in the National House of Representatives, Mr. Lodge was regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was again appointed regent in 1905.

Mr. Lodge has attained prominence as an author. In the catalogue of the Boston Public Library, 46 distinct titles are recorded against his name. A number of the works are single speeches or addresses, but there are many historical tales and biographies that are written in a highly interesting vein.

Among these are "Life of Alexander Hamilton," "Life of Daniel Webster," "Short History of the English Colonies in America," "History of Boston," "Historical and Political Essays," "Life of George Cabot," "Hero Tales From American History" (written in conjunction with Theodore Roosevelt), "Story of the Spanish War," "A Fighting Frigate and Other Essays," and "A Frontier Town and Other Essays."

George Cabot, great-grandfather of Mr. Lodge, was United States Senator from 1794 to 1796. Mr. Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt have been intimate friends for years. Mr. Lodge's home is in Nahant.

Christian Science Monitor Aug. 10, 1910.

PROSPERITY TENDS TO DECREASE LIBRARY CIRCULATION, SAYS OFFICIAL OF BOSTON

Otto Fleischner of Local Institution Thinks Conditions Found in Chicago Obtain Here, but Does Not Lay Falling Off to Cheap Theaters.

General prosperity and multiplication of nickel theaters are the principal reasons assigned by Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, for a universal decline in the circulation of public library books throughout the country. Mr. Legler discussed "the lure away from the library" in a recent interview in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, confirms Mr. Legler's observations in general as applying to this city, although he considered that special features of the local library's service make it to some extent immune from the conditions Mr. Legler discussed. He did not pretend to define the effect of the cheap theater upon library patronage in Boston.

In common with practically all libraries in the large cities, Mr. Legler said, the Chicago library has felt the effect of the widespread slump in the circulation of books among certain classes. The Chicago library, however, has attained distinction by showing large gains in total circulation during the last few months in spite of this tendency, as the result of branching out into new fields.

"It is true that there has been a decreased demand for books in certain quarters in Chicago, as well as in other cities, but the decreases are not so apparent in our records as they are in those of many libraries," said Mr. Legler.

"We have been expanding and reaching out into sections of the city never hitherto entered by the library, and as a result our figures for the last few months show handsome gains. Since the first of January we have opened five new branches and we shall open six more during the next two months. Since the first of the year the number of users of the library has increased 10 per cent.

The Summer Months Show Gain in Number of Users

"During the month of May there was a gain of 16,656 in the number of books withdrawn from the library for home use over May of last year. In June the gain was 13,891 and in July 17,371. This is exclusive of volumes consulted for reference purposes.

"In May there was a gain of 58 in the number of visitors to the library over May of last year, and there was a gain of 278 in the number of volumes consulted at the library. In June there was a loss of 461 in the number of visitors, but a gain of 142 in the number of books issued.

"Though these figures show gains, it is true that before we opened up our new branches there was a manifest falling off in circulation in the same manner that is still occasioning comment in other cities.

"In years of plenty, when prosperity

affects the leisure period of people's daily life," said Mr. Legler, "naturally time that can be given to reading is more limited than when they have nothing to do and time hangs heavily upon them.

Library Statistics Are a Good Trade Barometer

"In this respect library circulation statistics constitute a fairly good trade barometer. The second and other important cause for the decreased circulation may be attributed to the surprising multiplication of nickel theaters, which number their patrons by the thousands nightly in every city and have proportionately large audiences even in the smallest places.

"Were statistics as to these available, unquestionably the results would be surprising as well as significant. Properly regulated, the cheap theater could be made a potent educational agency. Unrestricted, it may become a more serious menace in degrading the ideals of young people than the flood of harmful literature which the public libraries are seeking to counteract through their resources and their methods of rendering these resources attractive.

"An additional reason for the slump is the very unusual multiplication of privately managed fiction libraries. If you make a tour of the leading business streets you will be surprised to see how many 2 or 3 cent a day fiction libraries there are. I regard this as really a relief to the public library in that it permits the library to expend its funds for books of more permanent worth instead of for the ephemeral fiction that would otherwise have to be supplied."

Decreased Circulation Is No Cause for Alarm

Mr. Legler said he saw no reason for alarm over the situation.

"No concern need be felt on account of the decreased circulation uniformly reported by libraries through their annual statistical summaries," said Mr. Legler. "It may be questioned whether libraries have not attached too great importance to the sum total of population rather than to the widespread use of libraries in their respective communities. No doubt they have been led to this estimate of usefulness by the popular conception as to the test of a library's successful work. "If the libraries can show an increase in the number of readers whose cards are active, they are meeting the actual test of usefulness better than by means of large circulation figures.

"Questionable methods can always be utilized in bringing these latter to a total that will impress those who do not stop to analyze their basis. The lower

the standard of book selection the ampler will be the total of circulation.

"Libraries in some cities, perhaps, have reached the high-tide mark and the effort in the future will be not so much to stimulate large circulation, but rather the circulation of the better class of books.

"So far as the Chicago library is concerned, I look for a very largely increased use of books during the coming winter. There is no question but that we shall have an extraordinary increase both in home circulation and in all other departments of the work."

A Boston Public Library Official Gives Reasons

In the absence of Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, Assistant Librarian Fleischner commented on Mr. Legler's article as follows:

"Our experience, in so far as we are able to judge from library conditions, which may not be the same as in Chicago, would lead us to agree with Mr. Legler in all his statements.

"Because of the fact that the Boston Public Library does not purchase and circulate fiction that seems to us ephemeral in interest, we can hardly say that we have noticed any considerable falling off in demand for fiction.

"A work of fiction to find a place upon the shelves of the Boston Public Library must appeal to the authorities of the institution as having, if not promise of permanent value, in that it is the work of a tried author, at least a strong temporary value to readers in dealing with events of absorbing current interest, or else contain data of historical value or a story that has historical significance.

Motion Picture Shows Attract the Non-Reading

"As I do not presume to be informed as to the class of people who patronize moving picture booths, I cannot say whether or not their interest in this form of entertainment would cause them to care less for the standard works of fiction carried by the Boston public library.

"I would regard it as very probable that persons' periods of prosperity cause a falling off in patronage of all public libraries among the working classes, especially ambitious young men and women who may have periods of extra work that will cut off their time for reading and study. There is a steadily increasing demand for books by students at all times.

"The demand for books of permanent value we believe to be constantly on the increase. In this increase we are content, and have no hankering for circulations that run into the millions, but are largely made up of works of fiction of largely ephemeral interest."

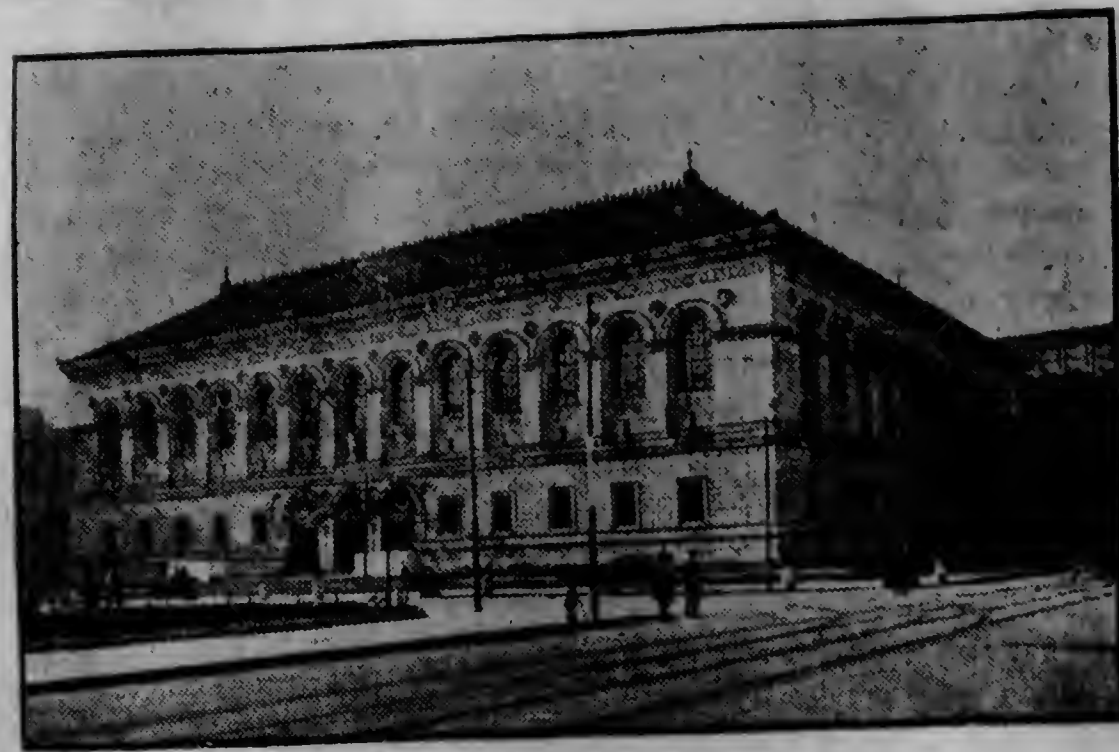
"Against this class of fiction, we have no desire to speak adversely. It doubtless serves a purpose. The Boston public library, however, does not deal in this class of reading."

Christian Science Monitor
Aug. 12, 1910.

A HOUSE OF LEARNING

WHEN the Boston public library was removed to its present quarters in Copley square from the old-fashioned square red brick building on lower Boylston street it was supposed that room enough was planned for a generation to come. Bates hall, extending all the length of the building on the front, in the second floor, looked vast and bare for a few weeks, with scattered readers at the big tables, under the splendid ceiling arching to the roof; but soon it seemed as if the people were attracted to these halls of learning by their very beauty of aspect. The reading room became steadily fuller until today one may often walk half the length of the room before finding a vacant chair. This is the room where the books may be consulted, either taken by the visitors from the shelves that line the reading hall or ordered on "For hall use only" slips from the stacks. But even the delivery room has its readers besides visitors who scan the Abbey pictures of the Holy Grail. The newspaper and magazine rooms on the first floor are always crowded. The table for women in the newspaper room is almost always so surrounded that one can only reach over, pick a paper at random and carry it to some nook to scan standing. On the topmost floor, whither visitors climb to see the Sargent frescoes of the Christian religion, the famous prophets at one end, there are other rooms though not so full of readers, where are all sorts of fine arts books, photographs and music. The children's reading rooms are by no means the least populous, under Julian Story's famous ceiling.

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On famous Copley square, long the heart of Boston's intellectual activities, but now sharing honors with upper Huntington avenue where are Symphony Hall, the Opera House and the Museum of Fine Arts.

nary story, then the great staircase in bright-hued marble mounts up to the windows of the inner court, the huge stone lions guarding the turn of the stairs to right and left. Here in the midst of the yellow sunshine of the marble lined stairways and gleaming from the columned arches the real glory of the library comes into view, the fathomless blue of the Puvion de Chavannes mural pictures. Mural pictures are supposed to be painted thin and to look like flat surfaces, to be decorative rather than pictorial, the layman has been told. But the blues of these canvases hint of far-off skies and ocean reaches, for all the

ethereal quality of the painting—perhaps because of it. Here Plato with raised finger tells man that he is a plant of heavenly not of earthly growth; it is philosophy that is here celebrated amid the skies of Greece and her pillared white temples.

Out of the staircase windows is seen the big court with its arched colonnade and the very plain and simple fountain in the center. Here the Macmonnies Bacchante was to have danced, but Boston found her too tiny and too frivolous for the severe abode of the loftier nine. So water pure and simple is the court's central ornament.

Modern Review
Aug. 5, 1910.

BOSTON KNOWS GOOD BOOKS.

Boston has been the butt and subject of frequent good-natured raillery on the score of its intellectuality.

We are inclined, however, to believe that Boston is justified in its reputation as being the mental "Hub of the universe."

"The Modern View" has just received an order from the Public Library of Boston for fourteen copies of Dr. Rabbi Mendel Silber's book, "Jewish Achievement," published by "The Modern View" Co.

Boston has not a large Jewish population and is not greatly pro-Jewish, so that the only explanation that can be given is the actual effort on the part of the Library to possess the facilities for education on the subject of what the Jews have done, as well as on all other human topics.

We comment very favorably the insight, good judgment and broad policy of the Boston Public Library Other communities, as well as to our own, may well take lessons from Boston.

Boston Transcript
Aug. 12, 1910

The Bibliographer

MENTION has already been made in these columns of the importation of the unique perfect copy of "New England's Crisis" and Robert Cushman's "Sermon" secured at the Gray sale in London by Dodd & Livingston. With these, this first has at present seventeen of the rarest early tracts relating to the history of New England. These include three John Smith items, the "Description of New England," London, 1616; "New England's Trials," London, 1622, and the "Advertisements for the Unexperienced Planters of New England or anywhere," London, 1631; Wood's "New England's Prospect," London, 1634; Morton's "New English Canaan," Amsterdam, 1637; Vincent's "Relation of the Late Battell," London, 1637, and the second issue of 1638; Underhill's "Newes from America," London, 1638; Higginson's "New England's Plantation," London, 1630; "The Humble Request," London, 1630; Alexander's "A Map and Description of New England," London, 1630; Roger Williams' "Key into the Language of America," London, 1643; the first edition of the Cambridge Platform, Cambridge, Samuel Green, 1649; Increase Mather's sermon, "The Wicked Mans Portion," Boston, John Foster, 1675, the first book printed in Boston; and William Hubbard's "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," Boston, John Foster, 1677, with the genuine "White Hills" map, are other important New England items.

Of the above seventeen New England tracts, it is worth noting that nine (the Cushman, "Humble Request," Higginson, Alexander, Vincent, Underhill, and the "New England's Crisis") were not in the Brinley Collection, the most famous New England library ever brought together. Eight (the Cushman, Smith's "New England's Trials," "Humble Request," Higginson, Alexander, Vincent, 1637, Mather, and "New England's Crisis") were not in the Barlow collection, the most important American library ever sold at auction in New York. Eleven (the Cushman, Smith's "New England's Trials," "Humble Request," Alexander, Vincent, 1637, Mather, and "New England's Crisis") were lacking in the Charles Deane collection, the most important New England library dispersed at auction in recent years. Not more than two of the list have, we believe, been included in any one American auction sale of the past decade. Three, at least (the Cushman, "Humble Request," and "New England's Crisis"), are not in the Lenox Library.

Corner Stones of History

These books are commonly and with all accuracy described in auction catalogues as "cornerstones of history." Each deals with some part of New England history at most only briefly touched upon by any of the others. Take the John Smith books, for instance. The "Description of New England," London, 1616. This is the first book with the name "New England" on the title, the country having been previously called "North Virginia." Smith says elsewhere that it was "now called New England, an. 1616, at my humble suit by our most gracious Prince Charles." The first edition of John Smith's "New England's Trials" was published in 1620, but the second edition of 1622 is of equal interest as it contains an account "of that hapless Plantation, begun but by 60 weak men in the year 1620." He prints also "A letter from New Plimmoth" signed "William Hilton" which was brought over by the "Fortune," arriving February, 1622, and "An abstract of Letters from the Colony in New England, July 16, 1622."

John Smith's "Advertisements for the unexperienced Planters of New England, or anywhere," London, 1631, was intended to be supplemental to the chapters on New England in the "General Historie." It contains an account of the settlement of Plymouth, and of those at Salem and Charleston by the Massachusetts Bay Company.

Francis Higginson's "New-Englands Plantation," London, 1630, was the first of the three editions of that year. This account was written from Salem and is the earliest printed report from any of the settlements on Boston Bay.

"The Humble Request of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Governour and the Company late gone to New-England," London, 1630, is dated "From Yarmouth aboard the Arbella April 7, 1630," and signed by John Winthrop, Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Dudley and four others; this is the very rare original of the famous "farewell address" of Winthrop and his company, and is not noted by Winsor. The Prince copy is in the Boston Public Library, and for a long time was the only one known in America. The John Carter Brown Library at Providence acquired a copy a few years ago, and from this a fac-simile reprint was made.

containing interesting and amusing chapters on Morton's doings at Merry Mount.

Underhill's "Newes From America"

One of the rarest items in this remarkable collection of Americana is Captain John Underhill's "Newes from America; or a New and Experimental Discoverie of New England," London, 1638. Underhill commanded the Massachusetts forces against the Pequots, and his book and Vincent's are the two contemporary printed accounts. Captain Mason's account was not printed until 1736. Underhill's account was issued in a small quarto volume of twenty-three leaves. The long title page reads, in part, as follows: "Newes From America; or, A New And Experimental Discoverie Of New England; Containing, A True Relation Of Their Warlike proceedings these two yeares last past, With a Figure of the Indian Fort, or Palizado. By Captain John Underhill, a Commander in the Warres there. It also gives this list of eleven places, that as yet have very few or no inhabitants which would need special accommodation to such as will Plant there. Via Quecha-polck, Agu-wom, Hudsons River, Long Island, Nahanleut, Martins Vinyard, Pequot, Naransett Bay, Elizabeth Islands, Pascataway, Casco with about a hundred Islands, neere to Casco."

The engraved folding plate (or "Figure of the Indian Fort, or Palizado") is lacking in nearly every known copy of this early narrative of our first serious trouble with the Indians, the Pequot War of 1637. It is probably rarer, indeed, than the existing number of copies of the text. Only five or six copies of the book have been sold within the last quarter of a century. It was not in the famous collections of Americana formed by John A. Rice, William Mozeses, Henry C. Murphy, George Brinley, and Braxton Ives; and the Barlow copy, which brought \$70 in 1890, and Deane's, which realized \$180 eight years later, had the rare plate of the Indian fort in facsimile. The fine Lefferts copy, privately sold in this city in 1901, was the first perfect one offered here for many years. Another copy turned up in London in 1906, and realized \$70, although the plate was wanting. The Earl of Sheffield's copy, with a perfect impression of the "Palizado" plate, clean and unbroken in the folds, brought £245.

Captain Underhill is referred to in Philip Vincent's "True Relation of the Late Battell fought in New-England, between the English and the Pequet Salvages: in which were slaine and taken prisoners about 700 of the Salvages, and those which escaped had their heads cut off by the Mohocks: With the present state of things there," London, 1637.

This rare account of the storming of the Pequot fort is a small quarto of fourteen leaves, and is not as authoritative as that of the doughty Captain Underhill. Vincent was not in New England at the time, but seems, nevertheless, to have secured his information from men who took part in the war, and his account is well written. No copy of the 1637 edition, now owned by Dodd & Livingston, appears to have been sold at auction before the Gray sale, for half a century. Winsor could locate only two copies, the Lenox and John Carter Brown, but the Boston Public Library has one and the Deane copy is in the Pequot Library. Two editions were issued in 1638, one by "M. P." for Nathaniel Butler and John Belknap, the other by "Thomas Harpor" for the same publishers. Mr. Lefferts had both of the 1638 editions, which are slightly less rare than that of 1637, which brought \$1050. The copy in this collection is the Earl of Sheffield's, uncut at sides and bottom.

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Aug. 5, 1910.
BOSTON KNOWS GOOD BOOKS.

Boston has been the butt and subject of frequent good-natured raillery on the score of its intellectuality.

We are inclined, however, to believe that Boston is justified in its reputation as being the mental "Hub of the universe."

"The Modern View" has just received an order from the Public Library of Boston for **fourteen copies** of Dr. Rabbi Mendel Silber's book, "Jewish Achievement," published by "The Modern View" Co.

Boston has not a large Jewish population and is not greatly pro-Jewish, so that the only explanation that can be given is the actual effort on the part of the library to possess the facilities for education on the subject of what the Jews have done, as well as on all other human topics.

We commend very favorably the insight, good judgment and broad policy of the Boston Public Library. Other communities, as well as to our own, may well take lessons from Boston.

tracts, it is worth noting that nine (the Cushman, "Humble Request" Higginson, Alexander, Smith's "Advertisements," Wood, Vincent, both editions; Underhill, and the "New England's Crisis") were not in the Brinley Collection, the most famous New England library ever brought together. Eight (the Cushman, Smith's "New England's Trials," "Humble Request," Higginson, Alexander, Vincent, 1637, Mather, and "New England's Crisis") were not in the Barlow collection, the most important American library ever sold at auction in New York. Eleven (the Cushman, Smith's "New England's Trials," "Humble Request," Alexander, Smith's "Advertisements," Wood, Vincent, both editions, Underhill, Mather and "New England's Crisis"), were lacking in the Ives collection, the most important library of collector's books ever sold at auction in this country. And even the "Humble Request," Higginson, Alexander, Vincent, 1638, Cambridge Platford, Mather and "New England's Crisis" were lacking in the Charles Deane collection, the most important New England library dispersed at auction in recent years. Not more than two of the list have, we believe, been included in any one American auction sale of the past decade. Three, at least (the Cushman, "Humble Request," and "New England's Crisis"), are not in the Lenox Library.

The Boston Public Library has Smith's "Description," 1616; Wood's "New England's Prospect," 1634; Morton's "New English Canaan," 1637; Vincent's "Relation," 1637; Underhill's "Newes from America," 1638, with the plate in facsimile; Higginson's "New England's Plantation," 1630; "The Humble Request," 1630, the Roger Williams "Key," 1643; Cambridge Platform, 1649; "Wicked Man's Portion," 1675, and Hubbard's "Narrative," 1677.

Corner Stones of History

These books are commonly and with all accuracy described in auction catalogues as "cornerstones of history." Each deals with some part of New England history at most only briefly touched upon by any of the others. Take the John Smith books, for instance. The "Description of New England," London, 1616. This is the first book with the name "New England" on the title, the country having been previously called "North Virginia." Smith says elsewhere that it was "now called New England, an, 1616. Let my humble suit by our most gracious Prince Charles." The first edition of John Smith's "New England's Trials" was published in 1620, but the second edition of 1622 is of equal interest as it contains an account "of that hapless Plantation, begun but by 60 weak men in the year 1620." He prints also "A letter from New Plimmoth" signed "William Hilton" which was brought over by the "Fortune," arriving February, 1622, and "An abstract of Letters from the Colony in New England, July 16, 1622."

John Smith's "Advertisements for the unexperienced Planters of New England," London, 1631, was intended to be supplemental to the chapters on New England in the "Generall Historie." It contains an account of the settlement of Plymouth, and of those at Salem and Charleston by the Massachusetts Bay Company.

Francis Higginson's "New-Englands Plantation," London, 1630, was the first of the three editions of that year. This account was written from Salem and is the earliest printed report from any of the settlements on Boston Bay.

"The Humble Request of His Majesties Loyal Subjects, the Governour and the Company late gone to New-England," London, 1630, is dated "From Yarmouth aboard the Arbella April 7, 1630," and signed by John Winthrop, Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Dudley and four others; this is the very rare original of the famous "farewell address" of Winthrop and his company, and is not noted by Winsor. The Prince copy is in the Boston Public Library, and for a long time was the only one known in America. The John Carter Brown Library at Providence acquired a copy a few years ago, and from this a fac-simile reprint was made.

Sir William Alexander's "Mapp and Description of New-England," London, 1630, was first published in 1624 with the title "An Encouragement to Colonies." Both issues are exceedingly rare. It tells of "a shippe going for Virginia, comming by chance to harbour in the South-west part of New-England, neere Cape Cod, the Company whom shee carried for Plantation, being weary of the Sea, and enamored with the beautye of the bounds that first offered it selfe unto them gorgeously garnished with all wherewith pregnant nature ravishing the sight with variety, can grace a fertile field, did resolve to stay, and seated themselves in that place which is now called New Plimmouth." The folding map is of especial interest as it gives the names of the twenty patentees among whom the country was divided by the Council for New England at Greenwich, June 29, 1623.

William Wood's "New England's Prospect," London, 1634, is the first of three editions issued in 1634, 1635 and 1639. This is the first detailed account of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It contains also descriptions of its fauna and flora and at the end an Indian vocabulary of five pages. The following is Wood's description of Boston.

Boston is two miles North-east of Roxbury. Its situation is very pleasant, being a Peninsula, hem'd in on the South-side with the Bay of Roxbury, on the North with the Charly-River, the Marshes on the back-side, being not more a quarter of a mile over, so that a little fencing will secure their Cattle from the Wolves. Their greatest enemies be Wood, and Wetlow-ground, which never were in that place, being contrayned to fetch their bulking timber, and fire-wood from the lands in Boates, and their Hay in Lotters: It being a herke and bare of wood, they are not troubled with three great annoyances, of Wolves, Rattle-snakes, and Musketoos.

Thomas Morton's "New English Canaan," Amsterdam, 1637, largely relates to the natural history of the country, and is one of the best of the early books.

containing interesting and amusing chapters on Morton's doings at Merry Mount.

Underhill's "Newes From America"

One of the rarest items in this remarkable collection of Americana is Captain John Underhill's "Newes from America; or a New and Experimental Discoverie of New England," London, 1638. Underhill commanded the Massachusetts forces against the Pequots, and his book and Vincent's are the two contemporary printed accounts. Captain Mason's account was not printed until 1736. Underhill's account was issued in a small quarto volume of twenty-three leaves. The long title page reads, in part, as follows:

"Newes From America; or, A New And Experimental Discoverie Of New England; Containing, A True Relation Of Their Warlike proceedings these two years last past, with a Figure of the Indian Fort, or Pallizado, by Captain John Underhill, a Commander in the Vargess there." It also gives this list of eleven "places, that as yet have very few or no inhabitants which would need special accommodation such as will Plant there, Via Queenapolek, Agau-wom, Hudsons River, Long Island, Nahanticut, Martins Vineyard, Pequet, Naransett Bay, Elizabeth Islands, Puscataway, Casco with about a hundred Islands, neere to Casco."

The engraved folding plate (or "Figure of the Indian Fort, or Pallizado") is lacking in nearly every known copy of this early narrative of our first serious trouble with the Indians, the Pequot War of 1637. It is probably rarer, indeed, than the existing number of copies of the text. Only five or six copies of the book have been sold within the last quarter of a century. It was not in the famous collections of Americana formed by John A. Rice, William Menzies, Henry C. Murphy, George Brinley, and Brayton Ives; and the Barlow copy, which brought \$70 in 1890, and Deane's, which realized \$180 eight years later, had the rare plate of the Indian fort in facsimile. The fine Leffer's copy, privately sold in this city in 1901, was the first perfect one offered here for many years. Another copy turned up in London in 1906, and realized \$70, although the plate was wanting. The Earl of Sheffield's copy, with a perfect impression of the "Pallizado" plate, clean and unbroken in the folds, brought \$245.

Captain Underhill is referred to in Philip Vincent's "True Relation of the Late Battell fought in New-England, between the English and the Pequet Salvages: In which were slaine and taken prisoners about 700 of the Salvages, and those which escaped had their heads cut off by the Mohocks; With the present state of things there," London, 1637.

This rare account of the storming of the Pequot fort is a small quarto of fourteen leaves, and is not as authoritative as that of the doughty Captain Underhill. Vincent was not in New England at the time, but seems, nevertheless, to have secured his information from men who took part in the war, and his account is well written. No copy of the 1637 edition, now owned by Dodd & Livingston, appears to have been sold at auction before the Gray sale, for half a century. Winsor could locate only two copies, the Lenox and John Carter Brown, but the Boston Public Library has one and the Deane copy is in the Pequot Library. Two editions were issued in 1638, one by "M. P." for Nathaniel Butter and John Bellamie, the other by "Thomas Harper" for the same publishers. Mr. Leffer's had both of the 1638 editions, which are slightly less rare than that of 1637, which brought \$1050. The copy in this collection is the Earl of Sheffield's, uncut at side and bottom.

Boston Advertiser Sept. 28, 1910. **LEAVES FORTUNE FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES**

**WILL OF J. L. WHITNEY
FILED AT CAMBRIDGE**

**One-Tenth of Residue of Estate Is
Left to Trustees of Boston Insti-
tution as Sick Fund.**

Cambridge, Sept. 28.—By the will of James L. Whitney of this city, who for 40 years was connected with the Boston Public Library, a large amount of his fortune is left for library purposes.

The will which is filed at the probate court, East Cambridge, leaves \$50 each to the First Baptist church, Cambridge, the Concord Lyceum, the Antiquarian Society, Concord, the Librarian's Dining Club, Boston; the Club of Old Volumes, Boston, and the Boston Public Library Protective Association.

Of the residue the testator orders that an amount that will net a yearly income of \$700 be invested and the income be paid to the Boston Public Library to be expended on biographic works.

One-tenth of the remainder is left to the trustees of the Boston Public Library to be invested and reinvested until the principal reaches \$500. Then the income is to be paid to sick employees of the library.

One-tenth of the residue is to be divided into 30 parts of which three-tenths is left to Yale college, the income to be used for its library; three-tenths to the Russell Trust Association at Yale for its library; and the remaining four-tenths is to be divided between the Bostonian Society, the town of Concord, the town of Goshen, the American Library Association, the American Antiquarian Society, Harvard College (Whitney Library), and the Club of Old Volumes, the income in each case to be used for library purposes.

Boston Advertiser Sept. 30, 1910. **JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY DIES IN CAMBRIDGE**

**Was Librarian at Boston Public Library
for 25 Years, Resigning in 1903—Had
Membership in Many Societies.**

Cambridge, Sept. 25.—James Lyman Whitney, who was connected with the Boston Public Library for a quarter of a century, retiring as librarian, today died at his home. He had been gradually failing in health since the death several months ago of his sister, with whom he had always made his home and of whom he was very fond.

He was born Nov. 28, 1835, at Northampton, the son of Josiah Dwight and Charles (James) Whitney. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1856. He was made librarian in 1893, since resigning as librarian he has been in charge of the department of documents and statistics and of manuscripts at the library.

As chief of the catalogue department for many years he edited the Tucknor catalogue of Spanish literature and many other publications at the library.

He was chairman of the Concord school committee from 1879 to 1887. He was chairman of the book committee of the Bostonian Society, a charter member of the American Library Association, and a member of various historical and literary societies.

Christian Science Monitor Sept. 26, 1910 **James Lyman Whitney, far more than 40 years associated with the Boston pub- lic library, and for three years, in 1899- 1902, its librarian, passed away Sunday morning at his home, 2 Divinity avenue, Cambridge.**

The bibliography of John Brown has reference to many documents and other manuscripts. Besides the collection of the late Colonel Hinton, now in the archives of the Kansas State Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has the Deere manuscript collection. The Boston Public Library owns the almost priceless Thomas Wentworth Higginson collection of manuscripts and letters written by John Brown and his New England allies regarding his enterprises. Scattered among other libraries and public institutions is more material to which Mr. Villard considers himself indebted for his conclusions.

Christian Science Monitor Sept. 26, 1910 **Among the real, front rank needs of East Boston, is a suitable place of habitat for the local branch of the public library. At the present time, it is tucked away in the second story of an old ramshackle, that should have been razed long ago. The public library serves an excep- tionally good purpose and, next to our schools, should be cared for and given every possible aid to the end that, public comfort be best con- served and the influence of this splendid municipal institution ex- ploited to the highest degree.**

East Boston Argus Advocate Sept. 24, 1910. **Among the real, front rank needs of East Boston, is a suitable place of habitat for the local branch of the public library. At the present time, it is tucked away in the second story of an old ramshackle, that should have been razed long ago. The public library serves an excep- tionally good purpose and, next to our schools, should be cared for and given every possible aid to the end that, public comfort be best con- served and the influence of this splendid municipal institution ex- ploited to the highest degree.**

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Boston Herald Sept. 27, 1910 **James Lyman Whitney, formerly librarian of the Boston Public Library, will be held this after- noon at his home, 2 Divinity avenue, Cambridge. The body will be removed to Northampton for burial. Death was due to a paralytic shock suffered last Friday when Mr. Whitney was attend- ing his duties as chief of documents and statistics at the library. He has held this position since his resignation as librarian in 1903.**

He was unmarried and is survived by one brother, Henry Mitchell Whitney, formerly a professor at Beloit College, Wisconsin, and now librarian of the Branford, Ct., Public Library.

He leaves also several nephews and nieces, one of whom, Miss Margaret Whitney, daughter of his late brother William, was with him when he died.

James L. Whitney was internationally known as a librarian and bibliographer. The card cataloging system used today in nearly all the great libraries of the world was originated and perfected by him in the Boston library. He was one of the founders of the American Library Association and has aided in the establishment and direction of more libraries than probably any man of the country.

ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE **How Fisheries Case Was Presented.**

**Arthur Millet of Gloucester
Gave Invaluable Aid.**

**Elder Described Life of
Fishermen.**

Sept. 10, 1910

By WILLIAM F. KENNEY.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10.—Now that the decision of the tribunal of arbitration on the seven points of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, however much or little advantageous to this country, is a matter of history, it may not be ill timed to look at the tribunal itself and see how it came to have final authority on a matter over which statesmen and diplomats of the United States and England have wrangled for centuries.

The most notable thing about the decision was not any one of the findings of the tribunal, but that there should have been a decision at all. For in leaving their differences to The Hague the United States and England established the tribunal as the first in the history of the world to take up the adjudication of serious differences existing between the two greatest world nations.

For more than 100 years the interpretation of the first article of the treaty signed at the convention between the United States and Great Britain in 1858 has been a source of constant dispute between the local authorities of Newfoundland and the fishermen of the United States, and particularly of New England.

Since the treaty was first signed for the United States by Albert Gallatin and Richard Rush, the wording and interpretation of that section dealing with the rights of American fishermen in Newfoundland and other waters has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the state department and Great Britain, and every secretary of state since Madison has faced the question at some time during his term of office.

It was not until 1905, however, that the situation became acute. A short time before, Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, had negotiated a treaty with the United States to receive the ratification of the U. S. senate. The treaty was signed by the Newfoundland government of a set of rules and regulations governing the fisheries which, if carried out, would effectively put a stop to the United States fishermen going into those waters, and practically abrogated the provisions of the treaty of 1858.

In 1905, then, the matter came to a head. At that time Elihu Root, now U. S. senator and principal counsel for the United States before the tribunal, was secretary of state in President Roosevelt's cabinet. He took up the fisheries dispute with Great Britain, and through the British ambassador, and holding up the enforcement of the obnoxious local regulations, and referring the whole matter for settlement to The Hague.

At the second peace conference of all the nations held at The Hague in 1905, a permanent court of arbitration had been appointed, composed of distinguished citizens of each country represented at the conference, and from this list were selected the men to whom the settlement of the fisheries question was referred.

When the controversy was submitted to The Hague for final settlement, both governments set about the preparation of their respective claims. The case of the United States was entrusted to Hon. Chandler F. Anderson of New York, a lawyer of national reputation, who handled his subject masterfully, finding no incident too minute for his attention, and drew the admiration of the lawyers on both sides, and even of the members of the court.

The case for Great Britain was ably prepared by Hon. Allen B. Aylesworth, minister of justice of Canada.

The tribunal for the settlement of the dispute assembled for the first time on Tuesday, June 1, in the beautiful and historic Ridderzaal (Hall of Knights), the same magnificent building in which Queen Wilhelmina annually opens the parliament of Holland. It is situated in the most picturesque portion of this beautiful city, and is one of a group of artistic royal structures for which The Hague is so justly famed.

Dr Lammach's Address.

The personnel of the tribunal was most interesting. It was composed of five members, and was officially designated "The Permanent Court of Arbitration," as each member of it was selected from the list approved at the second peace conference of 1905.

The president of the tribunal was Dr. H. Lammach, professor of the university of Vienna, a public counselor and member of the upper house of the Austrian parliament. His four associates were Hon. George Gray, judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals; His Excellency Jonkheer A. P. de Savornin Lohman, LL.D., ex-minister of the interior and member of the second chamber of the Netherlands; Right Hon. Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, LL.D., chief justice of Canada, and Louis Maria Drago, LL.D., former minister of foreign affairs of the Argentine republic.

At the first meeting, at which were present Messrs. Anderson and Aylesworth, agents for their respective governments, Mr. Lammach took the chair as president and delivered a remarkable address, speaking in English, which summarized in forceful and eloquent language the vast importance of the case as indicative of the new power of arbitration.

"Every sentence rendered by this court," he declared, "ought to be by virtue of its impartiality and equity a new marble pillar to sustain the ideal palace of justice and peace, the symbol of which is to be that noble edifice which has been dedicated to this town by the munificence of a man whose name is dear to both litigant nations. (Andrew Carnegie)."

Meetings Open to Public.

"Being conscious of our responsibilities, we shall do our best to render justice to those 'captains courageous' and hardy fishermen of both nations who, in the uproar of the sea and at the risk of their lives, pile the treasures of the ocean for the benefit of man. In doing our duty in that way we hope to settle peacefully and definitely a difference which for so long a time has agitated the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race."

At the request of the president, the secretary general then read the list of the counsel and secretaries of the interested powers, headed for the United States by Hon. Elihu Root and for Great Britain by Rt. Hon. Sir William Snowdon Robson, P.C., K.C., M.P., attorney general.

By agreement of the parties the meetings were open to the public and the discussion was in the English language. Out of respect to the memory of King Edward, the first meeting closed at 1:30 p.m. and adjourned to Monday, June 6, at 10 a.m.

During their stay in The Hague the United States delegation made its headquarters at the hotel des Indes.

The headquarters of the English lawyers were at the Vieux Dolin (Old Doll), another famous hotel of The Hague, and during the entire period of the conference American and British flags were displayed from the balconies of the two hotels.

Bay State Men's Services.

Altogether 40 days were consumed in the arguments of the case. These were conducted on a very high plane, the utmost courtesy being exercised

by the counsel toward each other. It is remarkable how deeply the entire subject was gone into, the lawyers tracing back even to the treaty of Utrecht, made in 1717, and paying the most attention to the rights of the colonies before the revolution and the conditions that existed prior to the war of 1812.

Two Massachusetts men figured prominently in the case, Hon. Samuel J. Elder of Winchester and Arthur Millet of Gloucester. The former made one of the notable arguments in the case, interspersing his remarks with a number of his famous stories, which were greatly enjoyed by the court and by the counsel of both countries.

Arthur Millet's services to his country were invaluable because of his practical knowledge, frequently given to the court of the local conditions in the north Atlantic fisheries. A series of maps drawn by him also proved of the greatest value and, indeed, absolutely necessary to the United States.

Richard Lansing of New York and James Brown Scott, solicitor of the state department of the United States, acted as assistant counsel, and their services were highly commended by Senator Root and the other senior counsel.

When the tribunal met for the second session seven separate questions were submitted for adjudication, each dealing with some especial phase of the fisheries dispute.

The Arguments.

Great Britain elected to open the case, and Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, one of England's greatest counselors, formerly attorney general and now king's counsel, privy counselor and member of parliament, began the argument. He spoke for two weeks, the sessions being four a week, and was followed by Ex-Senator George Turner of Washington, who presented the contention of the United States on the first four questions.

On the fifth question, formerly attorney general of Newfoundland, followed with Newfoundland's contentions on the regulations of 1905-1906. Then came Hon. Charles W. Warren of Detroit, who made a splendid argument on question 5 on the subject of bays. He was replied to by Hon. S. Ewart of Toronto, Can., who spoke on question 5 and phases of other questions.

The next speaker was our own Samuel J. Elder, who made his argument for the second, sixth and seventh questions, and also the third and fourth. He was listened to with great attention, as for hours at a time he dwelt on the local conditions of the New England fisheries, injecting into his speech stories of the lives of the hardy voyagers of Gloucester and Boston.

Sir William Snowdon Robson then closed for Great Britain, and took six days to sum up the case for his country.

Root's Speech Masterly.

When Elihu Root stood up to make the closing argument for the United States in this most momentous controversy, the Ridderzaal was packed with the nobility of Holland. Many prominent lawyers came from Belgium and Germany to hear the distinguished American, and for six days he held the closest attention of all.

His argument was masterly. He spoke from notes, and his knowledge of the entire subject amazed even the members of the United States delegation, though they knew that Mr. Root had made the effort of his life in the study of this great question.

The final session of the court was held Aug. 18, when Mr. Root's argument was finished. Hon. Mr. Robson thereupon made some further observations in regard to the evidence introduced by Mr. Root, and the proceedings of the tribunal were brought to a close by the President, Dr. Lammach, who after a brief address of appreciation and thanks to the counsel of both parties, declared the discussion closed and the tribunal adjourned.

Much credit should be given to Otis T. Cartwright, secretary of the U. S. agency here, for his assistance to the representatives of our government. His law library and reference books were always at their service, and he and his assistants worked day and night to supply every want of the counsel. Mr. Cartwright has had a wide experience in the diplomatic service.

As to Senator Root, who was originally responsible for referring the dispute to The Hague, and who as senior counsel gave his services free to the United States, the debt of gratitude owing to him can readily be appreciated.

Boston Record Sept. 27, 1910. **The literature in the public library on mushrooms is apparently much in demand and especially that which tells how to cook them. Recent callers are told that every book is out. The library card on one book says it gives 100 different ways of cooking them. Seemingly mycology is quite a cult in Boston.**

Boston Traveler Friday Sept. 30, 1910 **PUBLIC LIBRARY FREE LECTURES**

The programme of the free public lectures to be given Thursday evenings in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library shows a wide variety of attractive subjects, treated by well-known lecturers. No tickets are required for these courses. The doors at the Boylston street entrance will open at 7 o'clock and will be closed when the hall is filled, the lectures beginning at 8 o'clock. The programme follows:

Oct. 15, "The Passion Play," Dr. John C. Bowker, F. A. G. S.; Oct. 20, "Longfellow, the Poet and the Man," Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue; Oct. 27, "Alaska, the Land of Promise," the Rev. W. M. Farrington; Nov. 3, "Greek Art," F. Melbourne Greene; Nov. 10, "Japanese Art," F. Melbourne Greene; Nov. 17, "Aesthetic Ideals of Greece and Japan," F. Melbourne Greene (the last three being a series entitled "Greece and Japan, a Racial Aesthetic Contrast"); Dec. 1, "Carthage," George B. Dexter; Dec. 8, "Corona, a Hill Town of Italy," Eben F. Conine; Dec. 15, "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J.; Dec. 22, "Famous Masters of Music During Ten Centuries; Their Tools and Their Books," Leo R. Lewis; Jan. 5, 1911, "Holland and the Art of the Dutch," Elizabeth Fullick; Jan. 12, "Photography in Relation to Illustration," J. Horace McFarland; Jan. 19, "The Land of the Shamrock," Mianna Eliot Tenney; Jan. 26, "The Art of Binding Books," Cedric Chivers.

Boston Journal Sept. 30, 1910. **PUBLIC REQUESTS IN WHITNEY WILL**

A large portion of the estate of James Lyman Whitney, who for many years was connected with the Boston Public Library, is left in public bequests, mostly for library purposes.

The will has been filed for probate in East Cambridge. The First Baptist Church of Cambridge, the Concord Lyceum, the Antiquarian Society of Concord, the Librarian's Dining Club of Boston, the Club of Old Volumes of Boston, and the Boston Public Library Protective Association, are bequeathed \$50 each.

Of the residue of the estate it is ordered that an amount that will yield an income of \$700 yearly be invested, the income to be paid to the Boston Public Library to be expended on bibliographic works.

One-tenth of the residue is left to the same institution to be invested and reinvested and when the principal reaches \$500 the income is to be paid to sick employees of the library.

One-tenth of the residue is to be divided into ten parts, of which three-tenths is left to Yale, the income to be used for its library; three-tenths to the Russell Trust Association of Yale for its library; and four-tenths is to be divided between the Bostonian Society, the town of Concord, the town of Goshen, the American Library Association, the American Antiquarian Society, Harvard College, (Whitney Library), and the Club of Old Volumes, the income in each case to be used for library purposes.

Boston Journal Sept. 29, 1910 **The automobile traffic during the past year has increased so heavily in this past year from Beacon street down through Pemberton square into Scollay square that a traffic officer has had to be stationed at the top of the hill. The double curve combined with the two steep hills makes it a particularly dangerous spot for the hundreds of store employees and stenographers that are passing constantly.**

One Boston institution which has impressed my friend, His Imperial Highness the Prince de Hyazantine, is the Public Library. He says it reminds him very much of the University Library at Padua, in Italy, being built on almost exactly the same general plan. "But," I said to his highness, "is the library at Padua as large as our library in Boston?"

Very imperturbably he answered: "Padua has several libraries as large as the Boston Public Library."

Librarians.

Trustee W. F. Kenney Read a Paper in Section of "Popular Libraries."

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 1.—The international congress of archivists and librarians has concluded its sessions, which covered four days, and was held in the main building of the universal exposition.

The congress has been a most important one to Americans, because of the many subjects discussed, which bore directly on the interests in vogue in the libraries of the United States. The general assembly for the opening of the congress took place in the main hall at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, Aug. 28, after the delegates had received their cards of admission and invitations to the various receptions at the office of the secretary, Bibliothéque Royale, rue du Musée, near the place Royale.

At the general assembly meeting an address of welcome was made by the president of the congress, J. Van den Gheyn, S. J., and then the reports of the secretaries, Dr. Cuvillier for the archivists, and L. Stanier, who is secretary of the royal library of Brussels, for the Bibliothèque section, were read.

On the platform as the general commissioners of the congress were the following men: M. M. S. Bornmann, administrator-inspector of the university of Liège and president of the royal commission on the history of Belgium; A. Delmer, librarian in chief of the university of Liège; Le Baron E. Desamps, administrator of the science and arts library, Louvain; M. M. Hyart, director of the city of the Royal Bibliothèque of Belgium; G. Kurth, director of the library of the city of Brussels; C. Van Overberghe, director of the science and art sections of the Royal library of Brussels, and Count O. Le Grelle, librarian at Antwerp.

The vice presidents were M. G. Des Marex, archivist of the city of Brussels; M. P. Giffens, librarian of the city of Antwerp, and the secretaries were M. J. Cuvillier, the chief of the royal library of Belgium, and M. L. Stanier, administrative inspector of the Royal library of Belgium.

Representatives of Nations.

The representatives from the various countries of the world were present at this opening conference, and included M. le Dr. Baillet, second director of archives of France; Dr. Schmitt von Catzow, librarian in chief of the Royal Munich library; H. V. Hopwood, assistant in the patent office of London; B. A. Peddie, chief of the British Library, London; members of the council of the United Kingdom Library association; M. W. C. Berwick, assistant librarian of the Central Institute Library, London; M. le Dr. Hans Schiller, vice director of the Imperial Archives and Royal Austrian-Hungarian library; H. H. Langton of Ontario, Can., librarian of the university of Ontario; Lawrence J. Burpee, librarian of the Carnegie library, Ottawa; H. Locke, chief librarian of the public library at Toronto; H. O. Lange, librarian at Copenhagen; A. S. Steenberg, Danish representative from the popular libraries of Denmark; A. Thiele, archivist in chief of the Royal library, Copenhagen; Count de las Navas, director of the Royal library, Madrid; J. Deniker, librarian of the National History museum of Paris; E. Porvoux of the Paris library; H. Martin, president of the association of French librarians; Ch. Motet, conservator of the St. Genevieve library, Paris; G. Blag, librarian in chief of the Laurent library, Florence; G. Fumagalli, librarian of the state archives, Venice; M. Van Werveke, librarian of the National library of the grand duchy of Luxembourg; M. I. H. Leblanc, conservator of the Royal library, Monaco; Dr. J. Bingen, archivist of the Stiftsbibliothek, Norway; H. Schuus, librarian of Christiania; H. Peterson, conservator of the university library, Christiania; J. Bruinwald Riedel, secretary general of the Amsterdam library; C. P. Burger, Jr., librarian of the university of Amsterdam; D. E. Gravo, librarian at the library of Antonio Banao, Portugal; M. de Wolpe, president of the Imperial library commission, St. Petersburg; S. de Maslovsky, librarian of the Imperial Nicholas military academy, St. Petersburg; A. de Voinitch-Banovsky, librarian of the Imperial academy of medicine, St. Petersburg; H. Lundstedt, librarian of the Royal library, Stockholm; K. J. Warburg of the Nobel library, Stockholm; Theodor Westrin, archivist of the Royal archives, Stockholm; and M. H. Escher, director of the library, Zurich, Switzerland.

Delegates from the United States.

The following were the delegates from the United States of America: M. Gallman, chief of the division of manuscripts in the library of congress, Washington; H. V. Ames, chairman of the public archives commission, university of Pennsylvania; Charles M. Andrews, librarian of John Hopkins university, Baltimore; Clement Walker, librarian of the John Crezer library, Chicago; William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial library, New Orleans; Joseph Berthold, archivist of the city of Montpellier; M. D. Blakes, librarian of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire; George F. Bowlerman, librarian of the public library of the district of Columbia, Washington; Clarence S. Brigham, American antiquarian society, Worcester; Miss Ella G. Browning, Indianapolis public library; Henry A. Burrage, Augusta, Me. state library of Maine; Miss Jeanette Carpenter, Iowa state teachers' college, John Conn. Dane, librarian of the free public library, Newark, N. J.; W. D. Fletcher, Amesbury college, Northampton; C. Ford, Massachusetts historical society; George S. Godard, state librarian, Connecticut; Miss Elizabeth P. Gray, chief of the bindery department, Washington; J. C. Hanson, chief of the catalog division, library of congress; G. W. Harris, Cornell university library, Ithaca; H. Hase, New York public library; Thomas W. Koch, university of Michigan library; W. A. Leland, Carnegie institution, Washington; William F. Livingston, assistant state librarian, Augusta, Me.; Miss A. L. Miles, Carnegie library, Oklahoma City; Edward J. Nolan, librarian, academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Victor H. Paltz, State Capital library, Albany, N. Y.

WILLIAM F. KENNEY, One of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Y. Miss Mary Plummer, director of Pratt Institute, School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.; trustee Brown of the Princeton university library, Miss H. Spry of the Silas Bronson library, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Margaret Skinner, Smithsonian institute, Washington; Miss Bertha P. Trull, first assistant librarian of the institute of Technology, Boston; and Joseph H. Benton and William F. Kenney, trustees of the Boston public library.

Guests of Belgian Association.

On the evening of Sunday, Aug. 28, the delegates from all over the world were guests at a friendly soiree held by the association of Archivists and Librarians of Belgium in the Maison des Reims de Belgique, 1 rue de la Nation, Grand Place. This was a most interesting event, and served the purpose of getting the various delegates acquainted with each other, so that the work of the convention could be more effectively harmonized.

The regular sessions began on Monday, with the meetings of the various sections in the Palais des Congrès. Among the subjects discussed were the most practical methods to be employed in the acquisition of books, and the acquisition of the academic theses and essays published each year; how these theses should be procured, and how to organize, in a practical manner, an inquiry office for the use of the libraries of a country.

There was also discussed the necessity of obtaining from the state assurance that they will publish a complete and retrospective list of all government publications in order to be able to select not only to make their choice of them, but above all, to insure their being able to find out if they have the complete set.

Another subject was what scientific knowledge is required, or should be insisted upon, in functionaries and employees of libraries, and what are the stipulations attending admission as librarian in the government libraries and the university libraries.

Another subject freely discussed was: What is the position of the librarian in the different countries, concerning salary, advancement, pension, holidays and vacation.

Although fulfilling duties identically the same, or occupying equal positions, the librarians of a same country bear very different titles, according to the locality and establishment to which they are attached, and it was discussed whether one might, with improvement, seek to obtain one classification of the grades and one term designating the titles to be given to all the different libraries of the same country.

Catalog Slip Cooperation.

The American library association and the library association of the United Kingdom having united in adopting a uniform code of rules regard to the establishing of catalog slips, which was published in 1908, the congress discussed whether it would be better for associations on the continent to form committees for the purpose of coming to an arrangement with the American and English associations in regard to the adoption of a universal code.

Among other subjects brought up were the utility of establishing a uniform nomenclature of typographic, bibliographic and biblioeconomic terms; printing of catalogs and sale of second-hand books; catalog of the incunabula; catalog of collections of letters and autographs in public libraries; advantages of publishing catalogs in which books are indexed by order of editors and printers; decimal system applied to book indexing; what principles should be taken into consideration in the purchase of books; and whether there should be in the large libraries a special section to undertake the purchase and acquisition of books; whether it would be wise to establish in the large towns, in addition to central libraries, independent libraries of newspapers and periodicals; how to insure, in each country, the preservation of newspapers; on what basis should the loan of books be established, as much in a country as abroad; and how should catalogs of antique objects and public sales be drawn up.

Popular Libraries' Organization.

In the fourth section (a), "Organization of Popular Libraries," the most intense interest was displayed, and the most efficacious means of instituting and developing popular libraries for children and adults, came up. Among the reading were: Study necessary should include particularly the institution and rapid increase of (1) independent libraries for children and adults; (2) libraries for children attached to educational institution or institutions reserved for children and youths, such as playrooms, etc., of popular libraries for adults joined to scientific or general libraries; (3) special rooms reserved for children and youths in the public libraries to which those of a certain age are admitted. Facts testifying to the utility of libraries for children from the point of view of (1) attendance of schools, (2) books read in the libraries or taken home, (3) increase of attendance at the library for adults, should the staff content itself by putting at the disposal of readers the books asked for or should it invite requests by chatting and reading aloud.

Organization of popular libraries in the same locality, the same canton or in the same province. Application of the federative principle in connection with these libraries, particularly: (1) The advantages and disadvantages of organizing in a large town a central popular library having in each of the districts a branch supplied from the central library. (2) The advantages and disadvantages of organizing in each district a complete and independent library.

Opening Paper by W. F. Kenney.

A most interesting session from the American point of view was held under the section of "Popular Libraries," and to Boston came the honor of the opening paper of this section. William F. Kenney, a trustee of the Boston public library, was the first speaker, and he read a paper on the system employed in the Boston public library for the development of the reading habit.

at any branch of the public library and may be taken out at one place and returned at another. This is a unique feature of the Boston public library, and one of the delegates expressed himself in favor of it.

The discussion resulted in the adoption of a resolution introduced by Miss Falmgren of Stockholm, to the effect that the international library congress place itself upon record as being in favor of the unit system in large cities, thus working the entire library as a distinct co-operative organization with the librarian in chief as its head.

To Increase Ease of Getting Books.

Mr. Kenney introduced a resolution that the international congress, through its various representatives in Europe and America, would use every effort to break down the barrier that exists between the person who wants a book and the library which furnishes it, and to use every means to simplify it, and to make it as easy as possible for everyone to use the library. This resolution was discussed by representatives from various countries and was unanimously passed.

The congress was the largest ever held, and the United States had more delegates than ever attended a similar event before. Many of the delegates were accompanied by friends and relatives, and altogether there were over 100 representatives from the United States, most of whom were from New England.

The Belgian committee did everything within its power to make the convention, from a social point of view, a success. On the afternoon of the first day there was a visit to the Royal library and general archives of the kingdom. In the evening a dinner was given at the Grand Restaurant de la Monnaie, rue Leopold, which was a most brilliant affair. The speech-making was informal.

On Tuesday there was a visit to the library of the institute de Sociologie, rue Leopold, and I. Stanley Jart gave a remarkable lecture with lantern slides on "English Libraries." At 4:30 p. m. there was a reception in the exhibition of Ancient Art of the 15th century at the exhibition hall, and a concert of old-time music.

Reception by the Burgomaster.

The most brilliant function took place Tuesday evening in the ancient Brussels town hall, one of the most beautiful gothic structures in Europe. The burgomaster and members of the city government received the delegates and their women friends and over 100 persons were in attendance, including the members of the interparliamentary peace congress, which is holding its sessions at Brussels this week. A fine musical program was provided by some of the most eminent singers of Europe, an elaborate luncheon was served, and dancing was in order.

The scene at 11 p. m. when the reception was at its height, was splendid. The American minister was present, and the archbishop of Brussels was also there. The decorations worn by the men, together with the brilliant gowns of the Belgian women, was most interesting to the Americans. Every detail of the reception was carried out with the strictest formality, and the American women present were given places of honor in the reception hall.

the summer of 1902, while he was librarian, he was ill for several months, and the illness left him permanently weaker.

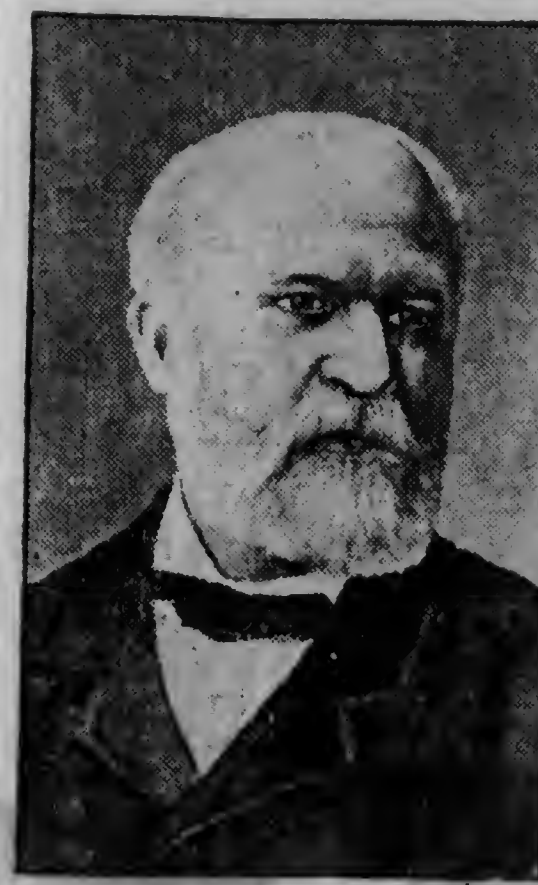
As a librarian and bibliographer he has an international reputation, and the history of the growth and development of the Boston public library, and particularly of its cataloging system, is to a great degree the history of his life.

He originated and perfected the catalogue system for Boston, which has been adopted by all the great public libraries of the world. He was one of the founders of the American library association, and has aided in the establishment and direction of more public libraries than probably any man of the country.

Born at Northampton.

He witnessed the growth of the public library as a factor in social life, from being the dusty archive of the scholar and the specialist to the handy tool of everyone, the educational rival of the school and the college, ministering to all classes of men alike—he saw it come about and had large part in the achievement.

Mr. Whitney was born Nov. 28, 1836, in Northampton in the old homestead on the site of Jonathan Dwight's house. He was the son of Josiah Dwight Whitney, an official of the Northampton bank, and Clarissa James, his second wife.



JAMES L. WHITNEY.

Two of his brothers were the late Josiah Dwight and William Dwight Whitney, the former the eminent geologist and Sturges-Hopner professor of geology at Harvard; the latter professor of the Sanskrit language and literature and comparative philology at Yale. As a boy he drew his earliest inspiration from the library of his elder brother, Josiah. He was fitted for college at the Northampton collegiate institute and went to Yale in the class of 1856. After graduation he remained a year longer in New Haven as a Berkeley scholar, receiving the degree of A. M. In college he got his first taste of book work as librarian of the Brothers in Unity library.

In Book Business for Years.

His first work was in the book business, with the firm of Wiley & Halsted of New York. A year later he moved to Springfield and entered the book selling house of Bridgman & Co., of which he soon became a partner, changing the firm name to Bridgman & Whitney. He continued in the trade until 1868.

ness for nearly 20 years longer.

In 1868 he returned to library work, taking the position of assistant librarian of the Cincinnati public library, and in the fall of the following year he came to Boston and began his career with the Boston public library, which was to last for more than 40 years.

At that time the library was located on Boylston st. on the present site of the Colonial building. From the first department, developing the cataloging, of which he, with the late William A. Wheeler, laid the foundation in 1871, preparing and supervising numerous special catalogs, editing the Handbook for Readers and other publications for the library.

He had also much to do with the selection of books for purchase and with the shelf department.

His greatest work was "The Ticknor Catalogue of Spanish Literature, together with the collection of Spanish and Portuguese Literature in the general library," a dignified quarto volume of about 500 pages, enriched by many scholarly notes.

Other publications were a catalog of town libraries; a "catalog of the bibliography of special subjects in the Boston public library," with an introduction to notes upon books and reading to be found in the library catalogs; "A Modern Proteus; or, 'Round the books published under more than one title'; a catalog of the library of J. Montgomery Sears, including the poetical works of the late hand Freilgrath; and "Considerations on the Boston public library."

Made Librarian in 1869.

In April, 1869, when Herbert L. Putnam, the librarian, went to Washington to become librarian of the library of congress, Mr. Whitney became acting librarian in his place, and Dec. 22, eight months later, he was officially appointed to the position by the board of library trustees.

Although the appointment met with universal approval, Mr. Whitney found the labors of the new position years of confinement to a single department, too, had left him little preparation for his new duties, and he confronted him, and in the summer of 1869 he suffered a severe and prolonged illness.

In January, 1868, therefore, he submitted his resignation to the trustees, stating that he "found the duties of a librarian more exacting of late than his health permitted him to undertake, and he desired some relief."

His resignation went into effect Feb. 1, and on that date, when Horace G. Wadlin became librarian, Mr. Whitney took up the work of chief of the department of documents and statistics, which he had since held.

In this rapidly growing and highly important department he was very successful. Last November he was guest at a reception and banquet at the hotel Vendome, to mark the completion of his 40 years of service in the library, and was presented with a gold loving cup by some 50 of his friends and associates.

Chairman Benton's Tribute.

On this occasion, Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the library trustees, in paying tribute to Mr. Whitney, thus described the 40 years' growth of the library which he had seen:

"In 1859 there were 170,000 volumes in the library, now there are more than 1,000,000; then there were no branch libraries, now there are 11 branches and 17 reading rooms; then 1,000 persons held cards, now 80,000 hold cards; then 15,000 volumes a year circulated, now 1,000,000; then the library was open 254 days a year, now it is open 340 days; then there was no card catalog, now there is a card catalog, the best in the world, in which are 2,500,000 cards; then there was no children's department, now there is a children's department in which are 100,000 volumes; then there were issued from these children's departments; then there were 45 employees, now there are 87."

and become a learned profession. You ought all to be proud of it. It has been accomplished by the efforts, fidelity, scholarship and loyalty of men like Mr. Whitney, and it is an honor to belong to a profession which has produced such men as Tillinghast, Spofford, Lane, Putnam and Whitney. Any institution as the Boston public library."

In the Harness to the End.

Mr. Whitney himself about the same time said: "I have seen the Boston public library grow from a mere nothing to what it now is. And I shall remain in the harness as long as I can." Less than a year later he did as he wished—"die in harness."

His interests outside of library work were few. He was a member of the Bostonian society and long served as chairman of its book committee. He was treasurer also of the American library association and chairman of its committee on finance.

In 1897 he was one of the delegates of the association at the international convention of the American and British associations in London.

For about 20 years after coming to Boston he made his home in Concord, and from 1879 to 1887 was chairman of the Concord school board. He was also secretary of the library committee of the Concord free library. Nelson died there he moved to Cambridge, where he since lived, cared for by his sister until her death last spring.

He was unmarried and is survived by one brother, Henry Mitchell Whitney, formerly a professor at Beloit college, Wisconsin, and now librarian of the Brantford, Conn. public library.

He leaves also several nephews and nieces, one of whom, Miss Margaret Whitney, daughter of his late brother, William, was with him when he died. His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at his Cambridge home, 2 Divinity av. The body will be removed to Northampton for burial.

Boston Globe
Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1910

In the passing of James Lyman Whitney, for 40 years associated with the Boston public library, Boston loses a public servant who typified the learning for which the city is widely known.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1910.

MANY LIBRARIES REMEMBERED

In the Will of James
Lyman Whitney.

Yale and Harvard Colleges,
Boston, Concord, Goshen.

Aid for Sick Employees of
Boston Library.

The will of James Lyman Whitney, who was connected for 40 years with the Boston public library, was filed for probate at East Cambridge this morning.

The will leaves \$50 each to the First Parish church of Cambridge, the Concord Lyceum, the Antiquarian society of Concord, the Librarians' Dining club of Boston, the club of Odd Volumes of Boston and the Boston Public Library Protective association.

Of the residue of the estate, testator orders that an amount that will net an income of \$50 be invested, the income to be paid yearly to the trustees of Boston public library to be expended on bibliographic work.

One-tenth of the residue is left to the trustees of the Boston public library to be invested and reinvested and when the principal reaches \$500 the income is to be paid to sick employees of the library. All accumulations over \$500 is to be expended for rare books.

One-tenth of the residue is divided into 10 parts, of which three-tenths is left to Yale college, the income to be used in its library; three-tenths to the Russell trust association at Yale for its library, and four-tenths is to be divided between the Bostonian society, the town of Concord, the town of Goshen, the American library association, the American antiquarian society, Harvard college (Whitney library) and the club of Odd Volumes, the income in each to be used for library purposes.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1910.

FOR BOSTON LIBRARY.

Will of James L. Whitney Provides
Fund to Be Used in Bibliographic
Work.

An investment that shall yield \$700 annually to the Boston public library to be expended on bibliographic work is one of the bequests under the will of the late James Lyman Whitney, for 40 years a responsible official of that library. A portion of the residue of the estate is also left the library, to be reinvested till it shall amount to \$5000, when the income is to be used for the relief of sick employees in the library.

Requests of \$50 each are left to the First Parish church of Cambridge, the Concord Lyceum, the Antiquarian society of Concord, the Librarians' Dining club of Boston, the club of Odd Volumes of Boston and the Boston Public Library Protective association.

One-tenth of the residue is divided into 10 parts, of which three-tenths is left to Yale college, the income to be used in its library; three-tenths to the Russell trust association at Yale for its library, and four-tenths is to be divided between the Bostonian society, the town of Concord, the town of Goshen, the American library association, the American antiquarian society, Harvard college (Whitney library) and the club of Odd Volumes, the income in each to be used for library purposes.

Boston Herald. Sept. 26, 1910.

VETERAN OF LIBRARY DIES

James Lyman Whitney Served
the Boston Institution
for 40 Years.

James Lyman Whitney, formerly librarian of the Boston Public Library and identified with the institution in various capacities for more than 40 years, is dead at his home, 2 Divinity road, Cambridge, at the age of 74. Death was due to a paralytic shock suffered last Friday when Mr. Whitney was attending to his duties as chief of documents and statistics at the library. He has held this position since his resignation as librarian in 1903.

He was unmarried and is survived by one brother, Henry Mitchell Whitney, formerly a professor at Beloit College, Wisconsin, and now librarian of the Brantford, Ont., Public Library.

He leaves also several nephews and nieces, one of whom, Miss Margaret Whitney, daughter of his late brother, William, was with him when he died.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at his Cambridge home. The body will be removed to Northampton for burial.

James L. Whitney was internationally known as a librarian and bibliographer. The card cataloging system used today in nearly all the great libraries of the world was originated and perfected by him in the Boston library. He was one of the founders of the American Library Association and has aided in the establishment and direction of more libraries than probably any man of the country.

Mr. Whitney was born Nov. 28, 1835, in Northampton in the old homestead on the site of Jonathan Edwards' house. He was the son of Josiah Dwight Whitney, an official of the Northampton Bank, and Charles James, his second wife.

Two of his brothers were the late Josiah Dwight and William Dwight Whitney, the former the eminent geologist and Sturges-Hooper professor of geology at Harvard; the latter professor of the Sanskrit language and literature and comparative philology at Yale. He studied for college at the Northampton Collegiate Institute and went to Yale in the class of 1856.

After graduation he remained a year longer in New Haven as a Berkeley scholar, taking the degree of A. M. In college he got his first taste of library work as librarian of the Brothers in Unity library.

His first work was in the book business with the firm of Wiley & Halsted of New York. A year later he moved to Springfield and entered the book selling house of Bridgman & Co., of which he soon became a partner, changing the name to Bridgman & Whitney.

He continued in the trade until 1868 and retained his interest in the business for nearly 20 years, becoming librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, and in the fall of the following year he came to Boston and began his connection with the Boston Public Library, which was to last for more than 40 years.

Boston Herald. Sept. 27, 1910.

JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY.

The death of James Lyman Whitney, for more than forty years identified with administration of the City Library, removes a type of library official which, unfortunately, is not always produced by modern conditions and ideals. Of a family distinguished by the intellectual attainments of its members; content with the joy of his work, and in no wise a seeker for fame; aware of the contents as well as the titles of many of the books which he handled, and proud of the collection which he had seen gain nearly tenfold in size, Mr. Whitney went about his work as a scholar should, ennobling his calling and serving the library and the city in a way that any successor who may be chosen will find difficult to repeat.

Boston Herald. Sept. 30, 1910.

LIBRARY GETS BEQUEST.

Will of James Lyman Whitney Contains Several Public Gifts.

The will of James Lyman Whitney, connected for 40 years with the Boston Public Library, was filed at East Cambridge yesterday. Fifty dollars was left to each of the following: First parish church, Cambridge; Concord Lyceum; Antiquarian Society, Concord; Librarians' Dining Club, Boston; the Club of Odd Volumes, Boston, and the Boston Public Library Protective Association.

To the Boston Public Library is given an amount of money which will produce an income of \$700 a year to be used for bibliographic work. One-tenth of the residue is left to the Public Library and when it reaches \$500, the income is to be used for sick employees of the library. Another tenth of the residue is divided into 10 parts as follows: Three-tenths to Yale College, three-tenths to the Russell Trust at Yale, and the remaining four-tenths to be divided among the Bostonian Society, the town of Concord, town of Goshen, American Library Association, Harvard College and the Club of Odd Volumes, the income in each case to be used for library purposes.

Boston Herald. Sept. 30, 1910.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES.

Program of Series for Coming Winter Announced.

The library course of free public lectures, with lantern illustrations, to be given on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Public Library, will begin Oct. 13. No tickets are required for admission. The doors on the Boylston street side of the building will be opened at 7 o'clock and closed when the hall is filled.

The course will be as follows: Oct. 13, "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," Dr. John C. Bowker; Oct. 20, "Longfellow; the Poet and the Man," Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue; Oct. 27, "Alaska, the Land of Promise," the Rev. W. M. Partridge; "Greece and Japan," a Racial Aesthetic Contrast, three lectures by F. Melbourne Greene; Nov. 3, "Greek Art," Nov. 10, "Japanese Art," Nov. 17, "The Aesthetic Ideals of Greece and Japan," Dec. 1, "Carthage," George B. Dexter; Dec. 8, "Cortona, a Hill Town of Italy," Eben F. Collins; Dec. 15, "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," the Rev. Thomas L. Gascon, S. J.; Dec. 22, "Famous Teachers of Music During Ten Centuries," their methods and their books, Leo H. Lewis; Jan. 5, "Holland and the Art of the Dutch," Elizabeth Fulk; Jan. 12, "Photography in Relation to Illustration," J. Horace McFarland; Jan. 19, "The Land of the Shamrock," Minna Elliot Tenney; Jan. 26, "The Paper and Binding of Books," Cedric Chivers.

JAMES L. WHITNEY DIES FROM SHOCK

Boston Public Library Loses
Oldest and Honored
Official.

James Lyman Whitney, librarian of the Boston Public Library from 1899 to 1903 and since then chief of the department of documents and statistics there, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at his Cambridge home, 2 Divinity road.

Mr. Whitney was in his seventy-fifth year. He had been actively identified with the library ever since 1869—forty-one years almost without a break—until a shock last Friday brought him to his bed. He is survived by one brother, Henry M. Whitney, professor of English at Beloit College.

The bond that linked him to the service of the library was a strong one—they had grown up together.

"I have seen the Boston Public Library grow from a mere nothing to what it now is: from a few thousand volumes to a collection of more than 1,000,000, as the library now stands, marks the scope of my service," was his proud boast.

"And I shall remain in the harness as long as I can," was his promise, faithfully kept.

Mr. Whitney was assistant librarian when Herbert Putnam, the librarian, went to Washington to take charge of the Congressional Library. He took charge as acting librarian and administered the affairs of the library in that capacity until December of that year, when he became librarian in fact.

Four years later he came to the conclusion that the office, with its ever increasing demands, was too arduous. He resigned, giving way to the present librarian, Horace G. Wadlin.

It was not his wish to leave the library altogether. Accordingly, when Mr. Wadlin became librarian, he took charge of the department of documents and statistics—a branch of library development that is unique in this country.

In addition to his duties here he was called upon to pass on nearly all the gifts of MSS. As a result he was able to the very last to exercise his genius and talents in the library work he loved.

With his death literary Boston loses one of its most unique figures, as well as one of its kindest scholars.

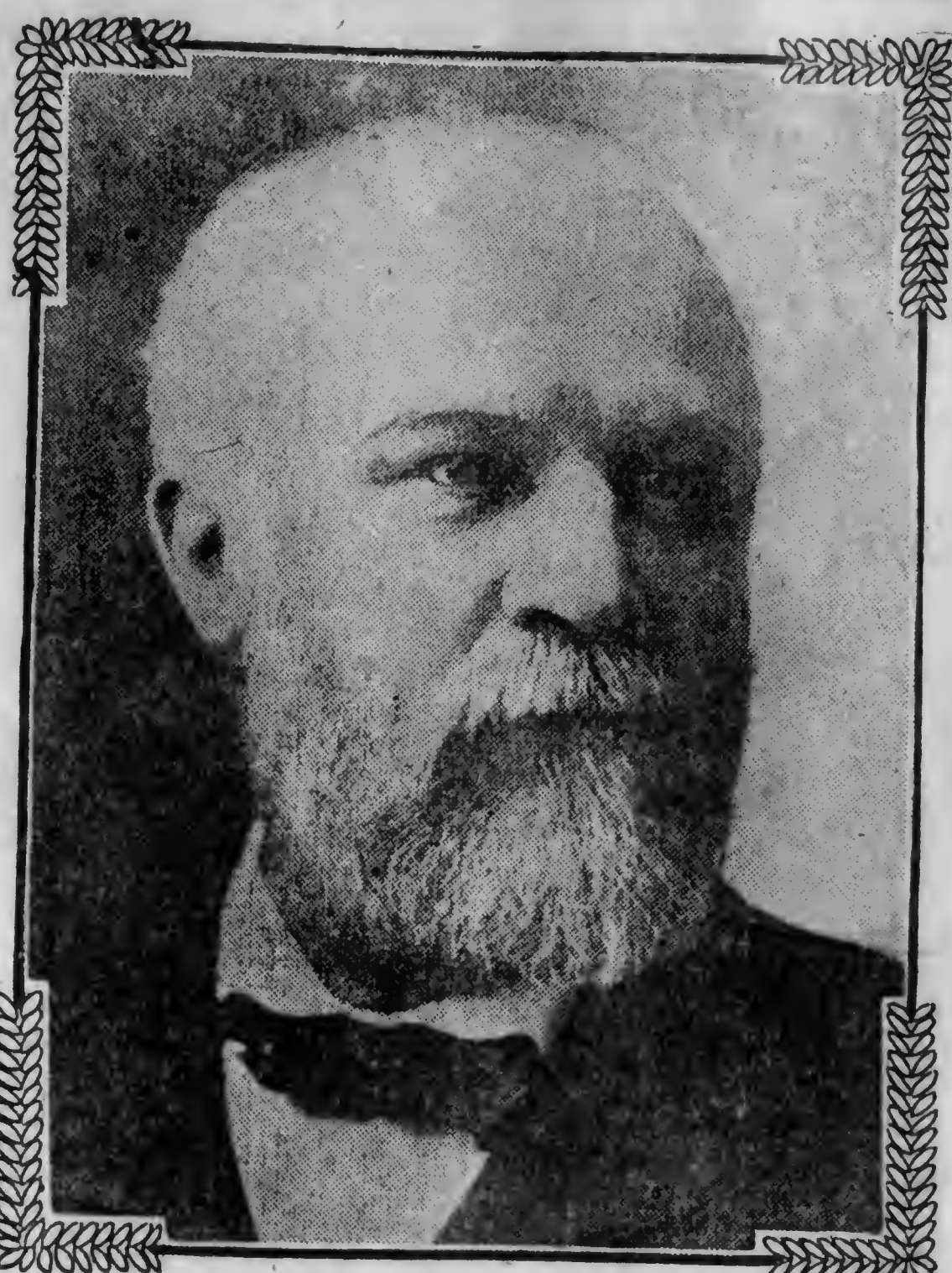
The funeral will be held Tuesday at 4 o'clock at his home on Divinity road. The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Cambridge, will officiate. Interment will be at Northampton, Mr. Whitney's birthplace.

CAME FROM FAMILY OF SCHOLARLY MEN

James Lyman Whitney was one of a family of scholars, sons and daughters of Josiah Dwight Whitney of Northampton, who was himself a notable man. There were thirteen children, nine of whom grew up, the sons taking front

Boston Journal. Sept. 26, 1910.

JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY, NESTOR OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WHO DIED YESTERDAY



Boston Post. Sept. 26, 1910.

old Athenaeum the present site Here he was logging. He m

teacher Stowe, Wendell ters of the old Boston frequent visitors to the

LIBRARY

OFFICIAL

IS DEAD

James Lyman Whitney

Long With Boston

Institution

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The funeral will be held Tuesday at 4 o'clock at his home on Divinity road. The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Cambridge, will officiate. Interment will be at Northampton, Mr. Whitney's birthplace.

Boston Post. Sept. 30, 1910.

The Boston Public Library was closed yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock as a mark of respect for the late James L. Whitney. Mr. Whitney was associated with the library for the last 40 years. A large laurel wreath, resting in the center of the grand marble stairway, and the flag on the building placed at half-staff, acquainted the patrons with the loss which the institution had incurred.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as
Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910

JAMES L. WHITNEY DEAD

Former Librarian of Boston Public Library
Was for Forty Years with That Institution,
and Devised Catalogue System Now
in Use in Nearly All Libraries of the
World

James Lyman Whitney, long associated with the Boston Public Library, for three years its librarian, and the originator of the catalogue system now in use in that institution, died yesterday, at his home, Divinity avenue, Cambridge, as the result of a paralytic shock. Mr. Whitney had been in failing health since the death last spring of his sister, Miss Maria Whitney, who for years had been his sole companion. For the past month, however, his health seemed improving, and he was at his usual duties until last Friday. Mr. Whitney enjoyed an international reputation as librarian and bibliographer, and his cataloguing system above referred to has been adopted by all of the great libraries of the world.

Mr. Whitney was born Nov. 28, 1835, in Northampton in the old homestead on the site of Jonathan Edwards's house. He was the son of Josiah Dwight Whitney, an official of the Northampton bank, and Clara James, his second wife. Two of his brothers were the late Josiah Dwight and William Dwight Whitney, the former the eminent geologist and Sturges-Hooper professor of geology at Harvard; the latter professor of the Sanskrit language and literature and comparative philology at Yale.

As a boy Mr. Whitney drew his earliest inspiration from the library of his college brother, Josiah. He was fitted for college at the Northampton Collegiate Institute and went to Yale in the class of 1856. After graduation he remained a year longer in New Haven as a Berkeley scholar, receiving the degree of A. M. In college he got his first taste of library work as librarian of the Brothers in Unity Library.

Mr. Whitney's first work was in the book business, with the firm of Wiley & Halsted of New York. A year later he moved to Springfield and entered the book selling house of Bridgman & Co., of which he soon became a partner, changing the firm name to Bridgman & Whitney. He continued in the book trade until 1868, and retained his interest in the business for nearly twenty years longer.

In 1868 he returned to library work, taking the position of assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, and in the fall of the following year he came to Boston and began his connection with the Boston Public Library, which was to last for more than forty years. At that time the library was located on Boylston street, on the present site of the Colonial Building. From the first his special charge was the cataloguing department, developing the card catalogue, of which he, with the late William A. Wheeler, laid the foundation in 1871, preparing and supervising numerous special catalogues, editing the Handbook for Readers and other publications for the library. He had also much to do with the selection of books for purchase and with the shelf department.

His greatest work was "The Tieknor Catalogue of Spanish Literature, together with the collection of Spanish and Portuguese Literature in the general library," a digested quarto volume of about five hundred pages, enriched by many scholarly notes. Other publications were a catalogue of town libraries; a "catalogue of the bibliographies of special subjects in the Boston Public Library, with an index to notes upon books and reading to be found in library catalogues"; "A Modern Proteus; or, a list of books published under more than one title"; a catalogue of the library of J. I. Montgomery Sears, including the poetical library of Ferdinand Freilgrath; and "Considerations as to a printed catalogue in book form for the Boston Public Library."

In April, 1890, when Herbert L. Putnam, come librarian of the Library of Congress, Mr. Whitney became acting librarian in his place, and Dec. 22, eight months later, he was officially appointed to the position by the Board of Library Trustees. Although the appointment met with universal approval, Mr. Whitney soon found the labors of the new position too arduous for his sixty-four years. Thirty years of confinement to a single department too, had left him little prepared for the many new problems that confronted him, and in the summer of 1902 he suffered a severe and prolonged illness.

In January, 1903, therefore, he handed in his resignation to the trustees, stating that he "found the duties of librarian more exacting of late than his health permitted him to undertake, and he desired some relief." His resignation went into effect Feb. 1, and on that date, when Horace G. Wadlin became librarian, Mr. Whitney took up the work of chief of the Department of Documents and Statistics, which he had since held.

Mr. Whitney was a member of the Bostonian Society and had long served as chairman of its book committee. He was a member of the American Library Association and chairman of its committee on finance; and in 1897 he was appointed delegate of the association to the international convention of the American and British associations in London. He was also a member of the Club of Odd Volumes of this city and of the Bibliographical Society of America.

Early during his Boston career Mr. Whitney

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WHITNEY MONEY TO LIBRARIES

Will of Former Public Librarian Is Filled,
with Bequests for Booklovers and Book-workers

During the forty-one years in which the late James Lyman Whitney was identified with the Boston Public Library, he not only saw that institution grow from a collection of 170,000 books to one of more than a million, but he observed library science become a learned profession. Mr. Whitney may be called a librarian of the old school, but this is far from implying that he failed to keep pace with the growth of his profession. Indeed, he was one of the foremost of the men who made it what it is now. His death, at the ripe age of seventy-five years, while he was still in harness, is a great loss to the institution which he served. He had been librarian for four years when he recognized that the head of the institution should be a younger man with special administrative qualities. He therefore resigned, but remained in service because he saw that he could be of value to the institution in a field where he would be relieved of the details of management. As chief of the department of documents and statistics there, he was able to exercise his high gifts in a field of work which he liked and for which he had special fitness. His last years were devoted to completing the catalogue of the library's manuscripts, and conscious of his advancing age he worked with especial zeal to complete this task before his death. His ideal of the library as an aid to culture and scholarship never changed, yet he never looked askance at the movements designed to extend the library's benefits through the schools and reading rooms. He was emphatically a book-lover, and it was a great relief to him when Mr. Wadlin succeeded him as librarian. Rarely have two men placed in similar positions worked together so harmoniously and the result is seen in the growing importance of the library in the field of scholarship.

It was always a source of great regret to Mr. Whitney, as to others connected with the institution, that the endowments were not sufficient to enable the library to purchase a large amount of material of value to historians and scholars, especially manuscripts relating to the early history of Boston, which came into the open market and were bought by richer institutions. Mr. Whitney was placed in a better position than anyone else to realize this need, as in cataloguing the library's manuscripts he found the lacunae in collections of documents frequent. He knew better than anyone else what a service might be done for scholarship if some wealthy Bostonian should provide by bequest for a fund to be applied by the library in this particular direction. He is gone, and the need still exists.

With his devotion to learning, however, Mr. Whitney was no dry-as-dust antiquarian. Genial and warmhearted, he lived, like Diogenes, in unobstructed sunlight. Always enjoying the warm support of trustees and librarians, he gave to his friends and to the Boston Public Library a fidelity, a scholarship and a loyalty which have been an example to all his associates. It will not be easy to fill his place. A catalogue of manuscripts may be secured, but the accomplishment of the best results can come only from an intimate knowledge of the library, an innate culture and a pride in the profession, which were characteristics possessed by Mr. Whitney in an unusual degree.

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Will of Former Public Librarian Is Filled,
with Bequests for Booklovers and Book-workers

The will of James Lyman Whitney, formerly for more than forty years actively connected with the Boston Public Library, was filed at the Middlesex Probate Court at East Cambridge today. It includes a number of bequests for libraries and library workers.

The sum of \$50 is given to each of the following named institutions: First Parish Church, Cambridge; the Antiquarian Society, Concord; the Librarians' Dining Club, Boston; the Club of Odd Volumes, Boston, and the Boston Library Protective Association.

Of the residue, the testator directs that an amount which will net an income of \$700 be invested, and the income be paid annually to the trustees of the Boston Public Library to be expended for bibliographic work. One-tenth of the residue is given to the trustees of the Boston Public Library, to be invested and reinvested until the principal shall amount to \$5000; then the income is to be used for the benefit of sick employees of the library.

Another tenth of the residue is subdivided into ten parts, of which three-tenths is given to Yale College and three-tenths to the Russell Trust Association of Yale College. It is directed that the remaining four-tenths shall be divided equally among the Bostonian Society, the town of Concord, the town of Goshen, the American Library Association, the American Anti-Quarian Society, Harvard College, for the Whitney Library, and the Club of Odd Volumes; and that in each instance the income resulting from the bequests shall be used for library purposes.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1910

HONOR WHITNEY'S MEMORY

Many Librarians at Funeral of Boston
Library Official

Librarians, book lovers, college officials and citizens of Cambridge were present in numbers this afternoon at the funeral of James Lyman Whitney, forty-one years connected with the Boston Public Library, and serving recently as librarian and as a member of the board of trustees.

The services were held at his home, 2 Divinity avenue, and were conducted by Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, D. D., minister of the First Parish Church. Burial will be in the family lot in Central Cemetery at Northampton, Mr. Whitney's birthplace.

CENSURES LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Boston Common Protests Decorations by
Bela Pratt

The Boston Common, in its latest issue, takes vigorously to task the trustees of the Boston Public Library for awarding the contract for decorating the front of the building to Bela Pratt, the famous sculptor, on the ground that Mr. Pratt's scheme of decoration will not be in harmony with the existing designs by McKim and St. Gaudens.

It charges that the trustees have ignored the architects of the Public Library and the Art Commission in awarding the contract, and declares that it was given Pratt in spite of the protests of scores of people deeply interested in the welfare of the library.

The sculptures proposed for ornamenting the front of the building are of women in recumbent position, the group to be placed before the main entrance.

OUT OF HARMONY

Art critics assert that the adoption of Mr. Pratt's scheme of decoration is so radically different from its environment that the result would be inharmonious. "The trustees of the Boston Public Library appear to have placed themselves in an ungraceful position by the disregard of the architects of the building in the matter of the Pratt sculptures, as well as in the slight they have put on the Municipal Art Commission, of which body they have their own representative as one member," says the Common in its issue of yesterday.

"The Art Commission exists as a body empowered and required by law to pass upon just such problems as this," it continues. "The city is prevented by statute from accepting any work of art by purchase or otherwise unless such work of art, or the design for it, shall have been submitted to and approved by said board. Nor shall any work of art, until so approved, be erected or placed in, over or upon any street, avenue, square, place, common, park, municipal building or any other public place under the control of said city or any department or office thereof."

The term "work of art" is defined to include "all statues, bas-reliefs, sculp-

tures, monuments, fountains, arches, ornaments, gateways, and other structures of a permanent character, intended for ornamentation or commemoration."

Would Appear Absurd

"It is obvious," the article continues, to any observer that Mr. Pratt's scheme of ornamenting the pedestals placed in front of the library to support the groups of sculpture, upon which both Mr. McKim and Mr. Saint Gaudens expended so much time and thought, is in itself a pleasing and even original handling of a decorative problem. It should be equally obvious that the appearance of this competition would only be pleasing when seen directly from in front, in such a way as it would appear at the end of an alley of shrubbery or enshrouded in an niche of wanted foliage against which background it would always appear. When seen from the end, or worst of all, when seen from the rear, what would appear of the figures but a big block of marble, in which they are installed, would be essentially absurd; while seen against the great plain front of the library from the distance and points of view permitted by Copsey square, these figures would be so out of scale with the architecture and with the plaza that they would appear insignificant and petty.

"It is obvious that if the guardians of Boston's principal municipal building had followed custom and consulted the architects of the building, or the advisers, Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, the architects of the building, or the trustees of the Public Library, which is the body that has the right to pass upon the models in regard to their design and appropriateness for the selected site, they would not have committed the mistake in which they are now apparently involved.

"The matter of disregarding the Art Commission is even more dangerous as a precedent for the future artistic development of Boston."

The paper also publishes the correspondence between Alexander S. Jenney and McKim, Mead & White, in which it is asserted that both the architects of the library and the Art Commission were ignored by the trustees of the Public Library in awarding the sculpture to Bela Pratt.

In his letter Mr. Jenney says: "In a recent issue of the Common I noticed an illustrated article describing the proposed groups of sculpture by Mr. Bela Pratt to be placed in front of the Public Library."

"These groups were so radically different from those designed by Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. McKim and seemed to be so very inferior to them in every way that I wrote to Messrs. McKim, Mead and White and asked them if they had been consulted with regard to this work. Their reply, a copy of which I enclose, shows that the trustees of the library have awarded Mr. Pratt the contract for the sculpture without consulting Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. The inconsistency of this attitude of the trustees is further emphasized by the fact that they have given as their reasons for not submitting the sculpture to the Art Commission for approval, that the groups, being a part of the building, do not come under the jurisdiction of the commission."

"What their reasons are for ignoring their architects in a matter of such vital importance to the success of the library do not appear, but it seems to indicate a lack of courtesy on their part and of appreciation of their responsibility as custodians of the building that augurs ill for the future of Mr. McKim's great masterpiece."

"Mr. Pratt has shown considerable ingenuity in transforming the great block of marble that were intended as pedestals for Mr. St. Gaudens' splendid statues into combination seats and lunch tables for his very pretty girls, but the results as a whole fail to measure up to the virile and dignified standard established and insisted upon by Mr. McKim throughout the building of this, our finest architectural monument."

"As the sculpture is not yet completed it is not possible for the friends of the library to make such vigorous protests against this further disfigurement of Copsey square and the facade of the library as to bring the trustees to a proper realization of their unadvised action?"

"Yours very truly,"

ALEXANDER S. JENNEY.

Architects' Letter

McKim, Mead & White, 180 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Sept. 22, 1910"

Alexander S. Jenney, Esq., 50 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

"Dear Sir—Your letter of Sept. 14, addressed to Mr. Mead, has been received and in answer to your question we wish to assure you that no member of our firm has ever been consulted by the trustees or by the sculptor with regard to the proposed groups by Mr. Pratt of the Boston Public Library."

"Thanking you very much for your letter, and assuring you of our appreciation of the interest the friends of the library take in the building, we are, truly yours,"

McKIM, MEAD & WHITE

with the Boston Public Library, and the originator of the catalogue system now in use in that institution, died yesterday, at his home, 21 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, as the result of a paralytic shock. Mr. Whitney had been in failing health since the death last spring of his sister, Miss Maria Whitney, who for years had been his sole companion. For the past month, however, his health seemed improving, and he was at his usual duties until last Friday. Mr. Whitney enjoyed an international reputation as a librarian and bibliographer, and his cataloguing system above referred to has been adopted by all of the great libraries of the world.

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As a boy Mr. Whitney drew his earliest inspiration from the library of his elder brother, Josiah. He was fitted for college at the Northampton Collegiate Institute and went to Yale in the class of 1854. After graduation he remained a year longer in New Haven as a Berkeley scholar, receiving the degree of A. M. In college he got his first taste of library work as librarian of the Brothers in Unity Library.

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In 1868 he returned to library work, taking the position of assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, and in the fall of the following year he came to Boston and began his connection with the Boston Public Library, which was to last for more than forty years. At that time the library was located on Boylston street, on the present site of the Colonial Building. From the first his special charge was the cataloguing department, developing the card catalogue, of which he, with the late William A. Wheeler, laid the foundation in 1871, preparing and supervising numerous special catalogues, editing the Handbook for Readers and other publications for the library. He had also much to do with the selection of books for purchase and with the shelf department.

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In January, 1893, therefore, he handed in his resignation to the trustees, stating that he "found the duties of librarian more exacting of late than his health permitted him to undertake, and he desired some relief." His resignation went into effect Feb. 1, and on that date, when Horace G. Wadlin became librarian, Mr. Whitney took up the work of chief of the Department of Documents and Statistics, which he had since held.

Mr. Whitney was a member of the Bostonian Society and had long served as chairman of its book committee. He was a member of the American Library Association and chairman of its committee of finance, and in 1897 he was appointed a delegate of the association to the international convention of the American and English associations in London. He was also a member of the Club of Odd Volumes of the city and of the Bibliographical Society of America.

Early during his Boston career Mr. Whitney made his home in Concord, where for eight years he was chairman of its Board, and also served as secretary of the library committee of the Concord Free Library. Later removing to Cambridge, he had continued to make that city his home ever since. Mr. Whitney never married. His only surviving near relative is a brother, Mr. Henry Mitchell Whitney, now a professor at Beloit College, and a sister, Mrs. J. H. Brantford, Conn.

On the completion of his forty years of service with the Boston Public Library last November, Mr. Whitney was honored at a reception and banquet tendered at the Hotel Vendome and several of his friends and associates presented him with a loving cup. The presentation was made by Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the library trustees, who spoke most appreciatively of Mr. Whitney's library service.

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"The Art Commission exists as a body empowered and required by law, to pass upon just such problems as this," it continues. "The city is prevented by statute from accepting any work of art by purchase or otherwise unless such work of art, or the design for it, shall have been submitted to and approved by said board. Nor shall any work of art, until so approved, be erected or placed in, over or upon any street, avenue, square, place, common, park, municipal building or any other public place under the control of said city or any department or office thereof."

The term "work of art" is defined to include "all statues, bas-reliefs, sculp-

ture and even original handling of a decorative problem. It should be equally obvious that the appearance of this composition would only be pleasing when seen directly from in front, in such a way as it would appear at the end of an alley or embankment or enshrouded in an niche of planted foliage against which background it would always appear. When seen from the end, or worst of all, when seen from the rear, what would appear of the figures but a big block of marble, in which they are installed, would be essentially absurd; while seen against the great plain front of the library from the distance and points of view permitted by Copple's design, these figures would be so out of scale with the architecture and with the piazza that they would appear insignificant, petty.

"It is obvious that if the guardians of Boston's principal municipal building had followed custom and courtesy so far as to consult their official advisers, Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, the architects of the building, who requested the Art Commission, which exists precisely for that very purpose, to pass upon the models in regard to their design and appropriateness for the selected site, they would not have committed the mistake in which they are now apparently involved.

"The matter of disregarding the Art Commission is even more dangerous as a precedent for the future artistic development of Boston."

The paper also publishes the correspondence between Alexander S. Jenney and McKim, Mead & White, in which it is asserted that both the architects of the library and the Art Commission were ignored by the trustees of the Public Library in awarding the sculpture to Bela Pratt.

In his letter Mr. Jenney says: "In a recent issue of the Common I noticed an illustrated article describing the proposed groups of sculpture by Mr. Bela Pratt to be placed in front of the Public Library. "These groups were so radically different from those designed by Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. McKim, and seemed to be so very inferior to them in every way that I wrote to Messrs. McKim, Mead and White and asked them if they had been consulted with regard to this work. "Their reply, a copy of which I inclose, shows that the trustees of the library have awarded Mr. Pratt the contract for the sculpture without consulting Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. The inconsistency of this attitude of the trustees is further emphasized by the fact that they have given as their reason for not submitting the sculpture to the Art Commission for approval, that the groups, being a part of the building, do not come under the jurisdiction of the commission.

"What their reasons are for ignoring their architects in a matter of such vital importance to the success of the library do not appear, but it seems to indicate a lack of courtesy on their part and of appreciation of their responsibility as custodians of the building that augurs ill for the future of Mr. McKim's great masterpiece.

library to make such vigorous protest against this further disfigurement of the square and the facade of the library as to bring the trustees to a proper realization of their unadvised action." "Yours very truly," "ALEXANDER S. JENNEY."

Architects' Letter

"McKim, Mead & White, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York. "Sept. 22, 1910. "Alexander S. Jenney, Esq., 60 Brounck street, Boston, Mass.

"Dear Sir—Your letter of Sept. 14, addressed to Mr. Mead, has been received and in answer to your question we write to assure you that no member of our firm has ever been consulted by the trustees or by the sculptor with regard to the proposed groups by Mr. Pratt for the Boston Public Library. "Thanking you very much for your letter, and assuring you of our appreciation of the interest the friends of the library take in the building. Very truly yours," "MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE"

COURTS MAY DEFINE POWERS

Library Trustees Do Not Admit Control Over Decorations by Boston Art Commission.



"ART," ONE OF THE STATUES FOR THE FRONT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FOR WHICH THE TRUSTEES MADE A CONTRACT WITH BELA L. PRATT.

Approval of Figures Designed by Pratt Also Involves Architects Through Contracts, It Is Claimed.

Does the authority of the Boston art commission extend over the Boston public library?

The courts will probably be called on to decide this question in a few weeks unless the trustees of the public library decide to submit the statues that it has been proposed to place in front of the library to the art commission for approval.

The trustees of the library early in the year made a contract with the sculptor Bela L. Pratt and commissioned him to make two large female figures to be set in the narrow granite blocks that stand on the platform in front of the library on either side of the main entrance.

Mr. Pratt has designed these figures on his own responsibility, although some of the trustees were cognizant of what he was doing.

When a small model of the design was completed Mr. Pratt submitted it to the board of trustees, and the latter approved it. He also made enlarged photographs of the figures, the exact size they are to be when completed, and set them up for the trustees so they might get an idea of the effect the statues would have on the front facade of the building and the entire architectural environment.

The trustees were again satisfied, and so a contract was made with Mr. Pratt and he was ordered to go ahead and model the figures full size.

This work has been practically completed, but the figures have not been cast in bronze and will not be until the legal status of the case is settled.

Architects Back of Move.

The question of legality in this matter has come about in a peculiar way and has been brought to the front by a special committee of the Boston society of architects, which was appointed to confer with the trustees and find out why that body had not consulted the Boston art commission about the statues.

The first reply of the trustees was that they did not consider the art commission had jurisdiction in the matter.

In the meantime the question was submitted to Mr. Babson, head of the law department of the city, and he has hesitated about giving a definite opinion, preferring that it should be decided in some other way or by the courts.

But behind all this is the representative in this city of the architects of the Boston public library—McKim, Mead & White of New York—who insist that the statues to be placed in front of the public library is a part of the architectural contract and that the design must be approved by the architects or their representative.

The representative of McKim, Mead & White in this city is A. S. Jenney, and he was not consulted by the trustees of the Boston public library, nor was any member of the firm.

St. Gaudens' Death Upset Plans.

The original contract for the public library with the architects provided for groups of statuary in front of the library by the late Augustus St. Gaudens.

When St. Gaudens died a few years ago the groups he had designed were not sufficiently developed to be of any use, so the contract was cancelled by the trustees with the widow of St. Gaudens and the St. Gaudens estate paid back to the public library all money that had been advanced on the commission, amounting to some \$300.

St. Gaudens was to have received something like \$10,000 for this work, so the library had the money and the next thing was to spend it as had been originally intended for the statuary in front of the library.

In fact it was necessary to put statuary on the large blocks of granite that had been in front of the library ever since it was erected in order to complete the architectural effect of the front facade.

So the trustees took the matter into their own hands and went ahead without consulting either the architects or the art commission, which is supposed to have jurisdiction over all works of art that are to go in public buildings or in public parks.

There is little doubt but the commission would have approved Mr. Pratt's design, for he is regarded as one of the first sculptors in the land, but of course there is no certainty but the art commission might have offered suggestions and perhaps changed the design in some respects.

Trustees Have Great Power.

The trustees considered, however, that they acted within their rights and within their powers, for it must be borne in mind that by law the library trustees are in a large measure a free agency, and while the city furnishes the money to run the library, only the trustees can see how that money shall be spent.

When the new library was built the trustees turned the entire matter over to the architects, McKim, Mead & White, and gave them authority to make all the contracts, and at the same time held them responsible for the fulfillment of those contracts.

The library would never have had the Sargent decorations, the Abbey decorations, nor the decorations by Puyvis de Chavannes if it had not been for this arrangement.

It was Mr. McKim who secured those wonderful decorations for the library, and it was his desire that the greatest American sculptor, St. Gaudens, should make the groups to go in front of the library.

Now, whether or not the architects have any rights in the placing of the commission for the statuary and in the approving of any designs for such a purpose, is the first question that will have to be decided, and the next question is whether the Boston art commission has jurisdiction over this statuary.

It is probable that the committee of the Boston society of architects, of which E. Cluett Sturgis is president, will take the matter before the courts if Mr. Babson does not give a decision.

As Mr. Kenyon, chairman of the board of trustees of the library, has been away for some weeks action has been postponed, but as he has returned to his duties the whole matter is up to him now.

If he decides to submit the designs to the art commission for approval it is probable that the entire matter will stop there; if not, then the society of architects will press it as far as possible.

It was A. S. Jenney, who is a member of the society, who brought the question before the society of architects about five weeks ago, and since then the matter has been widely discussed among the architects of the city, for it involves a question of professional ethics which the architects feel they cannot overlook.

The design by Mr. Pratt which the trustees of the library have approved consists of two seated female figures—one for each of the large granite blocks.

One symbolizes "Art," the other "Science." The blocks of granite are to be cut to accommodate these figures and appropriate inscriptions will be cut in the front.

"SCIENCE," THE COMPANION STATUE TO "ART," DESIGNED FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY



OPERAS AND RARE SCORES ARE GIFTS

Boston Public Library to Have Unique Vizentini Collection.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday announced two valuable musical gifts to be added to the Allen A. Brown collection, now in the possession of the library. Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Rogers have presented to the library the unique Vizentini collection of operas.

The other gift comprises some of the original manuscripts of operatic scores of John Barnett, who has been called the "father of the modern English opera," together with portraits, sketches, play-bills and the like. The donors are Mrs. Rogers, who was a daughter of John Barnett, and Domenico D. Barnett of Cheltenham, Eng. Reginald Barnett and Julius Barnett. The gifts will be turned over to the library this afternoon.

The Vizentini collection consists of 13 bound volumes of the personal and private collection made by Louis Albert Vizentini (1841-1906), pupil of the conservatories of Paris and Brussels, solo violinist at the Theatre-Lyrique, director of the Theatre-Porte St. Martin and Gaite, manager of the Royal Theatre at St. Petersburg, director for one season of the orchestra at Pawolawski, manager of the Varietes, Les Folies Dramatiques, La Lyrique, and La Gymnase, Paris, also of the Grand Theatre of Lyons, etc.

Besides the scores of the operas, and the original letters from composers and singers taking part in the performances, these works contain many original drawings made by well-known artists who superintended the

costuming of the operas, and other interesting contemporary data. Mr. Brown discovered this collection in Paris in 1902. He told Mr. Rogers of the "find," and Mr. and Mrs. Rogers decided that they could find no better way of expressing their own appreciation of what Mr. Brown has done and is doing for the lovers of music in Boston, than by securing the whole lot of carefully arranged material. They accordingly called Mr. Brown, who secured the collection, which represents the work of the following composers:

Gounod, Ch.—"Jean d'Arc," drama. 1 Jules Barbier, two volumes, full leather. Le Theatre Gaite, 1873.
Jonciere, V.—"Dimitri," words by H. de Bornier and A. Silvestre; one volume, crushed leather; Theatre Lyrique, 1876.
Offenbach, J.—"Le Voyage dans la Lune," text by V. Leterrier and A. Marlier; two volumes, full crushed leather; Theatre de la Gaite, 1875.
Massé, V.—"Paul et Virginie," poem by Jules Barbier and Michael Carre; one volume, crushed leather; Theatre Lyrique, 1876.
Frangier, Camille—"Le Juit Polonais," poem by Henri Cain and P. B. Ghent; one volume, half red morocco; Opera Comique, Paris, 1900.
Pieme, Gabriel—"La Fille de Tabarin," words by Y. Sardou and Paul Ferrier; one volume, half red morocco.
Bruneau, A.—"L'Oiseau," poem by Emile Zola; one volume, half red morocco; Opera Comique, 1900.
Massenet, Jules—"Cendrillon," text by Henri Cain; one volume, fancy board. This work was never completed by Vizentini, and was probably the last volume he attempted to illustrate.
Humperdinck, E.—"Hansel et Gretel," poem by A. Wette; one volume, half red morocco; Opera Comique, 1900.
Saint-Saens, C.—"La Timbre d'Argent," text by J. Barbier and M. Carre; one volume, full crushed leather; Theatre Nat. Lyrique, 1877.
Pieme, Gabriel—"Vendee," poem by C. H. Foley and Adolphe Brisson; one volume, full bound white leather; Grand Theatre de Lyon, 1897.

The original manuscripts of operatic scores by John Barnett include: "Wear Her and Wear Her" (one volume), a lyrical version of Mrs. Genthies's "A Bird Stroke for a Wife," produced at the Lyceum Theatre in 1892, with Braham in the principal character.
"The Mountain Strips" (two volumes), produced at the Lyceum in August, 1894, where it had a prolonged run, and afterwards was reproduced with great success. It is from this opera that Mr. Barnett derived the title "The Father of English Opera." Of its production Prof. McFarren has written as follows:

"Here then was the first English opera constructed in the acknowledged form of its age since Anne's time honored Artiste (1823), and it owes its importance as a work of art, not more to the artistic mould in which it is cast than to the artistic conscientiousness, emulous feeling that pervades it. Its production opened a new period for music in England, and from it is to be dated the establishment of an English dramatic school, which is not yet accomplished, but has made many advances." Overture to and separate numbers from

Boston American
Oct 18, 1910

OPERA STARS SEARCH LIBRARY

Alice Nielson, prima donna, and M. Caplet, the new conductor of the Boston Opera House, are daily visitors at the Boston Public Library, where they are only searching for a thorough description of appropriate costumes for Dubussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue," which is to have its first performance during the second week of the present season.

The quest has reached the stage where various costumes are being made, but the process is laborious, for every model is subjected to thorough historical criticism and many have been rejected.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1910.

A NOBLE PUBLIC SERVANT.

THE noble act of the late James Lyman Whitney, for 40 years a responsible official of the Boston public library, in leaving that and similar institutions a substantial money bequest for various purposes, is deserving of emulation by individuals possessing larger fortunes than he. One special fund, after years of accumulation, will be used for the relief of sick employees in the Boston library.

Mr Whitney passed his life in the service of the public and received a moderate remuneration, but he was still so enamored of his vocation that he saved sufficient funds to be devoted to very worthy deeds after death. His name deserves to be added to the roll of those noble men, to be found in many communities, who without ostentatious labor for the good of common humanity free from all selfish motives.

Boston Sunday Globe.

First Issued Oct 14, 1877.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

SUNDAY, OCT. 2, 1910.

ART AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY— Otto Fleischer

WHEN we consider that only as far back as 1824 the platform of Andrew Jackson contained a denunciation of "artistic taste" and the refinement of "artistic taste" as overbearing aristocracy, or that in 1785 Jefferson felt obliged to apologize for his enthusiasm for art in a letter to Madison on the erection of the state house at Richmond, we realize what mighty leaps the cult of the beautiful is making in America.

The centennial exhibit at Philadelphia is generally considered as the milestone of art interest in this country. That exhibit brought before the eyes of Americans for the first time the arts of the world, and caused a realization of the fact that while great progress had been made in general and practical knowledge, the taste and love for the arts and art culture had not been fostered.

In the public libraries of the country the influence of the art educational movement has been keenly felt. At the Boston public library it has made necessary the creation of a separate department, devoted almost exclusively to fine arts and including also matters relating directly and indirectly to them. So marked has been the public demand for knowledge relating to painting, sculpture, drawing, engraving, design, architecture and the arts and crafts that since the new department was created, when the central library was moved to Copley sq in 1885, the book collections relating to the arts have increased from about 1000 volumes to more than 20,000 volumes, photographic and print collections now include 20,000 examples.

The photographic collection is freely used in the way of exhibitions in the Central library, and the branch libraries, and also in the public schools, to which folios of special photographs are sent on request.

The public interest is further sustained and satisfied by means of public lectures in the lecture hall of the Central library during the winter season. It is a notable fact that these lectures are usually crowded and have become more and more popular.

Teachers from the high schools and from colleges in Boston and vicinity bring groups of pupils to the library and use the photos and slides in lessons, talks and lectures.

The public library feels the influence of the art educational movement in two ways—in the demands of art students and pupils of the public schools, and in the demand of the larger public whose interest is in a measure casual and based on the desire for light and knowledge on a subject which has grown to be of public moment.

It is also reflected in many ways in the books and magazines which have been printed since 1875—in the finer character of the illustrations, in the printing, in the typography and in the binding. The whole history of art has become defined in the public mind as a separate and extraordinarily interesting phase of development in nations and as a factor in civilization. And as a medium of impression the fine arts have become more and more recognized in their equality of relationship with literature and music.

The Boston public library is, and has been, of vast service in the fostering and development of art education in the community.

Otto Fleischer

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1910.

OLD PAMPHLET BRINGS \$25.

Broadside and Chapbooks Sell for Good Prices at Opening Auction of the Season.

The season of book sales in Boston was opened yesterday, when numerous old volumes, broadsides and chapbooks brought good prices at the book auction rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co, 507 Washington st.

The highest price paid for a single volume was \$25, which George E. Littlefield bid for a 16mo pamphlet written by John Wise of Ipswich and printed in Boston in 1717.

John Eddy's astronomical diary, printed in Boston in 1756, was bought by the Boston public library for \$5.00. A collection of Ames' astronomical almanacs, covering the period from 1742 to 1774, with a few years missing, was bought by Civil Service Commissioner Charles Warren for \$5.00.

Charles E. Goodspeed bought many of the rarer broadsides. The highest price paid for any of these was \$12.00 for a folio dated Boston, 1777, containing resolutions regarding reinforcements for the army.

A broadside announcement of the playmarket theatre, Jan. 3, 1795, where "The Jew" and "Rasselas" were played with Barrett, Powell, Williamson, Dickinson and others in the cast, was bid in at \$10.00 by Robert G. Shaw.

"The Cruel Mother-in-Law" brought \$1, and seven "Children in the Wood" chapbooks, dated from 1808 to 1825, brought \$5.75. A book of a dozen colored plates used as frontispieces to chapbooks went for \$10.00.

Boston Globe
Oct 9, 1910

RUSKIN CLUB'S PROGRAM.

Mrs Estelle M. Hurlil to Give Series of Lesson Talks.

The Boston Ruskin club will hold its first meeting of the season in the Public Library lecture hall, Copley sq, on Monday, at 2:30 p. m. At 3 p. m. Mrs Estelle M. Hurlil will commence her series of lesson talks on Italian renaissance painting.

The subjects will consist of talks and conferences. The talks will be given on the second Monday of the month, and the conferences held on the fourth Monday.

The subjects will be: "The Golden Age of Mural Painting and the Great Picture Bible"; "The 15th Century and the Sistine Chapel: Painters of Side Walls"; "Michelangelo, the Sistine Ceiling and the Last Judgment"; "Raphael as an Interpreter of the Renaissance"; "The Venetian School, Culminating in Titian, Tintoretto and Veronese."

On Tuesday, Dec 27, Miss Lillian B. Blackmer will talk on "The Passion Play at Oberammergau."

The club invites all who are interested in art to listen to Mrs Hurlil.

Sat. Oct. 1, 1910.

BOSTON HERALD

Librarian Whitney's undying devotion to books was shown in the provisions of his will.

Boston Herald
Oct 1, 1910

LANTERN TALKS AT LIBRARY

Schedules of Free Public Lectures for Winter Announced.

The library course of free public lectures, with lantern illustrations, to be given Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Public Library, will begin Oct. 13. No tickets are required for admission. The doors on the Boylston street side of the building will be opened at 7 o'clock and closed when the hall is filled.

The course will be as follows: Oct. 13, "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," Dr. John C. Bowker; Oct. 20, "Longfellow, the Poet and the Man," Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue; Oct. 27, "Alaska, the Land of Promise," the Rev. W. M. Bartlett; "Greece and Japan: A Racial Aesthetic Contrast," three lectures by F. Melbourne Greene; Nov. 3, "Greek Art," Nov. 10, "Japanese Art," Nov. 17, "The Aesthetic Ideals of Greece and Japan," Dec. 1, "Carthage," George B. Dexter; Dec. 8, "Cortona, a Hill Town of Italy," Eben F. Conlin; Dec. 15, "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J.; Dec. 22, "Famous Teachers of Music During Ten Centuries," their methods and their books, Leo R. Lewis; Jan. 5, "Holland and the Art of the Dutch," Elizabeth Fittler; Jan. 12, "Photography in Relation to Illustration," J. Horace McFarland; Jan. 19, "The Land of the Shamo," Ch. Minna Elliot Tenney; Jan. 26, "The Paper and Binding of Books," Cedric Chivers.

Boston Herald
Oct 2, 1910

BOSTON HERALD LIBRARY GROUPS CRITICISED

Boston Art Circles Divided Over Pratt Designs for Front.

Boston art circles are divided over the new decorations which are to front the central building of the Boston Public Library in Copley square.

The question at issue is: Will the scheme of Bela S. Pratt, the famous sculptor who has been awarded the contract for the work, introducing two reclining female figures representing science and art at the right and left of the main entrance, be in harmony with the existing designs of St. Gaudens and McKim? Some say the resultant effect will be perfection; others that it will be—well, anything but perfection.

The Boston Common has taken up the cudgel for the non-contents. In its current issue it takes to task the trustees of the library, charging them with disregard for the architects of the building and with slighting the principal art commission. The Commission, in part:

"The trustees of the Boston Public Library appear to have placed themselves in an ungraceful position by the board of the architects of the building in the matter of the Pratt sculptures, as well as in the slight they have put on the municipal art commission, of which body they have their own representative as one member."

"It is obvious to any observer that Mr. Pratt's scheme for ornamenting the pedestals placed in front of the library to support the groups of sculpture, upon which both Mr. McKim and Mr. St. Gaudens expended so much time and thought, is in itself a pleasing, and even original handling of a decorative problem. It should be equally obvious that the appearance of this composition would only be pleasing when seen directly from in front, in such a way as it would appear at the end of an alley of shrubbery or enshrouded in a niche of planted foliage, against which background it would always appear."

"When seen from the end, or worst of all, when seen from the rear, what would appear of the figures but a big block of marble, in which they are installed, would be essentially absurd; while seen against the great placid front of the library from the distances and points of view permitted by Copley square, these figures would be so out of scale with the architecture and with the plaza that they would appear insignificant, petty."

"It is obvious that if the guardians of Boston's principal municipal building had followed custom and courtesy so far as to consult their official advisers, Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, the architects of the building, or requested the art commission, which exists precisely for that very purpose, to pass upon the models in regard to their design and appropriateness for the selected site, they would not have committed the mistake in which they are now apparently involved."

"The matter of disregarding the art commission is even more dangerous as a precedent for the future artistic development of Boston."

Boston Herald
Oct 4, 1910

EVENING HERALD

Dissatisfaction over the Bela Pratt design for the Public Library front on Copley square is not unexpected. Art in public places almost always carries a sword and not peace. But do the trustees deem themselves in no need of the Art commission?

Boston Herald
Oct 20, 1910

In memory of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe an autographic copy of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" has been displayed over her portrait, with a laurel wreath, on the main entrance stairway of the Boston Public Library, and appropriately draped. The flag upon the outside of the building will be hung at half-mast until after the funeral.

Boston Herald
Oct 16, 1910.

Now that the Public Library has a copy of the Morgan catalogue of his famous jewels and works of art, it should be made accessible to all. Next best thing to having rich things is being able to read about them.

Boston Herald
Oct 20, 1910.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HONORS POETESS

In memory of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe an autographic copy of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" has been displayed over her portrait, with a laurel wreath, on the main entrance stairway of the Boston Public Library and appropriately draped. The flag upon the outside of the building will be hung at half mast until after the funeral.

Boston Herald
Oct 24, 1910.

Many of the people who visited the Boston Public Library lately went there to view the memorial to the late Julia Ward Howe. The tablet, which is placed at the head of the main stairway, is topped off with a floral design interwoven with an American flag. Right under this is a copy of her famous hymn, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," in her own hand writing. Beneath this and resting on the floor is one of her latest and best photographs.

Boston Herald
Oct 24, 1910

ESPERANTO ENTHUSIASTS GATHER IN BOSTON

Some 500 enthusiasts gathered here Saturday for the annual meeting of the New England Esperanto Association.

At 2 p. m. the party assembled in the Pierce building, shortly afterward boarding a train at the South Bay station for Forest Hills. At the latter place the company enjoyed an "esperanto walk" about the Arnold arboretum.

At 5:30 p. m. a business session was held at the Pierce building. G. Winthrop Lee of Boston was elected president.

Supper was served and at 8 p. m. there was a public meeting in the lecture hall of the public library. Dr. D. O. S. Lowell of Roxbury Latin school spoke on the esperanto congress and the progress of the international language.

Boston Evening Record
Oct 10, 1910

In memory of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe an autographic copy of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" has been displayed over her portrait, with a laurel wreath, on the main entrance stairway of the Boston Public Library, and appropriately draped. The library flag flies half-mast all today.

By order of Mayor Woods flags on all public buildings in Somerville will be at half-staff today. Memorial exercises will be held by the 12,000 pupils of the public schools.

Boston Herald
Oct 28, 1910

ALICE NIELSEN AT THE LIBRARY

The Boston Public Library has this week become a kind of annex to the Boston Opera House. Every day Alice Nielsen, the prima donna, and Monsieur Caplet, the new French conductor, spend many hours poring over huge historical volumes in the search of just the correct costume for the period which Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" is written around.

It is to be given the second week of the season, and consequently the quest is mostly finished—at least, it has reached the stage where various costumes are making models. But even now the work is fraught with difficulties, for the models are subjected to the most rigid historical inspection, and many have already been rejected. Miss Nielsen expects that the part of Lohé, in Debussy's opera, will prove one of the chief d'oures of her career. M. Caplet declares that the music will captivate Boston audiences, and Director Russell asserts that the stage settings will present an unusual spectacle.

The Librarian

THE Special Libraries Association will meet Friday, Nov. 11 at 2 P.M. in the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The programme, as at present arranged, opens with an address by the president of the association, Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Mr. Dana will discuss the present status of the association, and also describe the business men's branch of the Newark Public Library. Mr. Lloyd B. Hayes will speak on "The Chamber of Commerce Library and the Facilities It Affords." A paper will be presented by Mr. Horace L. Wheeler on "The Statistical Department of the Boston Public Library and What It Offers the Business Man."

An interesting discussion on the question whether there is need for a business and professional men's branch of the Boston Public Library will be opened by the city statistician, Dr. Edward M. Hartwell. Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and Mr. Walter B. Snow, secretary of the Insurance Association of Boston, will then address the meeting. The meeting will then adjourn to the libraries of Arthur D. Little, Inc., 68 Broad street; Stone & Webster, 147 Milk street; and the Insurance Library Association of Boston, 141 Milk street.

In the evening at eight o'clock, at the Twentieth Century Club (3 Joy street), Mr. D. N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, will address on "The Earning Power of Librarians." Mr. G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, will read a joint report on the library resources of the city. Miss Elizabeth S. Pendleton will describe the library of the Children's Aid Society, and a general discussion will be participated in by Mr. Charles W. Birtwell, secretary of the Children's Aid Society; Mr. Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library; Mr. Edward H. Chandler, secretary of the Twentieth Century Club; and Mr. C. Bertrand Thompson, secretary of "Boston-1015."

On the subject of a library for business men, or a business men's branch of the public library, a recent article in the Newark Call is particularly interesting. The Call says:

"August is classed as the dulllest month of the year at the free public libraries. It is, therefore, interesting to note that for the August just past Branch No. 1 of the Newark Free Public Library has shown a record of greater activity than for any previous month during the half-dozen years of its existence. It has more commodious quarters than it used to have, and a better location, all things considered, but this does not fully account for its increase in popularity."

"The fact is, the success of the branch is in great measure an evidence of the value of a business library. It was only three years ago that the experiment was introduced, but in that short time considerable work, under intelligent direction, has accomplished excellent results."

"As a business library the branch may be said to be only in its beginning. But it has gone far enough to demonstrate its utility and to gain the patronage and confidence of that class to which it makes its specific appeal."

This Newark branch is not devoted entirely to books on business subjects. Whether or not the proposed business branch of the Boston Public Library should contain technical books only, is a question that will very likely be discussed at the November meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

For that at Newark, "roughly speaking, there are about ten thousand volumes in the branch library. About half of the number are in the fiction class. There is also a normal representation of works of biography, history, etc. The volumes in what is called the 'business branch' of the library number approximately 1000. No effort has been made to cover any part of the professional field of law or of medicine, as there is a large collection of medical books at the main library and two law libraries in Newark, one in the Prudential Building and one at the Court House."

Included in the variety of works that make up the category of the business branch are treatises on banking, accounting, up-to-date systems of book-keeping, salesmanship, shorthand, advertising and other subjects that are taken up by commercial writers or in the course of a modern business education. The literature of business is very prolific these days, and in making the selections for such a library it is necessary to resist the tendency to accept a work because it is the latest on any certain topic. Even in this age of rapid progress, the latest may not necessarily be the best. There was never a time when censorship all along the line was more necessary in order to preserve the character of a library from degeneration."

Some librarians object, and with reason, to turning a public library into a bureau of information, in the popular meaning of the phrase. By this method the service is performed, but not at the main library. The serious students at that building are not to be disturbed, nor are the library attendants, if engaged in weightier matters, to be called to answer telephone inquiries. But at the "business branch" the questions may be answered.

A few years ago it might have seemed a far cry from a library to a bureau of information, but a bureau of information is just exactly what this business library is. Mr. Tom, Mr. Dick or Mr. Harry desires to take a train to Philadelphia and does not know when to go. If he does not happen to have time-tables in his office he must run around the corner and get them, or call up two railroad men to get them, or call up his case with the which can handle his case with the largest degree of expedition. Maybe in the delay incidental to calling one railroad he just misses a fast train on the other. His comments on the situation may tend to lower the status of his stenographer. Such is only one of the undesirable results. It is the aim of the business library to spare him the annoyance and the unnecessary language. A time-table rack is to be installed in the quarters at 18 Clinton street.

"Hello! He will say over the wire. 'I am at No. — street. Will you please tell me what train on the Central or Pennsy will get me to Philadelphia the soonest?'"

He may be assured he will get a correct answer. The reputation of an important public institution is at stake."

Here are some sentences from the Call's article describing the experiment at Newark. The average business man with a little spare time may employ it profitably in a visit to such an institution as the one in Clinton street. It will not take him long to discover that by taking advantage of the facilities he finds there he may frequently be able to save much time and trouble in the course of his everyday routine, or in special emergencies that may arise. He will find city and business directories of practically all of the cities in the country with over 10,000 or so of inhabitants, as well as street, population and business directories of leading cities of Europe.

He will find city, real estate and geological survey maps thoroughly covering New Jersey; city directory maps of municipalities in various parts of the United States, and automobile, post route, railroad commission and United States Geological Survey maps covering the different States and Territories, to say nothing of maps of foreign cities and general maps of the world.

By the use of the directories and telephone books covering the entire Bell system he may obtain mailing lists for important points all over the United States, Canada and Europe. He may gain special information from various sections by means of board of trade reports, legislative manuals, Common Council manuals and publications of business men's clubs and all sorts of civic organizations. On a large map of Newark—about ten feet square—are to be placed the location of all factories, with the number of employees in each, also the various churches and other buildings and objects of note.

Arrangements are now being made to have on file for reference the municipal journals of various cities, Board of Trade magazines, the Congressional Record, New Jersey legislative bills and other publications, official and unofficial. At present the bureau is receiving the reports of numerous labor organizations throughout the country and keeping tabs on capital by means of various financial reports, including stock bulletins posted four times a day. The list also includes your books, almanacs, exporters' encyclopedias giving regulations for shipping and shipping routes, Moody's, Pool's and Gibson's manuals, newspaper directories, and the admirable directory of the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, trade directories—but this is not a catalogue.

The article is too long to admit of further quotation, but it may be said that of the visitors to the branch, one fourth, as nearly as can be estimated, come to consult the books on business subjects. It is thought that the total number of visitors for the year, in the new location of the building, will be over 100,000. Very few undesirable persons come—A large percentage of the callers are business men and clerks. Doubtless the librarian of the Newark Public Library, in his address at the meeting of the Special Libraries Association, will describe the work more completely, and furnish some material for the discussion whether such a branch library is desirable in Boston.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910

On Sunday last, Copley square was well ornamented. On the south side of the triangle, directly opposite the library, there were thirteen green street-cleaning patrol cans, ranged neatly if conspicuously on the edge of the sidewalk. They were topped off with bright tin covers. Opposite, on the sidewalk on the Public Library side, two of the stone posts which go to make up the plaza effect were flanked with green street-cleaning cans, and in addition there were two bright red "Throw Refuse Here" boxes balancing the sides of the main entrance to the library from the street. The contrast thus made between the deep green refuse barrels, the bright red refuse boxes, the pink in the granite of the library walls, and the woodland green of the bay trees was very pleasing. But the street-cleaning men have not reached the limit of the possibilities in this direction. While the dispute is pending, as to the use which is to be made of the pedestals in front of the library, there could be no serious objection to their massing their garbage barrels around, or on top of the pedestals. Again by alternating bay trees and garbage barrels they could work out a box hedge effect up to the front door of the library itself.

OBSERVER

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1910

Mr. Bela Pratt has modelled some admirable groups of sculpture for the pedestals in front of the Public Library, but without that care for harmony which his critics think essential. A thousand pities! A lack of harmony in Copley square were a grievous lack indeed. Look back a little and see how harmony has been simply raging and tearing around loose in that square, and then ask yourself if you think it ought to be sent kiting now. Nay! nay! thinks the Clerk. It has had things its own way too long.

For instance, just recall, among others, the following harmonic episodes:

1. The Bacchante incident.
2. The McKim, Mead, and White acrostic incident.
3. The incident of sculptures over the library entrance.
4. The Westminster Chambers incident.
5. The incident of the Hewer.
6. The Phillips Brooks monument incident.
7. The many, many, many incidents that adorn the efforts to park the square.

All in all, don't you agree with the Clerk when he declares that Mr. Bela Pratt's sculptures must harmonize or perish?

THE NEW CITY REGIME

It would be a happy ending of the present gentle controversy between the Art Commission and the Public Library trustees if it should come the enactment of a positive statute enlarging the scope of the Art Commission and giving it real powers to enforce its orders. This controversy, which hinges on the question as to whether the library trustees have the right to install sculptures on the grounds of the Public Library without the approval of the art body, is not the first of its kind; but the members of that body in the past have always tried to settle their differences in chamber, as it were. Their modesty has been necessary, in part, by reason of the looseness of the law creating the Commission, and its ability to do things has been accordingly hampered.

During the last administration, this was recognized, and an attempt was made, in cooperation with the Boston Society of Architects, and similarly interested bodies, to recast the entire Commission. It was pointed out that what the city had great need of was not particularly a commission to pass on special pieces of statuary or gift pictures, events which but rarely call for their services, but a commission which would also pass on the architectural fitness and slightness of public buildings and the arrangement of public squares. Boston has need at this time, if the forward movement is to be one of accomplishment, of a body of citizens who can give advice of that nature. An ordinance which would do this very thing was not only drafted but was under way for presentation to the City Council when a political upheaval distracted attention and the project was allowed to lapse. The men interested at that time are as anxious as ever to assist, and the need is just as pressing a one, so it is wholly possible for the administration not only to revive the subject, but press it to the actual enactment stage.

The use of Faneuil Hall for meetings by citizens, or their delegates in convention assembled, seems so particularly appropriate that it is a practice which deserves to be encouraged. Yet some stipulation should be made that smoking be forbidden during such occupancy. In Faneuil Hall there are paintings and other relics, to which smoking is very injurious. Twice already within a very recent time the pictures have been taken from their frames and cleaned at a considerable expense, because of the fumes which have settled on them, a process that the advice of experts is a very stringent rule has been passed forbidding the taking of flashlight pictures in the hall, and the officials would like to go further. Those who secure the hall for such gatherings, and they have it practically free of expense, should be willing to agree to this additional stipulation. During the recent Democratic State convention there were times when the hall was thick with smoke and at that the windows were all open. On a cold day the draught would have easily been increased ten-fold.

That was a fine upstanding talk which Superintendent Bourke of the street department had with his supervisory department officials the other day in the old aldermanic chamber in the City Hall. If he could depend on his men to follow half of the programme which he outlined for them more than half of his troubles would be at once eliminated. The talk was fully as interesting to laymen as the city employees, and the one misfortune of the hour is that some newspapers did not print it in full as he delivered it for he outlined pretty nearly what would go to make up an ideal public servant.

The addition to the equipment of the infirmary department of a strong able boat for harbor work—and one such is to be launched on Monday next, the George A. Hibbard—is a matter of general congratulation to those interested in the welfare of the almshouse and hospital on Long Island. For over five years the department has been trying to do its work with a discarded police department boat, re-named the John Howard. As a result it has been next to impossible to make schedule trips, and the routine of the island has been disturbed. All that will be obviated now, and the visiting medical staff anxious to assist but barred many times in the past from lack of proper transportation will have its comfort and convenience properly cared for. The infirmary trustees can be depended on to administer the new craft with economy, but it is a bit unfortunate that the lack of co-operation between the two harbor departments, the infirmary and penal institutions, made a new boat necessary.

The penal institutions department enjoys the use of the Monitor, a large side-wheeler of very considerable power which costs some \$25,000 a year to run, and the addition of this new boat, which will cost at least \$10,000 a year for maintenance, could have been avoided by working over the schedule of the larger boat. As it is, the city is now in for an annual expense of \$35,000 a year for these two boats, which makes a pretty heavy transportation charge when only three islands, Deer, Long and Rainsford, have to be cared for. With a new boat on the ways ready for launching the best that can be done now is to re-adjust the charges so as to bring the total down to a minimum. Considering the amount of work which it does, the \$25,000 a year spent on the Monitor is uncalled for. The salary scale is out of proportion, for one thing. When the mate on the Howard

draws less salary than a deck hand on the Monitor, equalization of some sort is needed.

Dr. Davis, the vital statistician of the Boston Board of Health, must have a care or he will frighten away the Boston visitors whom the Chamber of Commerce is working so hard to encourage this way. The doctor in a recent statement regarding the death rates of principal cities appears to give Boston the reputation of being rather unhealthful for non-residents. He sets forth, for example, that "last year in Boston there were 11,064 deaths, 1301 of which were non-residents, or 11.8 per cent of all deaths; while in Chicago with total deaths of 21,500, there were only 577 deaths of non-residents, or 2.8 per cent of all deaths." This is part of the argument which the doctor is bringing forth that the death rate of Boston is lower than that of Chicago, but that it is the non-residents who have come in here to die who have made the trouble. The doctor really should go a little further now and explain what it is which makes Boston more fatal to non-residents than Chicago.

On Sunday last Copley square was well ornamented. On the south side of the triangle, directly opposite the library, there were thirteen green street-cleaning patrol cans, ranged neatly if conspicuously on the edge of the sidewalk. They were topped off with bright tin covers. Opposite, on the sidewalk on the Public Library side, two of the stone posts which go to make up the plaza effect were flanked with green street-cleaning cans, and in addition there were two bright red "Throw Refuse Here" boxes balancing the sides of the main entrance to the library from the street. The contrast thus made between the deep green refuse barrels, the bright red refuse boxes, the pink in the granite of the library walls, and the woodland green of the bay trees was very pleasing. But the street-cleaning men have not reached the limit of the possibilities in this direction. While the dispute is pending, as to the use which is to be made of the pedestals in front of the library, there could be no serious objection to their massing their garbage barrels around, or on top of the pedestals. Again by alternating bay trees and garbage barrels they could work out a box hedge effect up to the front door of the library itself.

OBSERVER

Boston Transcript

LIBRARIES TO BE MEETING THEME

The Special Libraries Association will hold an open meeting Friday, Nov. 11, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A business session, to be followed by a number of addresses. The programme of speakers includes John Cotton Dana, whose subject will be the status of the association; Lloyd B. Hayes, who will speak on the Chamber of Commerce Library and its facilities; Horace L. Wheeler, who will tell about the statistical department of the Boston Public Library; Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, Horace G. Wadlin and Walter B. Snow.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1910

A PROGRAMME OF SPECIALISTS

National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education to Hold Its Fourth Annual Convention in Boston, Nov. 17, 18 and 19

Many specialists will contribute to the remarkable programme which has been arranged for the fourth annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education on Nov. 17, 18 and 19 in Boston. The day session on Thursday, Nov. 17, will be held at Perkins Hall, 254 Boylston street, and those of the next two days in the Boston Public Library. The Friday evening session of Nov. 18 will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The principal features of the programme are as follows:

Thursday, Nov. 17, 10 A. M., subject, "Demand and Opportunities for Girls in Trades and Stores," addresses on "The Needle Trades," by Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury of Boston; on "The Department Stores," by D. S. Edwards of Boston; and on "What the Girls Can Do to Train for These Trades," by Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince and Edith M. Hovey of Boston and Helen I. Smith of New York city; discussion of "What More Should the Schools Do to Meet the Demand," by men and women representing the various trades.

Thursday, 2:30 P. M., subject, "The Training of Teachers for Girls' Trades Schools," addresses on "New Requirements Made by the Trade Schools," by Mrs. Mary S. Woodman of Teachers College, New York city; "Inadequacy of the Present Source of Supply," by Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College; and on "What More Can Schools Do to Meet the New Requirements," by Florence M. Marshall of Boston; discussion by Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of public schools, Boston, and Charles A. Prosser, deputy State Commissioner of Education.

Thursday, 6 P. M., Public banquet at Hotel Somerset; toastmaster, ex-Governor Curtis Guild, Jr.; welcome on behalf of the Commonwealth, by Louis A. Frothingham, lieutenant governor, welcome on behalf of the city, by John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston; speakers, Frederick A. Delano of Chicago, president of the National Board of Education; Charles H. Winslow, representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Professor Charles R. Richards of New York.

Friday, Nov. 18, 9:30 A. M., subject, "Apprenticeship and Cooperation," addresses on "Apprenticeship," by Tracy Loom of Pittsburg, Pa.; F. W. Thomas of Topeka, Kas.; Samuel F. Hubbard of Boston, and George C. Smith of Syracuse, N. Y.; summation by G. M. Sanford of New York city.

Friday, 2 P. M., subject, "Time and Evening Schools," addresses on "The Pittingburg Plan," by W. B. Hunter of Pittingburg; on "The Beverly Industrial School," by Adelbert L. Sanford of Chelsea; on "The Public Schools and Apprenticeship in Cincinnati," by Frank H. Dyer of Cincinnati, O.; on "The Evening School of Boston," by Stratton D. Loomis, superintendent of schools of Boston; on "Evening Industrial Schools of Massachusetts," by C. A. Prosser, deputy State Commissioner of Education; summation by Dr. David Seiden, State Commissioner of Education.

Friday, 8 P. M., address on "Continuation Schools of Germany," by Dr. George Kerschenscheider, superintendent of schools in Munich, Bavaria.

Saturday, Nov. 19, 9:30 A. M., subject, "The Social Meaning of Industrial Education," addresses on "The Economic Significance of Industrial Education," by E. N. Carter of Harvard; "The Problem of Industrial Education and the Community," by the Problem of Industrial Education as Seen by the Employer, by speakers to be selected, and on "Employer's Demands on Industrial Education," by Charles H. Winslow of the Federal Bureau of Labor.

Saturday, 2:30 P. M., Annual business meeting, reports of officers and committees, election of officers, adoption of resolutions, general business.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910

Boston Ruskin Club—The meeting Monday at three o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library will take the form of a conference, with these topics for discussion: "Glottos' Work in Padua," "The Arena Chapel, The Spanish Chapel," Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence," "The Chapel," "The Vaulted Book" from Estelle M. Hurst's "The Beautiful." All interested are invited to attend.

Boston Advertiser
Nov. 18, 1910

SPLENDID COLLECTIONS PRESENTED TO LIBRARY

Vizentini Scores and John Barnett
Operas Added to Allen A. Brown
Exhibit of Music.

As an expression of their appreciation of the services to Boston of Allen A. Brown, Henry A. Rogers and his wife, Clara Kathleen Rogers, have presented to the public library the unique Vizentini collection of operas. The trustees have accepted the gift and the property will be turned over to the library this afternoon.

Joining with Mrs. Rogers, who was a daughter of John Barnett, "the father of Modern English Opera," as he has been called, Domenico Dragonetti, Barnett and Crettenham, Esq., Reginald Barnett and Julius Barnett have also given to the library, also for the Allen A. Brown collection, some of the original manuscripts of operatic scores by John Barnett, together with portraits, sketches, play-bills, contemporary criticisms, etc.

The donors act in fulfillment of the expressed wish of Rosamund Mary Liezt (Barnett) Franchillon, wife of Robert E. Franchillon of London, recently deceased, children of John Barnett, who was born at Bedford, Eng., July 15, 1802, and who died at Leekhampton Hill, near Cheltenham, Eng., April 17, 1889.

The Vizentini collection consists of 13 bound volumes of the personal and private collection made by Louis Albert Vizentini (1811-1896), pupil of the Conservatoire of Paris and Brussels, solo violinist of the Theatre-Lyrique, director of the Theatre-Porte St. Martin and Gaites, manager of the Royal Theatre at St. Petersburg, director for one season of the orchestra at Pawlowitz, manager of the Varieties, tra at Gymnase, Paris, also of the Grand Theatre of Lyons, etc., at all of which theatres he produced many masterpieces.

Besides the scores of the operas, and the original letters from composers and singers taking part in the performances, these works contain many original drawings made by well-known artists who superintended the costumes of the operas, and other interesting contemporary data.

Mr. Brown discovered this collection in Paris in 1899. In transmitting this latter gift to the trustees, Mr. Rogers writes: "To these scores will be added certain printed and other matter bearing upon the life and works of John Barnett, including portraits, sketches, play-bills, contemporary criticisms, etc., and it is hoped that at some time hereafter the original and only score of John Barnett's opera 'Kathleen,' the libretto of which was written by his friend, Sheridan Knowles, which is now in the possession of the family in England, may find a final resting place in the Boston public library.

"In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge on behalf of the family of John Barnett, their appreciation of the personal friendship of Mr. Allen A. Brown, and to thank him for his interest in their father's works, and to express to the trustees of the public library of Boston their gratification that their honored father's manuscripts are to have a place in the musical collection which will forever bear Mr. Brown's name and attest to future generations his unselfish love and his lifelong devotion to a great art."

Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 17, 1910.

LIBRARY EXHIBIT ON EDUCATION

An exhibition in the fine arts department of the Boston public library shows charts and statistics of interest not only to the visiting delegates of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education which is holding its convention here this week, but to the public of Boston in general.

One exhibit is that of the Franklin Union, established in 1908 from the bequest of the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac," for the benefit of young men who desire to learn a trade. In the exhibit are included portions of the working equipment of three of the laboratories of the union, with photographs of students at work in steam laboratories, gas and gasoline engine rooms, classes in industrial electricity, marine engineering and the numerous trades that are taught at the school.

Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 11, 1910.

LIBRARIANS OPEN MEETING BY HEARING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

An address by President John Cotton Dana of the Special Libraries Association was read today by Secretary Guy E. Marion at the meeting of the association which convened at 2 p. m. The discourse of Mr. Dana, who it was announced today could not attend, told of the business men's branch of the Newark public library, a highly successful innovation that he inaugurated in that city.

President Dana's paper in part was as follows:

"The proper place for the public library is in the city's center. In time, when business rules in library construction the proper home for a city's library will be found to be a centrally located building adapted to the storage and use of books and other printed things.

"No public library in any of our great cities, has, to my knowledge, established in the center of practical affairs in that city, a branch, adequately housed, adequately supplied with material applicable to business affairs and adequately administered by a skilled librarian.

Librarian Lloyd B. Hayes of the Chamber of Commerce, will also speak this afternoon on the facilities offered by the chamber, and Horace L. Hartwell of the public library will tell what the statistical department there has for the business and professional man.

A discussion of the question, "Is there Need for a Downtown Business and Professional Men's Branch of the Boston Public Library?" led by Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, city statistician; Horace G. Wadlin of the public library, and Walter B. Snow of Boston, the publicity engineer, will end the afternoon session.

After adjournment those present will visit the extensive special libraries of Arthur D. Little, Inc., at 93 Broad street, Stone & Webster, 147 Milk street, and the Insurance Library Association of Boston at 141 Milk street.

D. N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association, will be the first speaker this evening at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street. His subject will be "The Earning Power of Libraries." G. W. Lee, librarian for Stone & Webster, will read the joint report on library resources of the vicinity, and Miss Elizabeth S. Pendleton will tell of the library of the Children's Aid Society.

Other speakers will be Secretary Charles W. Birtwell of the Children's Aid Society, Lindsay Swift of the Boston public library and Secretary C. Bertram Thompson of the Boston-1915 committee.

Boston Sunday Globe
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1910.

"HIS DUTY, LABOR OF LOVE."

Beautiful Tribute to James L. Whitney Inscribed on Records of the Boston Public Library.

The trustees of the Boston public library yesterday adopted a memorial upon the work of James L. Whitney, the former librarian, who died Sept. 25.

In their memorial, which was placed upon the permanent records, the trustees said of Mr. Whitney: "His duty was to him a labor of love. He sought always with patriotic devotion to advance the interests of the institution, and in passing from it he provided by liberal bequests for the continuation of the bibliographical work, in which he was particularly interested."

Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 12, 1910.

LIBRARY NEEDED BY BUSINESS MEN NEAR THE MARTS

Attention Called to Subject at Opening Meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

Need of a special library for business men to be established in the business section of the city was pointed out at the open meeting of the Special Libraries Association held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Friday afternoon.

Following the business session, Guy E. Marion, secretary-treasurer of the association, read a paper on "The Use of Print in the World of Affairs," by John Cotton Dana.

Lloyd B. Hayes, librarian of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said its library was in reality an information bureau for the members.

H. L. Wheeler of the statistical department of the Boston public library spoke of the origin of that department and of the field it covers.

The latter part of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the need of a downtown branch of the public library. City Statistician Hartwell led the discussion.

At the evening meeting at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, presented a joint report on "Library Resources of the Vicinity." D. N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, told of the "Earning Capacity of Libraries."

Boston Daily Globe
Established March 4, 1872.
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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

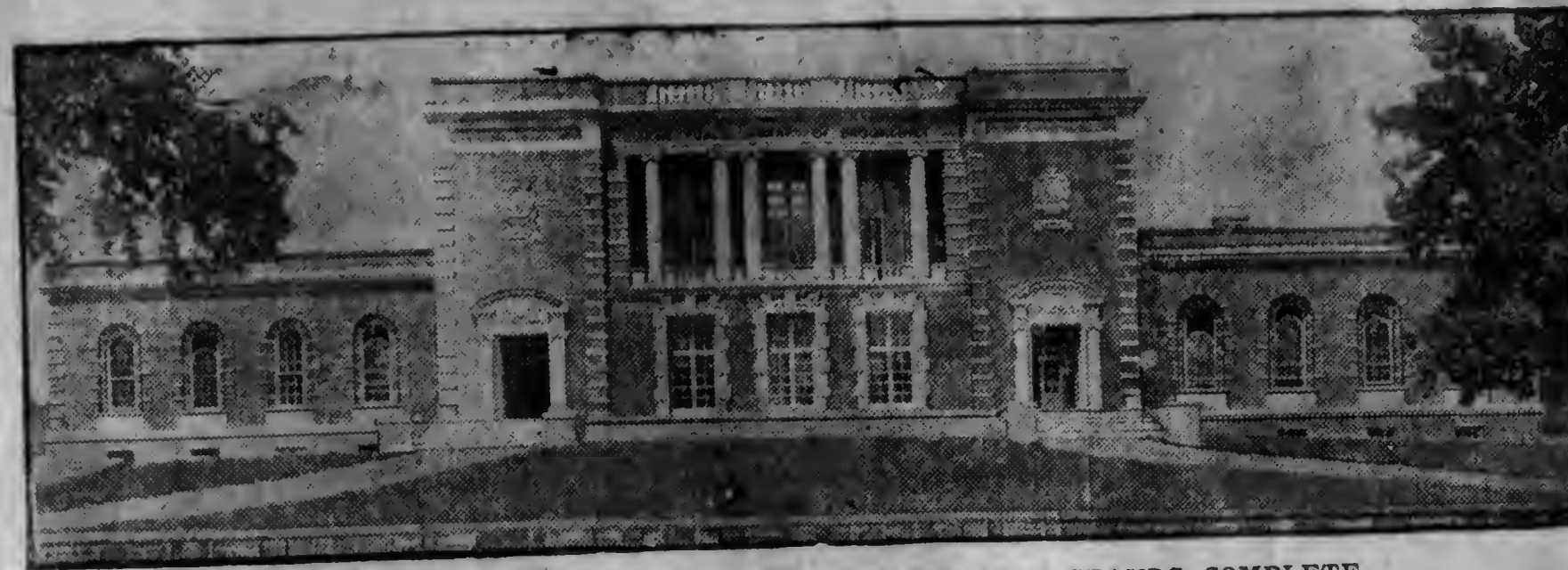
FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1910.
IN BROOKLINE LIBRARY.

New Building to be Dedicated Nov. 17—Addresses by J. H. Benton and Prof. Perry.

The new public library of Brookline is to be dedicated Nov. 17. The principal features of the simple exercises will be the greetings of the Boston public library by Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the trustees, and an address by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard college.

Admission will be by tickets, which will be issued to adults to the capacity of the Brookline room, on and after Monday next, at the librarian's office. The trustees will hold a reception, open to all adults, from 5 to 10 in the evening of the same day, when an opportunity will be given to inspect all parts of the building.

BROOKLINE DEDICATES LIBRARY AND OPENS BUILDING TO PUBLIC



BROOKLINE'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING AS IT STANDS COMPLETE. Structure which cost \$250,000 will be thrown open for inspection in all parts for the first time following a reception which will succeed the dedication ceremonies.

Brookline's new \$250,000 library building on Washington street will be dedicated this afternoon, followed by a reception from 5 until 10 p. m., when opportunity will be afforded to the public to inspect all parts of the structure.

The simple exercises will be presided over by the Rev. Dr. L. K. Storrs, chairman of the board of trustees, and Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University will deliver the principal address.

Edward Stanwood of Brookline, one of the trustees, will give a brief history of the new library and Col. Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, will bring greetings from the libraries around Boston.

Just preceding the benediction by Bishop Lawrence, Desmond Fitz Gerald of the board of trustees will hand over the keys of the new building to Dr. Storrs, as president of the board of trustees of the Brookline library.

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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1910.
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

J. H. Benton Publishes Story of Its Origin and Growth.

One of the avocations of the busy professional life of J. H. Benton, LL.D., has been the gradual collection of books of Common Prayer and other books related to that subject, and now he has published the result of that study in a privately printed volume of 92 pages, in the most elegant form of the typographical art. The title of the book is "The Book of Common Prayer, Its Origin and Growth."

Pursued of it fully bears out the author's claim for that ancient liturgy, that "it has affected English and continental diplomacy and statesmanship, and it is not too much to say that its existence and use have caused wars to be waged and colonies to be established beyond the seas. It has not only gone where the English language has gone, but it has been translated into nearly all the written languages of the world. Its history is a part of the warp and woof of the history of the English people and nation, which no one can fully understand who does not know its story."

Mr. Benton's epitome of that history will be sold by W. E. Clarke & Co., without commission for them, and the entire proceeds of its sale will be turned over to the benefit association of the employees of the Boston public library, of whose trustees Mr. Benton is chairman. This is not the first publication by Mr. Benton whose proceeds have been devoted to that object.

The Boston Post
Nov. 12, 1910.

The Boston Post

The example set by one of Boston's young clergymen at the Boston Public Library on a recent afternoon was not of the kind to be copied by the young people who gather there daily to prepare their home lessons, if they wish to get along peaceably with the authorities. The young man in question was delving into the readings of several authors. Whether or not he found his work tiresome, one may judge by the fact that he found it necessary to occupy two chairs, one of which at times was used to rest his feet upon, while at other periods it was used as a rest for his tired legs.

Boston Daily Globe
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1910.

EACH FOR ALL.

THE intimate associations between Boston and the communities in Greater Boston were described very clearly by Col. J. H. Benton in his address at the opening of the Brookline public library. The wealthy and attractive town of Brookline is closely connected territorially with Boston, and its inhabitants conduct most of their important business and seek their recreation and to no inconsiderable extent their educational advantages in this city. As Col. Benton declared: "The affairs of the people of this town and the affairs of the people of our city are so interwoven that the welfare of one necessarily affects the welfare of the other."

This is true of all the cities and towns of Greater Boston. It furnishes the strongest argument possible in favor of the creation by the incoming legislature of an additional form of government for the metropolitan district. There is no question that within a short time these metropolitan communities, having so many interests in common, will be welded substantially into one great metropolis. This can be brought about without annexations, thereby leaving the largest measure of self-rule remaining in each city and town.

Boston Daily Globe
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1910.

LIBRARY EXAMINERS.

Appointments for 1910-11 Announced by Board of Trustees.

The trustees of the public library announced yesterday the appointment of the following examining committee to serve in 1910-11:

Jeffrey R. Brackett, 41 Marlboro st.; G. L. Brune, 105 Mt. Vernon st.; George W. Chadwick, 260 Marlboro st.; Henry V. Cunningham, 215 Humboldt av.; Mrs. Wirt Dexter, 333 Commonwealth av.; George C. Dickson, 677 Massachusetts av.; William J. Dixon, 13 Thomas pk.; Thomas M. Donnelly, 37 Chambers st.; Miss Rose E. Fitzgerald, 39 Welles av.; James A. Gallivan, 333 West 4th st.; Miss Heloise E. Hersey, 78 Mt. Vernon st.; Samuel H. Hudson, 423 Marlboro st.; Mrs. Francis Hurlbush Jr., 407 Marlboro st.; Stanton H. King, 25 Monument sq.; Frank Leveroni, 22 Hill st.; Joseph B. Macomber, 198 Trenton st.; Alexander L. MacDonald, 231 Columbus av.; Max Mitchell, 64 Wallingford rd.; Thomas A. Mullen, 11 Oriskany rd.; Miss Alice F. Murray, 59 Hartford st.; Miss Elizabeth W. Needham, 1 Penryn st.; Mrs. Elton Carlisle Ripley, 124 Commonwealth av.; George H. Sargent, 28 Lindsey st.; Rev. Samuel Shelling, 25 Stratford st.; Rev. James A. Supple, 1 St. Cecilia st.; Rev. William H. Van Allen, 28 Brimmer st.; Thomas M. Watson, 47 Bainbridge st.; and George N. Whipple, 43 Beacon st. J. H. Benton, president of the library board, is chairman of the committee.

The Boston Post
Nov. 14, 1910.

The Boston Post

Alfred Shelley, well known as a Boston dramatic critic, was surprised to learn recently that one of the pages at the Boston public library directed a college professor looking for some of his writings to a shelf containing the works of Percy B. Shelley, the famous English poet. The boy told the professor that Mr. Shelley was the only living Boston man whose works in eight volumes were on the reference shelves in Bates Hall.

Modern Principle in Apprenticeship.

Expert Views Presented on Trade Instruction.

How the Great Problem is Being Worked Out.

The large lecture hall of the Boston public library was well filled when the third session of the annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education was called to order this morning, to discuss the general subject of "Apprenticeship and Corporation Schools."

Magnus W. Alexander of the General Electric Company, Lynn, presided and presented the first paper, in which he said in part:

No one can dispute the great value of practical trade instruction in the commercial shop, even in view of the admitted weaknesses in the situation, partly incident to such training and partly basic to develop under the pressure of commercial production. To the degree, however, to which the commercial shop eliminates these weaknesses and gives the practical training pronounced educational value will the apprenticeship system approach the ideal trade school. As, on the other hand, a trade school in which the trade is taught under conditions resembling industrial activities will approach the ideal apprenticeship system. Furthermore, we must admit the effectiveness of teaching the sciences in concrete relation to the trades, and with the aid of progress borrowed from the industrial life, whether this education on a practical basis is part of an apprenticeship or of a trade school training.

It follows, therefore, that apprenticeship and trade schools, after all, present one and the same problem—on the one side by a combination of practical and theoretical instruction in the industrial establishment and under the direction of the industrial manager, and on the other side by an arrangement under which the whole scheme of trade education is provided for in an independent trade school but with due regard to the needs of and the assistance from the manufacturers. The middle ground is represented by a cooperative effort which delegates the practical trade training to the manufacturer and the theoretical education to the school authorities, both, however, working hand in hand for the achievement of the ultimate end. To my mind, either scheme, or any similar one, will prove efficacious provided it is based on the fundamental idea of modern trade training.

To the degree to which the trade school with the apprenticeship idea at the core will take its place in our educational system, to that degree will it at first supplement, and later on in part supplant, the apprenticeship system which will eventually become largely a one or two years' finishing and adjusting process subsequent to the trade school education. The apprenticeship system in one form or another, however, will endure for many years to come.

Results of Training Schools.

Tracy Lyons of the Westinghouse electrical company told of the methods taken by that concern to educate its apprentices, and said the company has a very keen appreciation of the importance of industrial education. The apprentices are given classroom instruction, and the company also in part supports the Casino technical night school. The boys are in the classroom four hours per week during the entire year and are taught mechanical drawing and arithmetic in the shape of shop problems. Instructors are also provided who supervise the shop work of the apprentices as parts of the processes of the shop. A social center is also provided by the company, where the social and athletic life of the boy is extended to.

F. W. Thomas, supervisor of apprentices of the Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, said the apprentice system when the company was in crying need of skilled mechanics and was designed to provide such mechanics as could not be hired. He said that in the apprentice system of the railroad, the instruction includes the theoretical and the practical in each shop of the company a building is set aside for an apprentice's room, where the boys spend two hours a day for two days of each week, prentices, but even at that figure the plan has been found to be highly advantageous.

George L. Cotton, representing a large chemical company's school for mechanics, said that special training is required for the work done by the company he represented. Therefore, the half-time system is in force in its training school, the boys working one week in the school and the next in the shop. Samuel F. Hubbard, superintendent of the general principles of trade education and its application in industrial life, and described the course of instruction in the printing office connected with the union. Mr. Hubbard contended that the employer should be in control of any system of industrial training—because he knows what he himself should be educated as to his own responsibility, if not then the professional trade schools might lead him into less practical methods of training.

Henry Abraham, secretary of the Boston central labor union, said the discussion following the address, and said in part: "In these days of lack of opportunity no one can learn a trade, he may learn part of a trade. Industrial education has got out of the stage of experiment. Germany owes its industrial supremacy to that more than to any other influence. We are at least 20 years behind time. Under our system, the boy leaves school at the age of 14 years, and begins to look for work, and takes the first thing that offers. It is

corporation schools who are larger equipment, instructors who are always on the job, the practical work in the shop and the knowledge gained by the use of machines, tools and their uses. Besides, the boy gets a permanent job as soon as his course of study or apprenticeship is ended. Better, however, in some respects, is apprenticeship in the shop or store, because of the opportunity for the personal touch.

Prof. S. W. Ayl of New Jersey reviewed and commented on the work of several trade schools.

Cincinnati Continuation School.
G. M. Sanford, assistant to the president of the American Locomotive Company, said that modern conditions made necessary a new kind of apprenticeship providing for definite, systematic instruction by competent instructors who make this their first duty, instead of the apprenticeship of the old type, wherein boys learn only what the men with whom they were working were willing that they should learn.

Superintendent Dyer of the Cincinnati schools devoted the greater part of his address to a description of the continuation school established there in 1906. He said: "This school is not a trade school but is designed for the intellectual improvement of those boys who are already apprentices. The board of education provides the school and the teachers; the manufacturers release the boys one-half day a week and pay them, if they attend the school, their regular wages; if they do not attend they are docked. About 350 machine shop apprentices are enrolled. The school runs 48 weeks a year, eight hours a day. The teachers are allowed two half holidays to visit the boys in their shops, consult with the foremen and gather materials for their school work.

"The course of study consists of an hour of blue print reading and free-hand drawing, an hour of shop science, an hour of applied mathematics and a general hour for cultural purposes, including civics, industrial geography and history, reading, etc. The school operates on a shift system, and on Friday night the foremen meet and discuss phases of their work. The attitude of the boys toward the work and their employers is wholly changed. The foremen state that the output of the boys has increased rather than diminished, as the added interest and general more than compensate for the loss of time.

Fitchburg and Beverly.
At the afternoon session W. B. Hunter, director of the industrial department, Fitchburg high school, explained the cooperative course in that school, whereby a boy attends by school one-half the school period of 20 weeks and works in the manufacturing shops the other 10 weeks of the year. All shop practice is under real commercial conditions and the school course is thoroughly practical.

"A two months' trial period during July and August preceding the first year of shop work give the applicant an opportunity to find if he is suited to the trade. For the shop work he is paid 10 cents an hour for the first year, 15 cents for the second and 20 cents for the third year, making a total of \$52.50 for the three years. The course is of four years' duration.

The first year is spent wholly in the school, and during the other three years the boys alternate weekly between school and shop. The manufacturers take the boys in pairs, so that by alternating them have at all times one of the pair at work. Each Saturday afternoon the boy who has been at school that week goes to the shop and learns on what particular job he alternates has been working and how it has been handled, in order that the work may be taken up without delay on next Monday morning.

Accord L. Safford, superintendent of schools of Chelsea, followed with a description of the Beverly industrial school. The school was opened Aug. 2, 1906, with an attendance of 50 pupils. The bookwork of the school is carried on in regular school buildings maintained by the city. The shop work is maintained as a separate department organized by the United States machinery company. In the factory, a department is fully equipped and reserved for the exclusive use of the school, where the pupils manufacture machine parts under the direction of machine instructors.

"If the product is up to commercial standards, it goes into the regular factory stock. In the high school building a laboratory has been assigned to the exclusive use of the school. The pupil receives in wages one-half the regular piece price for all of his products that pass inspection.

Address by Dr. David Snedden.
"Frank B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, Cincinnati, spoke on the part-time system as developed in that city, and was followed by Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools, Boston, who discussed the evening schools of Boston. He was followed by C. A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education of Massachusetts, who described the organization and purposes of the evening industrial schools of Massachusetts.

"In summing up the papers of the session, Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, said that it is now generally conceded that all successful vocational education involves two fundamental aspects: viz., practice, and the study of practice and related theory. The second part of this education can be given under school conditions; the first part must be obtained under shop, field, or household conditions, or wherever it is that men learn to do effective work.

"In view of the great expense involved in providing shop facilities as a part of the educational machinery, and in view of the constant demand for young workers in the industries, it is becoming theoretically more and more desirable that ways shall be found for utilizing the actual productive industries of the country and the activities already equipped in a partnership for vocational training. It is not impossible that by this means a scheme of vocational education can be devised which will produce three results, viz., educate the young worker, give a profit to the industry and enable the worker to contribute something to his self-support.

"In several lines of productive enterprises vocational education, partly supported by the state, seems now inevitable. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, both from the standpoint of economy and of efficiency, that both the school and the workshop be enlisted in the fullest possible measure. The time has arrived for a candid examination of the whole question."

scripts, he has become an exceptionally successful driver into the hands of the past. His latest work, handled by W. B. Clarke & Co. wholly without commissions, and turned over so far as author's royalties are concerned to the benefit association of the employees of the City Library, deals with the Book of Common Prayer.

Others have written on this rare volume more copiously than Col. Benton. He takes it up purely from the viewpoint of English history, avoiding doctrinal questions within and without the Anglican communion. High churchman and low churchman will find little in it of aid in polemical discussion. That the Book of Common Prayer has "profoundly influenced not only the moral but also the intellectual and political life of England and of the world" is what gives it interest to Mr. Benton, who adds that it has so affected "English and continental history, literature and statesmanship that it is not too much to say its existence and use have caused wars to be waged and colonies to be established beyond the seas. It has not only gone where the English language has gone, but it has been translated into nearly all the written languages of the world. Its history is a part of the warp and woof of the history of the English people, which no one can fully understand who does not know its story."

These sentences are typical of the rare literary vigor with which Col. Benton writes and of the enthusiasm that he acquires for any scholarly quest in which he becomes engaged. He also alludes to the now forgotten "Directory of Public Worship," a prepared in the Cromwellian period as a substitute for the Book of Common Prayer. It contained no liturgical service, but was, as its name indicates, a series of directions for ministers and laymen in regard to various religious observances. A copy of this rare book Col. Benton has in his private library. The message Mr. Benton is dealing with the burial service Mr. Benton produces. It is appropriate that so foreman of a book-lover as this should be the guiding spirit among the trustees both of the Boston Public Library and of the collection of books at the north end of the State House.

EULOGIZE JAMES L. WHITNEY

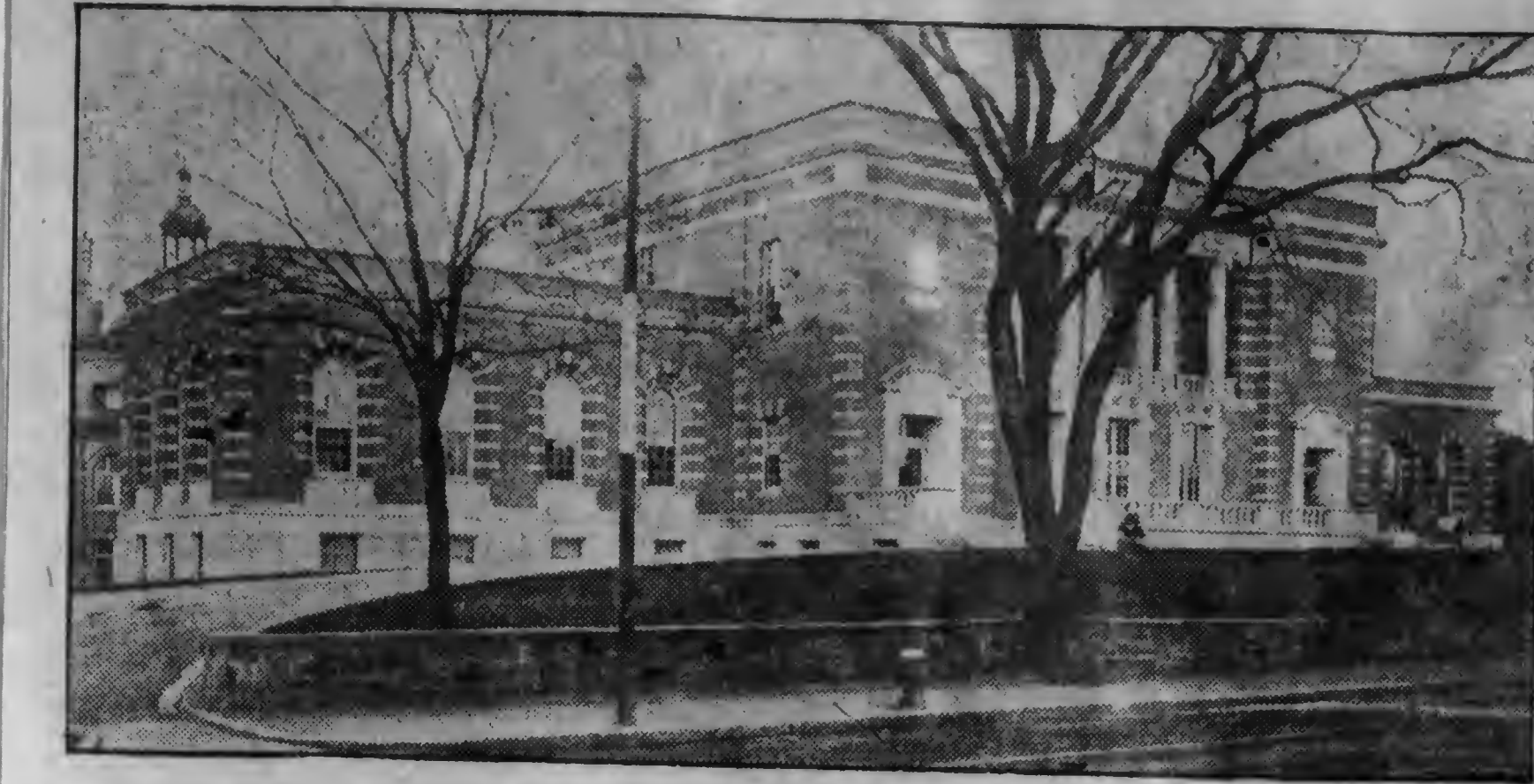
Trustees Pass Resolutions as Tribute to Late Librarian.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have passed resolutions eulogizing the late James L. Whitney, who died Sept. 25, after a service of more than 40 years as a librarian at the Public Library.

Mr. Whitney was graduated from Yale in the class of 1866, and came to the Boston Public Library in November, 1869, after serving several years as assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library.

While in charge of the catalogue department, which he first entered, he edited for publication the important Ticknor catalogue of Spanish books, a work which gave him prominence. The card catalogue system was principally due to him, and also won for him wide recognition.

Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard makes Principal Address—J. H. Benton Brings Boston Congratulations.



NEW BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Dedicated With Appropriate Exercises in Presence of Prominent Scholars and Business Men.

The new public library in Brookline, for the erection of which was appropriated \$241,000, was dedicated with fitting ceremonies at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The meeting will go down as among the most impressive of its kind in the annals of the town.

The "Brookline room," a fair-sized hall on the second landing, was used for the exercises and this was filled. Because of limited space admission was by ticket. In the gathering were men prominent in business and professional life and in the clergy. The two front rows of seats were reserved for Brookline town officers, a large delegation

Rev. Dr. Leonard K. Storrs, chairman of the Brookline library trustees, was the presiding officer and delivered the address of welcome. He was sorry that everybody could not have been invited to the exercises. The library of the past, he said, it was no longer merely a place to stock and receive books; it now stands as an educational force in the community.

He said he felt sure that those present after inspecting the building, would agree with the trustees that the new building was splendidly adapted for the purpose, namely, a model working library.

Edward B. Stanwood, a member of the trustees, reviewed the history of public library development in Brookline, beginning with the foundation of the first one in 1837 with 900 volumes. The new library has more than 72,000 volumes. This was followed with a brief synopsis of the plans of the new building. Mr. Stanwood stated that with the work completed, the trustees are able to return to the town a balance in the appropriation of \$149.

Col. Josiah H. Benton Speaks.

The next speaker was Col. Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of Boston public library trustees. He said in part:

It is my pleasant duty to bring to you the cordial greeting of the trustees of the public library of the city of Boston, and to congratulate you upon the opening of this commodious and well equipped library building. Fortunately there is no "twilight zone" between Brookline and Boston. The territory of the town reposes in the arms of the city. The entire exterior boundary of Brookline is within the boundaries of the territory of Boston. It is impossible to go of Brookline in any direction, except to Newton, without going into Boston. The inhabitants of Brookline conduct most of their important business and seek their recreation, and to no inconsiderable extent their educational advantages, in Boston. Many of

our prominent bankers and merchants and other business men have their homes in Brookline. Many of our eminent journalists and professional men live in Brookline. It is safe to say that if all of the inhabitants of Brookline who pass the business hours of the day in Boston should move into the city, four town meetings could readily be accommodated in a town house of the ordinary size.

Your people are practically one community with the people of Boston in everything except the two important matters of voting and holding office. And, indeed, in these matters we are often aided by the advice of your citizens, who by reason of their interests in Boston, are entitled to advise us, and we are always helped by the example of your admirable municipal government.

The citizens of Brookline can enjoy, as is their right under the law of the state, all the advantages of our great central library building and its contents by going a shorter distance than the citizens of East Boston, South Boston, West Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury or Brighton, all of which are important parts of the city of Boston. That they make use of these advantages is perhaps indicated by the fact that while your library annually circulates about 50,000 volumes of adult fiction, or five times the number of volumes of that character in your entire collection, it circulates only a little more than 200 volumes on the useful arts, or practically only the number of volumes on these subjects in your library; while of the 200 volumes upon religion it circulates only about 100.

"An Excellent Building."

I think we may properly claim that the people of Brookline to a very considerable extent study the useful arts and religion in the central library of Boston, and I am sure we are all gratified to have them do so.

Of course, any important action by a community so closely connected with the affairs of the people of this town and the affairs of the people of our city are so interwoven that the welfare of one necessarily affects the welfare of the other. We are, therefore, necessarily much interested in the administration and development of the work of the important public library of Brookline, and we rejoice with you that it is housed in so excellent a building.

The trustees and employees of the public library of the city of Boston look upon the trustees and employees of the public library of Brookline as coworkers in the important work of the city. Boston public library in a great measure the work common to all the people of the city and the town, so far as it is possible to administer with one regard to existing municipal lines.

It is our earnest wish that the work of this library, already excellent and progressive, shall so increase in its new building that it will be more and more efficient for the education and benefit of the people, especially of those who would not have such educational advantages but for the existence of a public library. Until the arbitrary municipal lines between the city and the town shall disappear, and this library an important branch of the public library system of a greater Boston.

Address of Prof. Bliss Perry.

The principal address of the afternoon was by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard university. He said in part:

"This graceful and stately edifice you dedicate today has been erected by a public spirited town for the service of all its citizens.

"Our libraries are the best in the world. This is in a measure due to our system of classification. If a man gets a book because of a little delay in drawing in Berlin or Paris, I venture to say that he will come home in a more charitable frame of mind.

"A public library is for the benefit of the whole people and not for any one class. A librarian should not forget the great public from which the little public is recruited. A librarian should provide a tool room, as it were, for the wage-earner, where books best suited to his needs may be procured.

"The model library should not be too academic; it should be national, not sectional. It should distinguish between the accredited and unaccredited literature. The librarian should seek always to keep pace with the varying taste of the readers and to discern when the given hour of a certain book is passed and another be given its place in prominence.

On behalf of the building committee Desmond Fitzgerald turned over the key of the new building to Dr. Storrs. This, he said in presenting the key, ended the cares and pleasures of the building committee. He spoke of the perfect harmony that had existed in the board of trustees in all matters affecting the new building.

Mr. Fitzgerald spoke highly of the interest and thoughtfulness of Miss Foster, the librarian. He characterized her as a live organism. Her work was almost unique, especially her success with the children, keeping them quiet and orderly and interested in their readings, so that adult readers were not disturbed. He trusted that the new library would never be unopened to anything save for the welfare of all the people.

Bishop Lawrence spoke the benediction. In the evening the library trustees held an informal reception. The building committee, all availing themselves of the opportunity of inspection.

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Boston Herald
Nov. 18, 1910.

BENTON WOULD ANNEX BROOKLINE

Library Trustee Foresees Time When Arbitrary Boundaries Shall Disappear.

Joseph H. Benton, President of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, spoke in a prophetic vein of annexation of Brookline to Boston, at the formal opening of the new Brookline Public Library yesterday afternoon. He said: "It is my pleasant duty to bring to you the cordial greeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston and to congratulate you upon the opening of this commodious and well equipped library building. "Fortunately there is no 'twilight zone' between Brookline and Boston. The territory of the town reposes in the arms of the territory of the city. Four-fifths of the entire exterior boundary of Brookline is within the boundaries of the territory of Boston. It is impossible to go out of Brookline in any direction, except to Newton, without going into Boston. The inhabitants of Brookline conduct most of their important business and seek their recreation, and to no considerable extent, their educational advantages in Boston. Many of our prominent bankers and merchants and other business men have their homes in Brookline. Many of our eminent journalists and professional men live in Brookline.

Brookline as a Model. "Your people are practically one community with the people of Boston in everything except the two important matters of voting and holding office. And indeed, in these matters we are often aided by the advice of your citizens, who by reason of their interests in Boston, are entitled to advise us, and we are always helped by the example of your admirable municipal government. "The citizens of Brookline can enjoy, as is their right under the law of the state, all the advantages of our great central library building and its contents by going a shorter distance than the citizens of East Boston, Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester, South Boston, West Roxbury or Brighton, all of which are important parts of the city of Boston. That they make use of these advantages is perhaps indicated by the fact that, while your library annually circulates about 50,000 volumes of adult fiction, or five times the number of volumes of that character in your entire collection, it circulates only a little more than 2000 volumes on the useful arts, or practically only the number of volumes on those subjects in your library; while the 2100 volumes upon religion it circulates only about 1500. "I think we may properly claim that the people of Brookline to a very considerable extent study the useful arts and religion in the central library of Boston, and I am sure we are all gratified to have them do so.

Affairs of Two Interwoven. "Of course, any important action by a community so closely connected with Boston as yours is of importance to us. The affairs of the people of this town and the affairs of the people of our city are so interwoven that the welfare of one necessarily affects the welfare of the other. We are, therefore, necessarily much interested in the work of the important Public Library of Brookline, and we rejoice with you that it is now housed in so excellent a building as this.

The trustees and employees of the Public Library of the city of Boston look upon the trustees and employees of the Public Library of Brookline as co-workers with the trustees and employees of the Boston Public Library in a great educational work common to all the people of the city and the town, so far as it is possible to administer it with due regard to existing municipal lines. "It is our earnest wish that the work of this library, already excellent and progressive, shall increase in its own efficiency for the education and benefit of the people, especially of those who would not have such educational advantages but for the existence of a public library between the city and the town, shall disappear, and this library become an important branch of the Public Library system of a Greater Boston."

Library Dedication Exercises. The Rev. Leonard K. Storr, chairman of the Brookline library trustees, presided over the exercises. Edward B. Stanwood, a member of the board, gave a history of the library, and said that out of \$244,000 given for the building, there was \$149 unexpended. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard described what a modern library should be, and Desmond Fitzgerald, chairman of the building committee, turned over the keys to Dr. Storr. Benediction was given by Bishop Lawrence. A reception was given in the evening by the trustees, and many people inspected the building.

Boston Herald
Nov. 20, 1910.

EULOGIZE JAMES L. WHITNEY

Trustees Pass Resolutions as Tribute to Late Librarian.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have passed resolutions eulogizing the late James L. Whitney, who died Sept. 25, after a service of more than 40 years as a librarian at the Public Library.

Mr. Whitney was graduated from Yale in the class of 1856, and came to the Boston Public Library in November, 1859, after serving several years as assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library.

While in charge of the catalogue department, which he first entered, he edited for publication the important Ticknor catalogue of Special Books, a work which gave him prominence. The card catalogue system was principally due to him, and also won for him wide recognition.

Evening Herald
Nov. 11, 1910.

BROOKLINE LIBRARY OPENING.

The new Public Library of Brookline is to be dedicated Nov. 11 at 4 o'clock. The principal features of the exercises will be the greetings of the Boston Public Library by Joseph H. Benton, chairman of the trustees, and an address by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard College. Admission will be by tickets. The trustees will hold a reception, open to all adults, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening.

Boston Journal
Nov. 18, 1910.

GIFTS OF MUSIC FOR BROWN COLLECTION

Offerings Made by Rogers and Barnett Families to Public Library.

The Allen A. Brown music collection of the Boston Public Library has been augmented by two recent gifts. Henry M. Rogers and his wife, Clara Kathleen Rogers, have presented to the library the unique Vincent collection of operas. The trustees have accepted the gift and the property will be turned over to the library this afternoon. Joining with Mrs. Rogers, who was a daughter of John Barnett, "the father of Modern English Opera," as he has been called, Domenico Dragonetti Barnett of Cheltenham, Eng., Reginald Barnett and Julius Barnett have also given to the library, also for the Allen A. Brown collection, some of the original manuscripts of operatic scores by John Barnett, together with portraits, sketches, play-bills and contemporary criticisms. The donors act in fulfillment of the expressed wish of Rosamund Mary Lutz (Barnett) Francis, who died recently, of children of John Barnett, who was born at Bedford, Eng., July 15, 1825, and who died at Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham, Eng., April 17, 1880.

The Vincent collection consists of 10 bound volumes of the personal and private collection made by Louis Albert Vincent (1841-1900), pupil of the Conservatories of Paris and Brussels, solo violinist at the Theatre-Lyrique, director of the Theatre-Porte St. Martin and Gaité, manager of the Royal Theatre at St. Petersburg, director for one season of the orchestra at Bayreuth, manager of the Varieties, Les Gymnases, Paris, also of the Grand Theatre of Lyons, etc., at all of which theatres he produced many masterpieces. Besides the scores of the operas, and the original letters from composers and singers taking part in the performances, these works contain many original drawings made by well-known artists who superintended the costuming of the operas, and other interesting contemporary data. Mr. Brown discovered this collection in Paris in 1909.

Boston Journal
Nov. 18, 1910.

BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY DEDICATED

Boston Institution Sends Its Greetings Through Col. J. H. Benton.

The new public library of Brookline was dedicated yesterday afternoon, the principal features being greetings of the Boston Public Library by Col. Joseph H. Benton, chairman of the trustees, and an address by Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University. Among those who spoke were Edward Stanwood of Brookline, one of the trustees, and Desmond Fitzgerald, Benediction was pronounced by Bishop William Lawrence.

A reception was given in the evening by the trustees, the library being thrown open to the inspection of the public.

Boston Journal
Nov. 26, 1910.

Ever since the "1910 boom movement" has been in progress in this city there have been countless queries by visitors and others as to the significance of the year.

"Why 1915?" has come to be a universal question. Every effort has been made to find some big event in the history of Boston that the proposed commemoration five years hence might fittingly celebrate, but it remained for a South Boston High School lad—Harold Vincent Cronin—to solve the problem. Young Cronin is a diligent student, and while perusing a history, musty with age, at the Public Library the other day learned it was in 1715 that the first lighthouse in Boston Harbor was erected. It was located on the southerly part of Great Brewster, on the location of the present Boston lighthouse.

The 1915 movement is to boom Boston as a commercial municipality, not as a summer resort. The lighthouse is the most powerful aid to ocean commerce in existence. Why wouldn't it be a capital idea to adopt the South Boston boy's suggestion and observe the 20th anniversary of the material beginning of Boston's commerce.

Boston Record
Nov. 13, 1910.

OPERA SCORES FOR LIBRARY

As an expression of their appreciation of the services to Boston of Allen A. Brown, Henry M. Rogers and his wife, Clara Kathleen Rogers, have presented to the public library the unique Vincent collection of operas. The trustees have accepted the gift and the property will be turned over to the library this afternoon. Joining with Mrs. Rogers, who was a daughter of John Barnett, "the father of Modern English Opera," as he has been called, Domenico Dragonetti Barnett of Cheltenham, Eng., Reginald Barnett and Julius Barnett have also given to the library, also for the Allen A. Brown collection, some of the original manuscripts of operatic scores by John Barnett, together with portraits, sketches, play-bills, contemporary criticisms, etc.

The donors act in fulfillment of the expressed wish of Rosamund Mary Lutz (Barnett) Francis, who died recently, of children of John Barnett, who was born at Bedford, Eng., July 15, 1825, and who died at Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham, Eng., April 17, 1880.

The Vincent collection consists of 10 bound volumes of the personal and private collection made by Louis Albert Vincent (1841-1900), pupil of the Conservatories of Paris and Brussels, solo violinist at the Theatre-Lyrique, director of the Theatre-Porte St. Martin and Gaité, manager of the Royal Theatre at St. Petersburg, director for one season of the orchestra at Bayreuth, manager of the Varieties, Les Gymnases, Paris, also of the Grand Theatre of Lyons, etc., at all of which theatres he produced many masterpieces. Besides the scores of the operas, and the original letters from composers and singers taking part in the performances, these works contain many original drawings made by well-known artists who superintended the costuming of the operas, and other interesting contemporary data. Mr. Brown discovered this collection in Paris in 1909.

In transmitting this latter gift to the trustees, Mr. Rogers wrote: "To these scores will be added certain printed and other matter bearing upon the life and works of John Barnett, including portraits, sketches, play-bills, contemporary criticisms, etc., and it is hoped that at some time hereafter the original and only score of John Barnett's opera 'Kathleen,' the libretto of which was written by his friend, Sheridan Knowles, which is now in the possession of the family in England, may find a final resting place in the Boston public library."

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge on behalf of the family of John Barnett, their appreciation of the personal friendship of Mr. Allen A. Brown, and to thank him for his interest in their father's works, and to express to the trustees of the public library of Boston their gratification that their honored father's manuscripts are to have a place in the musical collection which will forever bear Mr. Brown's name and attest to future generations his unselfish love and his lifelong devotion to a great art."

Boston Record
Nov. 1, 1910.

An observant reader calls the attention of the Looker-On to the fact that in all the written card catalogues at the Boston public library the word "abridgement" is spelled wrongly. It stands forth boldly as "abridgements." In the printed cards, however, it is spelled, according to Webster.

The same person comments, by-the-way, on the obliging manners of the attendants at the library. "A year ago," he told the Looker-On, "I was consulting some books on cricket, and asked one of the attendants to help me find what I wanted. Yesterday I happened to be in the same room and asked the same young man where I could find a certain book. 'You'll find it just where you found the books on cricket last year,' he answered, smiling."

Boston Transcript
224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

Esperanto Class Closes Class Room

The Boston Society of Esperanto held its first free class of a series of twenty, at eight o'clock last evening at the Public Library. E. F. Dow, the teacher, outlined the course. A quarter of an hour before the time for the meeting to begin the small class-room was filled and adjournment to the large lecture hall was necessary. Hereafter, the classes will be held Tuesday evenings at eight o'clock in the large lecture hall.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 13, 1910.

GOVERNOR-ELECT INVITED

Eugene N. Foss to Address the Industrial Education Society Meeting

To make final preparation for entertaining the fourth annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the local committee held a meeting at the Boston City Club yesterday afternoon. James Phinney Munroe, director of Boston-1915, presided.

The report of the banquet and reception committee showed that many reservations are being made for the banquet at the Somerset Thursday evening, Nov. 17, at which Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., will preside. It was voted to invite Governor-elect Eugene N. Foss to speak. It is expected that Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Nell, whose name was not announced on the advance programme, will also be among the speakers at the banquet.

An exhibition of the work of industrial schools of Boston and the vicinity will be installed at the Boston Public Library during the convention week. This is being arranged by Alvin B. Dodd, director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 12, 1910.

Brookline Library Dedication

The new public library of Brookline is to be dedicated on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 4 P. M. The principal features of the simple exercises will be the greetings of the Boston Public Library by Joseph H. Benton, chairman of the trustees, and an address by Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard College. Admission will be by ticket, which will be issued to adults to the capacity of the Brookline Room, on and after Monday from the librarian's office. The trustees will hold a reception, open to all adults, from 8 to 10 P. M. of the same day, when an opportunity will be given to inspect all parts of the building.

Boston Transcript
224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

HOW LIBRARIES COULD HELP

Special Collections Have a Real Earning Power—Library Resources in the Vicinity of Boston

The Special Libraries Association closed its meeting in Boston with a session last evening at the Twentieth Century Club. The general discussion showed a strong sentiment in favor of a business branch of the public library, to be established in the center of the city, for the benefit of the business men. D. N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association in Boston, spoke of the earning power of special libraries. This consists, he said, in its power to furnish required and necessary information where it will do the most good at the right time and in the right shape, with the minimum expenditure of time and energy on the part of those whose business it is to use the information when furnished. In a business corporation this earning power will be shown most clearly in its capacity to furnish information touching every department of the business, and of the business in its relation to competitors and to the world at large, in such shape that it may be used for the business development by directors, managing head, his associates and employees all down the line.

"In an association," he continued, "it will be measured by its ability in similar manner to furnish information to its members, while in such organizations as the Boston Chamber of Commerce it will be measured by its capacity to furnish promptly not only to members but more particularly to committees, the information upon which their constructive work may be based.

How may the earning power of the special library be increased by cooperation among libraries of its own kinds? Most special libraries find themselves called upon to go extensively into one or two subjects, and less extensively into no less thoroughly as far as they do go, into many related subjects.

"The problem is complicated by the fact that many special libraries are identified with business organizations and are in a confidential position, so that it is not to be asked to share with others—possibly indirectly, with its business rivals—confidential information which has cost it vast sums of money and which is in a vital sense a part of its stock in trade. But are there not limits within which such cooperation would work to advantage of all, and without in any respect jeopardizing the interests of any? Might not a cooperative bibliography be built up out of the resources of all the cooperating libraries and kept for common reference in the library most concerned, be of mutual advantage?"

Library resources in the vicinity of Boston were enumerated by George W. Lee, librarian for Stone & Webster. He advocated the preparation of a list of all these libraries. "Boston is rich," he said, "in centres from which information may be obtained. Among the notable libraries in or near the city are the Boston Public, with its many branches; the State Library, the Library of Harvard University, with its twelve departmental branches and thirty-two special; the Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with thirteen departmental branches and the Boston Athenaeum. Less known are many smaller, independent libraries, mostly of a special kind. The Boston Society of Civil Engineers has its library; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company has its library; so, also, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, and the telephone and insurance interests have their libraries; likewise, many business houses have libraries of greater or less size, from upwards of three thousand volumes to mere book collections of fifty volumes or less. If the total number of libraries within five miles of the State House were listed they would be well over a hundred.

"The five largest ones probably contain most of human knowledge, yet the smallest may have one or more books inaccessible elsewhere in the vicinity. I have in mind an important general work on hydraulics (yet to be translated), which I think quite likely is not in any of our libraries, large, small, general or special. It might, however, be the possession of an engineer who keeps it with but a half-dozen other books, which he calls his library; and some of us would like to see this book for just a few minutes in order to decide whether it could to advantage be added to our own collection. Moreover, even with such splendid resources, there are ordinary questions which seemingly could be answered by ordinary books, yet which baffle the librarian unexpectedly. Suppose, for instance, we are asked, 'What is the size of a four barrel?' When the other day this question came to me, as business library and the answer was not readily at hand."

found in what seemed most likely books. It was soon brought forth by telephoning a local barrel manufacturer; and to have our sources of information unbridged we must include not only libraries but business undertakings, not only tools of the scholar but tools of the money-maker, not only books but men.

"It is hardly for me to outline the working plans before knowing whether there is a sufficient demand to warrant taking any formal steps toward cooperation. I would suggest, however, that the following might to advantage be brought about:

1. A classified list of resources, including libraries and specialists (of which I have already made a beginning).
2. Incidentally, a classified list of special directories and where they are available.
3. Clearing house of dates, especially meetings, which often conflict.
4. A new edition of classified periodicals of the vicinity, bringing the 1897 list issued by the Public Library down to date.
5. A general question box maintained by Libraries Association, who would stand between the questioner and the sources of information, not only pointing to the right sources, but endeavoring to prevent unwarrantable trespass upon time or overriding of restriction."

Boston Transcript
Nov. 11, 1910.

THE FINE ARTS

Exhibitions now open:

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Mezzotints. Vase's Gallery—Portraits by Mr. Hamilton. Twentieth Century Club—Mr. Brown's Paintings. Copley Hall—Mr. Mostyn's Paintings. Doll & Richards—Mr. Harrison's Paintings. Doll & Richards—Mr. Brown's Paintings. Copley Gallery—Mr. Jones's Paintings. Copley Gallery—Mrs. Allen's Pictures. Copley Gallery—Mr. Hill's Paintings. Boston Public Library—Japanese Art. Kimball's Gallery—The Deacon Butterflies.

JAPANESE ART AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In connection with the interesting course of lectures by E. Melbourne Greene at the Boston Public Library, the second of which was delivered last evening on "Japanese Art," a special exhibition of Japanese art is now in progress in the art department of the library. Beginning at the left of the door on entering, one passes successively a group of pictures of the earliest Buddhist style, seventh to thirteenth centuries, with its frequently beautiful coloring and predominantly linear design; next the so-called Yamato-e, or native style, of the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, with its reaction against the earlier clerical art in its subjects drawn from famous fashionable novels of the time, the pictures having often a delicate refinement of coloring; or from a depiction of real life with most vivid characterization, and wonderful power of rendering crowds in motion, as in the magnificent long roll now displayed at the Museum of Fine Arts, known as the Kelon Emaki-mon; and, following these examples, the so-called Chinese style of the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, with their avowed dependence on the earlier Chinese. Some paintings of several centuries before. These are all in monochrome, so that the reproductions give an approximate idea of the originals themselves. The landscapes and birds are, above all, incomparable in their power of selection and their simplicity.

Grounded as they are on common conventions, the landscapes vary most widely from the incomparable force of the Sessho, for instance, the Four Seasons, in the center, the sketch in pure, heavy, uniform lines next to them, or the impressionistic sketch in a single blotch which was used as a model in the schools of the time. During the last quarter of the century the intimate closeness to nature is gradually abandoned for a more and more purely sensuous and decorative feeling, as in Kano and Yeloku, up to Sotatsu and Korin and his followers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The short wall is occupied by a small collection of Chinese paintings, arranged in chronological order, from the eight to the eighteenth centuries. The number of the last realistic animal and floral paintings at the lower right-hand corner went to Japan about 1750 and influenced the Japanese masters of the time, whose works are shown next on the wall to the left of the door going out, which is for the most part given up to the realistic day of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A few examples of Japanese sculptures follow. In the upright cases at the other end of the room are shown on the right original woodcuts by Yosai, Hiroshige, and Tokokai, of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, on the left an original painting, a kakemono, of about 1900. All the pictures are dated, and Mr. Greene has prepared a descriptive catalogue, which adds much to the value of the exhibition.

MEET IN THE LIBRARY

Industrial Educators Discuss Apprenticeship

Corporation Schools Receive Strong Indorsement

Manufacturers Tell How They Are Conducted

Only the Skilled Hand Counts in the Field of Labor

This morning's session of the fourth annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education was held in Lecture Hall at the Boston Public Library. Maurice W. Alexander of the General Electric Company presided. Apprenticeship and corporation schools were discussed, and both were indorsed. The speakers were practical men of large experience and education. Among them were Tracy Lyon of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg; F. W. Thomas, supervisor of apprentices at the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway system; Samuel F. Hubbard, superintendent of the North End Union in Boston and George G. Cotton of the Solvay Process Company in Syracuse, N. Y.

As chairman of the meeting, Mr. Alexander introduced the subject with these words: "Chronologically, apprenticeship was the first step in trade training, and its history can be traced back to ancient times. Its gradual development received a strong impetus in medieval times through the guild system which made membership in the guild dependent on a completed apprenticeship course, and on the performance of a piece of skilled work as a proof of the successful completion of the apprenticeship. In the course of time the guilds disappeared, or changed into other forms of trade organization, but the apprentice idea which had taken deep root survived and developed into well-organized efforts.

"The general introduction of labor-saving machinery and of specialization of processes, however, in the middle of the last century, inaugurating a wonderful revolution in the industrial life of America, tended to eliminate the apprenticeship system as an important factor in industrial conditions, and, as a matter of fact, relegated it to a place of secondary importance. Under the new industrial conditions, there seemed to be no great need for the all-round skill of the trained apprentice of former years, and consequently the effort for apprentice training relaxed. The fallacy of this assumption, however, soon showed itself in the seriousness of the problem that confronted the industrial leaders of the last two decades. They could not then command a sufficient supply of all-round skill to guide the large industrial machinery operatives and instruct them in the various processes; to design and build the complicated machinery which specialization of manufacture had necessitated, and keep it in good order and repair; and to develop the leadership on which the expanding industries had to depend for their very existence.

"Manufacturers relinquished their previous responsibility for the training of men so much the more readily because the public school system at that time began to incorporate manual training in its curriculum. Industry, however, expected to receive at once better industrial recruits where it should have only looked for beginners with a better understanding of the industrial life. This attitude of expectancy on the part of industry, which was, of course, unfair to the school system, was then in the process of adjusting itself to the new policy. An industrial situation arose, therefore, in which the supply of skilled labor proved entirely inadequate to the demand. This state of affairs not only prevented industry from obtaining the full effectiveness of its possibilities and potentialities, but seriously handicapped a further logical expansion of the industry.

"Harking back, then, to the times of the dynamic apprentice systems, manufacturers of a decade or so ago interpreted the principles of apprenticeship in terms of the new industrial and social conditions, and inaugurated new systems responsive to the new demands. The last decade, therefore, has seen the rejuvenation of the fundamental idea of trade training, and progress in this direction has since been steady and along well-conceived lines. Many modern apprenticeship systems are today contributing effectively toward the much needed supply of skilled and intelligent workmen, and many more are contemplating and will no doubt begin operations within the next few years. We should welcome the development of this phase of industrial education, but with a jealous eye should watch its progress and courageously voice our protest if it tends to gravitate toward narrow selfishness instead of legitimate protection of the industries—if it offers merely a surface polish of trade training rather than a thorough treatment of the whole problem.

"The leaders of the modern apprentice idea are sensing their new responsibilities by instituting courses which aim to train young men for industrial efficiency as well as moral, usefulness, industrial education is sought by a systematic and thorough training in the practical work of a chosen trade, and modern apprenticeship instruction through effective, coordinate instruction in the theoretical elements on which the practical work is based, in such a manner that the growing young man may perform his work with increasing understanding and intelligence and may receive a wider outlook and imagination, as well as his rights in the labor-work of life. Education of the hand and the head, as it were, are inseparable, the one indorse-

Boston Transcript
Nov. 18, 1910.

standard machine tool and is then sent into the shops to gain a certain amount of experience in the operation of this tool. Afterwards he is brought back to the apprentice department and repeats the process with another tool. To those of the boys who wish to broaden their studies, the Casino Technical Night School is open and the company as far as possible avoids those conflicts that will make it impossible for ambitious boys to take advantage of this opportunity. A social center known as the Westinghouse Club is provided by the company where the social and athletic side of student life is encouraged.

F. W. Thomas, who is the supervisor of apprentices of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway system, was the next speaker. Mr. Thomas took a broad-minded and comprehensive view of the apprenticeship problem, speaking with true social insight and sympathy. He said that the apprenticeship system of the Santa Fe Railway system is highly efficient and that the mechanical side of the apprenticeship problem was originated for the definite purpose of providing mechanics, as they could not be hired. The same need is felt at present. The company can hire all the mechanical engineers, draughtsmen and college men that are wanted, but the greatest lack not only of the Santa Fe Railway system but of railroads and manufacturing plants all over the country is first-class skilled mechanics. The apprentice instruction includes two branches, the theoretical and the practical. In each shop of the company, a building is set aside known as the apprentices' schoolroom in which the boy is required to spend two hours a day, two days a week. Here he is taught freehand and mechanical drawing, practical shop arithmetic, the simpler elements of mechanics, and certain facts of geography and history relating entirely to the road. The schoolrooms are furnished with all the paraphernalia common to an academy lecture-room, and a technically and practically educated man is in charge. Instruction is individual and each boy progresses just as fast as his ability and capacity will permit. No textbooks are used but standard lesson sheets, written and printed in the office of the supervisor of apprentices, are sent to each of the various schools. These lessons are compared with the idea of teaching and drilling the boy along a certain line, giving him what he actually needs in the trade that he is learning and leaving out all foreign subjects. All drawing lessons like the problem sheets are taken from some part of an engine or car or shop tool.

On the practical side the apprentices are required to work in the shop like any journeyman, but they have the advantage of first-class instruction to instruct and guide them. It is aimed to have one instructor for each twenty-five or thirty boys, whose entire time is devoted to their instruction in shop practice. At the small shops, where there are from four to six boys, a traveling instructor spends his time at two or more places and serves as both shop and school instructor. Boys in the smaller shops receive the same year in a larger shop where they can have the advantage of a greater variety of machines. Apprentices are impressed with the desirability of cleaning up before leaving their work in the shop. They are also encouraged in athletics. The Santa Fe system spends from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a year in training boys for its future needs; but even in face of such an expenditure it has been found that the boys who have passed through the schools are accomplished enough men to work to more than pay for the cost of instructing them. Mr. Thomas insisted that apprentices must be paid a living wage, sufficient for them to have nutritious food and to wear comfortable and suitable clothing if the best that is in the boy is to be brought out. He also pointed out the necessity for instruction during the daylight hours in order to give opportunity for recreation and play.

George G. Cotton, representing the Solvay Process Company's school for mechanics, pointed out that as the company is engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, special training for that particular kind of work was necessary. The plan adopted by this company is known as the "half-time plan," according to which the boys work one week in the shop and one week in the school. The time spent in the shop follows the regular schedule, P. M., with a noon recess. The boys are paid for time spent in the shop and in the school, which makes it possible to secure boys who are dependent on self-support. On Saturday the boy who has been spending the week in school reports to the shop and spends that day with his partner, preparing himself to take up the work in the shop for the ensuing week. All shopwork is carried on in the shops under shop conditions and management. Each Monday morning in the school the boy is required to make a written report of the past week in the shop, and this report is criticized by the instructor. The school schedule consists of instruction in machine work, plumbing, all kinds of piping, tin-smithing, blacksmithing, boiler-making, benchwork and dismantling constructions and rigging work. The school schedule consists of English, writing, mathematics, freehand and mechanical drawing, study of materials, shop equipment and shop systems, reports on work, observation trips and current topics, both written and oral.

G. M. Basford, assistant to the president of the American Incentive Company, stated that the apprenticeship system is the only method for thoroughly preparing recruits for mechanical work in what are known as the trades. He said that modern conditions made necessary a new kind of apprenticeship providing for definite, systematic instruction by competent instructors who maintain high standards of training. There must be entire sympathy between school and shop, as probably there will be, if an employee shares in the administration of the school. The advancement of the apprentice depends very much upon the attitude of the workmen with whom he is associated.

"One of the most discouraging things one meets in trying to promote trade training is the apathy of the average employer towards it and his failure to realize his responsibility in the training of apprentices.

"The employer will spend his money freely for the most approved machinery, and if he could go into the market place and get up-to-date workmen as he does up-to-date machinery he would keep his working force up to a high standard of efficiency. When it comes, however, to training his own employees to meet the increasing demands for greater skill, or to supply the waste caused by depreciation, it is entirely a different proposition.

"The fact is, the employer has got to be educated and be made to see his responsibility in the training of apprentices, but who shall convince him of this necessity, if it is not the leaders of his own trade, the men of vision who, through their active interest in the conduct of trade schools, will point out the way of salvation as no one else can?"

Henry Abraham, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, who was one of the speakers from the floor, gave his reasons for favoring trade schools. As a result of the fact, which is generally known, that most children of the laboring class leave school at about the age of fourteen, they drift into trades which they are not suited for. He said that in the general course of events a boy at that age, out of school, will go out in search of a job to add a little to the income of the family. If he happens to get into a machine shop first he may become a machinist, but if his first stop is in a barber shop he may become a barber. It is nothing but chance that determines what trade he is to follow. He knows nothing about any trade. He might be a good blacksmith, and he might become a poor blacksmith, and he would make a good blacksmith. The factory has no use for the boy who knows nothing about the work; if he knows a little he has a chance of getting on. He stands a good chance of getting on. About the North End Union Printing School referred to by a previous speaker, Mr. Abraham said that this is a good school. It charges \$100 tuition fee. "What mechanic has \$100 laid aside for tuition fee for his boy?" asked the speaker. The instruction ought to be free, so that all may take advantage of it.

Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1910

Free Lectures on Art
Among the free public lectures with lantern illustrations to be given in the course of the present season at the Boston Public Library on Thursday evenings there are several on art subjects as follows: Nov. 16, "The Aesthetic Ideas of Greece and Japan," by Melbourne Greene; Dec. 8, "Cortona, a Hill Town of Italy," by Eben F. Collins; Jan. 5, "Holland and the Art of the Dutch," by Elizabeth Fulk; Jan. 12, "Photography in Relation of History," by John M. Macgregal; Jan. 19, "The Architecture of Perugia," by Garret Mallory Borden; Feb. 9, "Historic Cathedrals of England" (Canterbury, Durham and Westminster), by George N. K. March 30, "Recent Masterpieces of Sculpture," by Edmund von Mach; April 6, "The Paper and Binding of Books," by Celsus Chivers.

Boston Transcript

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1910

MUSIC GIFT TO LIBRARY

Two Splendid Collections Are Presented

To Be Added to the Allen A. Brown Collection

Vizentini Scores and John Barnett Operas

Are Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Rogers

Two splendid gifts have been made to the Allen A. Brown music collection of the Boston Public Library, and will be turned over to the trustees tomorrow.

As an expression of their appreciation of the services to Boston of Allen A. Brown, Henry M. Rogers and his wife, Clara Kathleen Rogers, have presented to the library the unique Vizentini collection of operas. The trustees have accepted the gift and the property will be turned over to the library tomorrow afternoon.

Joining with Mrs. Rogers, who was a daughter of John Barnett, "the father of Modern English Opera," as he has been called, Domenico Dragontini, Barnett of Cheltenham, England, Reginald Barnett and Julius Barnett have also given to the library, for the Allen A. Brown collection, some of the original manuscripts of operatic scores by John Barnett, together with portraits, sketches, play-bills, contemporary criticisms, etc. The donors act in fulfillment of the expressed wish of Rosamund Mary Liset (Barnett) Franchillon, wife of Robert E. Franchillon of London, recently deceased, children of John Barnett who was born at Bedford, England, July 15, 1802, and who died at Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham, England, April 17, 1880.

The Vizentini collection consists of thirteen bound volumes of the personal and private collection made by Louis Albert Vizentini (1811-1900), pupil of the Conservatories of Paris and Brussels, solo violinist at the Theatre-Lyrique, director of the Theatre-Porte St. Martin and Gaité, manager of the Royal Theatre at St. Petersburg, director for one season of the orchestra at Pavlovsk, manager of the Variétés, Les Folies Dramatiques, La Lyrique, and the Gymnase, Paris, also of the Grand Theatre of Lyons, etc., at all of which theatres he produced many masterpieces.

Besides the scores of the operas, and the original letters from composers and singers taking part in the performances, these works contain many original drawings made by well-known artists who superintended the costuming of the operas, and other interesting contemporary data. Mr. Brown discovered this collection in Paris in 1909. He told Mr. Rogers of the "find," and Mr. and Mrs. Rogers decided that they could find no better way of expressing their own appreciation of what Mr. Brown has done and is doing for the lovers of music in Boston, than by securing the whole lot of carefully arranged material. They accordingly called Mr. Brown, who secured the collection, which represents the works of the following composers:

Gounod, Ch.—"Jeanne d'Arc," drama by Jules Barbier; two volumes, full; Le Theatre Gaité, 1870.
Joussier, V.—"Dimitri," words by H. de Bornier and A. Silvestre; one volume, crushed leather; Theatre Lyrique, 1876.
Offenbach, J.—"Le Voyage dans la Lune," text by V. Leiringer and A. Martine; two volumes, full; Theatre de la Gaité, 1875.
Massenet, Jules—"Cendrillon," text by Henri Cain; one volume, fancy boards. This work was never completed by Massenet, but was probably the last volume he attempted to illustrate.
Humperdinck, E.—"Hansel et Gretel," poem by V. Leiringer; one volume, half red morocco; Opera Comique, 1900.
Saint-Saëns, C.—"La Timbre d'Argent," text by J. Barbier and M. Carré; one volume, full crushed leather; Theatre Nat. Lyrique, 1877.
Pierne, Gabriel—"Venise," poem by G. H. Coey and Adolphe Hermin; one volume, full bound white leather; Grand Theatre de Lyon, 1897.
The original manuscripts of operatic scores by John Barnett include:
"Win Her and Wear Her" (one volume), a lyrical version of "My Mother's Love," a Hold Drama in 1882, with Brahms in the principal character.
"The Mountain Sylph" (two volumes), produced at the Lyceum in August, 1884, where it had a prolonged run, and afterwards was reproduced with great success. It is from this opera that Mr. Barnett derived the title "The Father English Opera." Of its production Professor DeForest has written as follows:
"Here then was the first English opera constructed in the acknowledged form of its art, since Arne's time honored Artizans (1762), and it owes its importance to the fact that it was the first to the artistic mould in which all our best music has since been cast. Its production covered a new period for music in England, and from it is to be dated the establishment of an English dramatic school, which is not yet accomplished. Overture to and separate numbers from "Fair Loremont" (one volume), an opera produced at Drury Lane, February, 1887.
"Parsifal," an opera (two volumes), produced at Drury Lane in 1888, with Michael Williams in the title role.

In transmitting this latter gift to the trustees, Mr. Rogers, through whom the tender was made, writes:

"These scores will be added certain printed and other matter bearing upon the life and works of John Barnett, including portraits, sketches, play-bills, contemporary criticisms, etc., and it is hoped that at some time hereafter the original and only score of John Barnett's opera 'Kathleen,' the libretto of which was written by his friend, Sheridan, will fall into the hands of the library."

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224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910

NEW LIBRARY DEDICATED

Impressive Exercises Held at Brookline, with Addresses by J. H. Benton and Bliss Perry

Brookline's new public library building was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon, with addresses by Bliss Perry of Harvard and J. H. Benton, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library. The exercises took place in the "Brookline Room" on the second floor of the building and were of an impressive character. Many of the Brookline town officers and men prominent in the business, social and professional life of the town, Leonard K. Storrs, D. D., chairman of the Brookline library trustees, was the presiding officer and delivered the address of welcome, saying that the library is no longer merely a place to stack and receive books; it now stands as an educational force in the community. He felt sure that those present after inspecting the building would agree with the trustees that the new building was splendidly adapted for the purpose; namely, a model working library.

Edward B. Stanwood, a member of the trustees, reviewed the history of public library development in Brookline, beginning with the foundation of the first one in 1857 with 900 volumes. The new library has more than 72,000 volumes. This was followed with a brief synopsis of the plans of the new building. Mr. Stanwood stated that with the work completed, the trustees are able to return to the town a balance in the appropriation of \$1459 out of the appropriation of \$24,000.

Joshua H. Benton, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, brought the greetings of the city and congratulated the Brookline people upon their new possession. He said, in part: "You people are practically the community with the people of Boston in everything except the two important matters of voting and holding office. And, indeed, in these matters we are often aided by the action of your citizens, who, by reason of their interests in Boston, are entitled to advise us, and we are always helped by the example of your admirable municipal government. The citizens of Brookline, therefore, are in the right under the law of the State, all the advantages of our great central library building and its contents by going a shorter distance than the citizens of East Boston, South Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Brighton, all of which are important parts of the city of Boston. That they make use of these advantages is perhaps indicated by the fact that while your library annually circulates about 50,000 volumes of adult fiction, or five times the number of volumes of that character in your entire collection, it circulates only a little more than 100,000 volumes of the useful arts, or practically only the number of volumes on these subjects in your library; while of the 2100 volumes upon religion it circulates only about 1100.

"If, then, we may properly claim that the people of Brookline to a very considerable extent study the useful arts and religion in the central library of Boston, and I am sure we are all gratified to have them do so.

"Of course, any important action by a community so closely connected with Boston as yours is of importance to us. The affairs of the people of this town and the affairs of the people of our city are so interwoven that the welfare of one necessarily affects the welfare of the other. We are, therefore, necessarily much interested in the administration and development of the work of the important public library of Brookline, and we rejoice with you that it is housed in so excellent a building as this.

"The trustees and employees of the public library of the city of Boston look upon the trustees and employees of the public library of Brookline as co-workers with the trustees and employees of the Boston Public Library in a great educational work common to all the people of the city and the town, so far as it is possible to administer it with due regard to existing municipal lines.

"It is our earnest wish that the work of this library, already excellent and progressive, shall so increase in its new building that it will be more and more efficient for the education and benefit of all the people, especially of those who would not have such educational advantages but for the existence of a public library, until the arbitrary municipal lines between the city and the town shall disappear, and this library become an important branch of the public library system of a Greater Boston."

Professor Bliss Perry, in his address, said, among other things:

"A public library is for the benefit of the whole people and not for any one class. A librarian should not forget the great public from which the library is recruited. A librarian should provide a tool room, as it were, for the learner, where books best suited to his needs may be prepared.

"The model library should not be too academic; it should be national, not sectional. It should distinguish between the accredited and unaccredited literature. The librarian should always keep pace with the varying taste of the readers and to discern when the given hour of a certain book is passed and another be given its place in prominence."

On behalf of the building committee Desmond Fitzgerald turned over the key of the new building to Dr. Storrs, speaker.

Boston Traveler
Nov. 15, 1909

WEEK'S EVENTS AT 1915 FAIR

This is Improvement Association day at the "1915" Boston exposition. From 2 o'clock until 4 this afternoon, and from 8 until 10 tonight, there will be a series of entertainments and talks bearing on matters of interest, especially to the citizens' societies and more particularly to those which belong to the United Improvement Association.

The rest of the week is to be filled with special days. Tomorrow will be College day, when Harvard and the Institute of Technology, and the women's colleges will be represented, and it will also be Lynn and Wintrop day. On Wednesday Cambridge, Somerville and Brookline have a joint day; Thursday is to be citizenship day, when the civic organizations will meet at the exposition; Friday is exhibitors' day and Saturday is labor day. It is expected that Saturday will be one of the most crowded days of the exposition, has had up to that time, for the labor exhibit in the old Art Museum is the most complete the unions have ever made anywhere.

MAY CONTEST MATCHETT WILL

Nephews and Nieces File Notice of Such a Possibility When Instrument Is Allowed at Dedham—Hospitals, Charities, Churches and Harvard Are Beneficiaries

Nieces and nephews of Sarah A. Matchett, late of Brookline, may contest their aunt's will which was allowed by Judge Flint in the Norfolk County Probate Court at Dedham. Notice to this effect was given by attorneys who appeared for Helen Lord Richardson, Elizabeth Dexter Bennett, Henry Dexter Bennett and Stephen Howe Bennett, sons and daughters of the testatrix's brother, Stephen D. Bennett, Lawrence H. H. Johnson of Milton, who as executor of the will, which is dated April 29, 1908.

The will provides four sums of \$25,000 each, for the benefit of the nieces and nephews, they to have the income for life and on their deaths the principal to go to the McLean Hospital in Waverly. The sum of \$5000 is given to the Massachusetts Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; \$5000 to Ella V. Barrett of Bolton, who is to have the net income for life, and on her death the money to go to the Massachusetts General Hospital; \$25,000 to the trustees of the Boston Public Library; to be called the "Elizabeth" fund in memory of Elizabeth L. Bennett, the mother of the testatrix; \$10,000 to the Home for Aged Women in Boston; \$25,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital; the income from \$100,000 to the First Church in Boston (Unitarian), Berkeley and Marlboro streets, to be used for the general charities of the church and in the event of the dissolution of the church corporation the money to go to Harvard; \$50,000 to the McLean Hospital, and \$5000 to the testatrix's cook, Julia Roegan.

The rest and residue of the estate, real, personal and mixed, is left to Harvard. It is said that the latter bequest is a large one, although no data yet made public states the amount.

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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, DEC 1, 1910.
TELLS OF LIBRARIES.

William F. Kenney Describes to Tech Students Systems Abroad and Possibilities of Boston Institution.

At the second dinner of the season of the Technology Club, held in the Technology union, Trinity pl., last night, William F. Kenney, trustee of the Boston public library, was the speaker of the evening. The meeting was marked by a large attendance, and Mr. Kenney was most enthusiastically received.

Having recently returned from Brussels where he was a delegate from this city to the international congress of librarians, Mr. Kenney was in a position to describe in detail the work of the congress. After telling the foreign systems of libraries, he considered the question of facilities offered by the Boston public library to students in Boston. He said, however, that the same facilities that are offered to students in Boston are also offered to students in other cities. He said that the Boston public library is one of the best in the world, and that it is one of the best in the world.

Boston Transcript Dec. 1, 1910. FOUND PART OF HEROD'S TEMPLE

Professor Lyon Tells of Discoveries of Treasures of Literature and Art

Palestine as a field for archaeological research was interestingly described by Professor David G. Lyon of Harvard this afternoon before the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute at the Boston Public Library.

He said that such treasures of literature and of art as excavation has brought to light in Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, Crete, Greece and Italy cannot be expected in Palestine. But so great has been the influence of this country on civilization, especially through the Hebrew and Christian scriptures, that even the most modest remains of the former ages have fascination and value. The explorer expects to find beneath its soil remains of successive populations, Canaanite, Hebrew, Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, and of successive religions, Canaanite, Hebrew, Christian and Moslem. It is believed that the archaeological exploration of Palestine will aid in understanding the country and its peoples in the same way as in the case of Greece and Italy.

Coming to Samaria, the lecturer spoke of the important part which that city played in the history of Israel between its foundation by Omri about 875 and its capture by the Assyrians in 722 B. C. As the northern capital, it was the home of most of the kings of Israel, and of one at least of the great prophets, Elisha. Under Ahab and later under Jeroboam II, it reached its greatest splendor. Still later it was the seat of Assyrian and Persian governors stationed in Palestine. About 25 B. C. it was rebuilt by Herod the Great with a magnificence which eclipsed all its former glory. Many times has it been destroyed and rebuilt, and the history of these changes lies buried beneath the soil of the hill.

The lecturer then gave an account of the work carried on at Samaria during the past three years under the auspices of the Semite Museum of Harvard University. The costs have been borne by Hon. Jacob H. Schiff of New York. Professor George A. Reisner was chosen as the director in the field, but, owing to engagements in Egypt, he could give but little time to the work of the first campaign. Dr. Gottlieb Schumacher of Halle was accordingly engaged, and superintended the digging of that year. The work extended, with serious interruptions, from the end of April till the end of August. It was carried on mainly at the summit, where the ruins of massive walls were found, which were believed to be a part of the temple erected by Herod in honor of Augustus.

The stereoscopic views presented were of the site, the progress of the excavations, the basilica, statue, and of many of the small articles found, as stela, coins, pottery and ostraca.

WORKINGS OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mr. Wm. F. Kenney of the Boston Globe and Trustee of Library Speaks.

MEETING OF CATHOLIC CLUB.

Children's Libraries, Trust Funds and Facilities Discussed.

Sixty men were present at the dinner of the Catholic Club at the Union last night, and listened to one of the best talks ever given before that society.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Wm. F. Kenney, day editor of the Globe, and trustee of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Kenney was the delegate from Boston to the International Congress of Librarians and Archivists at Brussels recently, and read there a paper on "Children's Libraries," showing the co-operation of the Boston Public Library with the schools, and the facilities extended to the children in the way of reading rooms where books are displayed on open shelves.

The congress adopted the unit system of managing a library, such as exists in this city, with Librarian-in-Chief as the head. In European cities there are usually several separate libraries, with no centralization.

The process of a new book goes through from the time it is received in the library till it is put upon the shelf was next explained, with special reference to selection and cataloging.

The speaker next considered the question of the facilities offered to students in Boston. Students have the same privilege of taking out a card and using the library that any citizen has, and groups and clubs are allowed special privileges when they are investigating some subject. By provisions of the act of organization every citizen of Massachusetts is entitled to its privileges, because the State granted the land on which the central library stands.

The trustees are in charge of over four hundred thousand dollars of trust funds which yield an income of eighteen thousand dollars a year. One of the funds, known as the Todd newspaper fund, enables the library to have on file daily papers from every quarter of the globe, and in every language.

A series of free lectures is held during the winter, in which eminent men treat on various subjects of general interest.

Mr. Kenney urged the students of Technology to make every use of the library possible, and said that the trustees would welcome all suggestions from students as to books which they think the library ought to have.

Boston Transcript Dec. 1, 1910. AERONAUTS NEED ESPERANTO

Arthur Baker Declares That French Club Demands Knowledge of It

Arthur Baker lectured on Esperanto at the Boston Public Library last night. He told of the international signal code used by sailors and the common understanding of music and acting, and said there was fully as much need of a language by which men of different nationalities could understand each other.

Mr. Baker gave a practical illustration of the tongue by telling a story in Esperanto, and then translating it into English. Instances were given of prominent people who advocated the use of Esperanto. The speaker also declared the French Aero Club demands a knowledge of the tongue before members are granted a license.

The lecturer spoke of the work of the society in the international conferences and of the ease with which the delegates from different lands debated.

Boston Herald Dec. 4, 1910

The Search for Mr. Johnson

Mr. Quex must have spent the 13th of last month in bed or in the country, for on that day The Herald published a letter from Mr. Herkimer Johnson in which he narrated his singular and thrilling adventures in Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library. But the days glide swiftly by, as the old Sunday school hymn puts it, and the most illustrious mortals are as quickly forgotten. Mr. Johnson, who has certain peculiarities, has not confided his address to The Herald. When questioned he simply pointed with his thumb over a shoulder and said: "I'm very comfortable over there." Following the line indicated by his thumb, we saw signs indicating the sale of intoxicating liquors, a massage parlor and a plumber's shop. No doubt Mr. Johnson's lodgings were beyond in some vast burgess warren.

On the receipt of Mr. Quex's letter, an expedition was formed in search of Mr. Johnson. A band of intrepid reporters gladly volunteered, prepared to traverse the Jungles of darkest Cambridge and the wilds of Chestnut Hill. There was no news of him in Bates Hall. An attendant, closely questioned, admitted that he had not seen "that crank" for several days. The attendant was at once sternly rebuked for his irreverence. An awful thought came to the minds of the searchers. Perhaps Mr. Johnson had been asphyxiated in that very hall. Perhaps some passionate genealogist had talked him to a horrible death. Telephone messages were coming to the Herald office in quick succession and were of a despondent note, when, lo and behold, Mr. Johnson himself appeared in the full glory of a corduroy waistcoat, checked trousers, frock coat and a white cravat that looked as though it had been cut from an old family bed valance.

He read the letter of Mr. Quex and was silent for a few minutes. Then he took out of his pocket one of his two well known cigars, lighted it, threw the match still burning into the waste basket and lifted up his voice.

Boston Advertiser Dec. 8, 1910

VALUABLE ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY OF MUSIC

The Allen A. Brown library of music at the public library has been enriched by two valuable collections.

Charles H. Ditson has presented a collection of musical portrait prints selected by Gustav Kobbé. The collection consists of 85 portraits of musicians from Palestrina to Wagner, and especially covering Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt and Wagner.

By purchase has been acquired the original manuscript collection of all the prize catches, canons and glee, and those submitted to the committee of "The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club" from 1763 to 1794, in score, formerly the property of the club. There are 22 volumes.

Boston Evening Record Dec. 1, 1910

Col. Benton of the library trustees is not very pleased with the way work is progressing on the Jamaica Plain library situation. He visited it recently and found only a few men at work, though the building is a year behind what he had hoped for. It is not now certain that the building will be open at all this winter.

Boston Post Dec. 4, 1910

Mayor's Daughter Gets New Honor as Library Appointee



(Photo by Conlin.)
MISS ROSE FITZGERALD.

MISS FITZGERALD'S ATTAINMENTS

Taught her father the tuneful strains of "Sweet Adeline." Won title of most beautiful girl in Dorchester High School. Passed in Greek with the highest honors.

Christened a steamer, smiling instead of fainting when it plunged unexpectedly down the ways. At five years old read of her father's election to Congress.

As a student collected city's most remarkable album of autographs of foreign rulers. Took high musical honors as pianist abroad.

At 20 years of age has become youngest member ever chosen to Boston Public Library examining committee.

Miss Rose E. Fitzgerald, the Mayor's eldest daughter, has lately been honored with an appointment as a member of the examining board of the Public Library, a distinction the more unusual when it is considered that Miss Fitzgerald is by several years the junior of any previous appointee to the position she now holds.

Fresh from school and college honors gained both at home and abroad, Miss Fitzgerald enters upon a career which to her is full of fair enchantment and the promise and hopefulness of achievement. Her first taste of life's earnest work, she says, has been sweet.

A Lover of Music

When a Sunday Post reporter found Miss Fitzgerald at the Mayor's home on Welles Avenue, she was preparing to attend the opera. The fact is well worthy of mention as typical of the girl's devotion to music.

"My new duties in connection with the library?" replied Miss Fitzgerald in answer to the reporter's query. "Well, I have today been put on the sub-committee whose special duty it will be to look into the relation between the children of the public schools and the facilities afforded for them by the public library, both as to the central library and the various reading rooms."

"It will be a part of my work, and a part in which I anticipate much pleasure, to see how the children can be brought into closer relationship with the library, how we may so conduct the institution of books as to make it a still better aid to the scholar. The improvement of the branch libraries and reading rooms, as a supplement to public school work, will also be considered."

"I propose to wage an active campaign—and I hope a successful one—for the

betterment of the cause of education. There are many little ways, doubtless, in which my fellow members and I may effect improvement. The annual report of our predecessors in office states that the branch libraries and reading rooms are not up to the standard which Boston as an educational literary centre of America certainly demands. I shall do what I can to remedy these defects as I find them."

"Fresh from school myself, I shall be perhaps more nearly in touch with conditions than I would if a further time had elapsed between my graduation and my assuming this service. Then, too, I have younger brothers in the schools who will supply me with additional ideas which will doubtless be of assistance."

"I believe that the Boston Public Library, one of the finest collections of books in the world, should be of incalculable benefit to the public schools of Boston, themselves without a peer in the educational realm."

"Be careful what you write about me, please," was Miss Fitzgerald's parting injunction. She laughed, a rich, silvery, throaty tone. "And be sure you don't make me seem like a suffragette!"

The girl who doesn't want to appear like a suffragette is of more than medium height, her figure of graceful lines, her carriage easy and her face one of such beauty as is not soon forgotten. But her charm of manner too is remarkable, and this it is which insures her social prestige in any company. In whatever circle she moves, Miss Fitzgerald is easily the dominant figure.

It was Rose Fitzgerald who several years ago brought into the Mayor's home "Sweet Adeline," the song which he has since sung with such admirable effect through his strenuous campaigns and which has in fact come to be known almost in the light of a paean of victory.

Carried Off Beauty Honors

She easily won the beauty honors while attending Dorchester High School and her ability in Greek led to her securing high honors in her pursuance of this classical study. At five years of age she was able to read of her father's election to Congress, and as a student she collected what many regard as Boston's most remarkable album of autographs of foreign rulers.

Miss Fitzgerald's self-possession in emergencies is similar to her father's, and instances of the Mayor's self-possession are too numerous and too well known to need recounting. The daughter, however, when a steamer which she had engaged to christen plunged suddenly down the ways to the surprise of all, was the only person who remained collected. Seizing the champagne bottle in a firm grip, she brought it down across the bow of the steamer and the christening was performed, the threatened mishap averted.

Miss Fitzgerald will continue her musical studies in addition to her work as a member of the examining committee of the public library.

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THURSDAY, DEC 8, 1910.

TO LECTURE ON "CORTONA."

In the Public Library, This Evening, Eben F. Comins Will Tell of Ancient Etruscan Stronghold.

Eben F. Comins is to give his talk on "Cortona, a Hill Town of Italy," in the lecture hall of the Boston public library this evening at 8 o'clock. It will be illustrated by slides made from many of his own photographs and paintings of the spot.

In connection with Mr. Comins' lecture an interesting exhibition of his water-colors and drawings illustrative of Cortona is now open in the Fine Arts department of the public library. These were made during his recent visit to this very old town, one of the early Etruscan strongholds, a place that was ancient before Rome was founded.

The "Museum of Cortona," of which a copy by Mr. Comins is shown, is claimed to be the only Greek painting extant, but this hardly seems likely, and it is more probably Pompeian. Mr. Comins shows two Pompeian frescoes which are interesting for comparison. One is the head of Flora from the Louvre, and the other a Woman Gathering Flowers, from the National museum, Naples. His paintings depict street scenes of Cortona. Among the drawings is a "Trilogy of Labor"—three sketches of natives showing the three methods of cloth making, viz: carding, spinning and weaving. With these is a portrait of Lorenza Masenio, a policeman or carabinieri.

Boston Daily Globe.

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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, DEC 8, 1910.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

Valuable Collections for Allen A. Brown Library of Music in Books and Pictures.

The public library has acquired two valuable additions to the Allen A. Brown library of music. One is a collection of musical portrait prints, selected by Gustav Kobbé and presented by Charles H. Ditson. It includes 85 portraits of musicians from Palestrina to Wagner, especially covering Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt and Wagner. The other is a collection of 32 volumes of the original manuscripts of prize catches, canons and glee, and those submitted to the committee of "The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club," from 1763 to 1794, in score, with an index to each volume, which were acquired by purchase.

Boston Globe Dec. 8, 1910.

TO LECTURE ON "CORTONA."

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Boston Transcript Dec. 8, 1910 **MANY ADDITIONS TO BROWN LIBRARY**

Among the recent additions to the Allen A. Brown Library of Music in the Public Library is a collection of musical portraits selected by Gustav Kobbe, consisting of 85 portraits of musicians from Palestrina to Wagner and especially covering Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt and Wagner. The collection was purchased by Charles H. Ditson. Thirty-two volumes, consisting of the original manuscript collection of all the prize catches, canons and glees and those submitted to the "Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club," from 1763 to 1794, in score, and formerly the property of the club, have been purchased for the Brown library.

Boston Transcript 324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1910

ADDS TO MUSICAL COLLECTION

Public Library Obtains Portraits and a Manuscript Collection

The Boston Public Library has received several valuable additions to the Allen A. Brown Library of Music. By gift it comes into possession of a collection of musical portrait prints, selected by Gustav Kobbe, presented by Charles H. Ditson. The collection consists of eighty-five portraits of musicians from Palestrina to Wagner, and especially covering Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt and Wagner. Those received by purchase include the original manuscript collection of all the prize catches, canons and glees, and those submitted to the committee of "The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club," from 1763 to 1794, in score, formerly the property of the Club. There are thirty-two volumes.

Boston Transcript Dec. 11, 1910 **ADDS TO MUSICAL COLLECTION**

Public Library Obtains Portraits and a Manuscript Collection

The Boston Public Library has received several valuable additions to the Allen A. Brown Library of Music. By gift it comes into possession of a collection of musical portrait prints, selected by Gustav Kobbe, presented by Charles H. Ditson. The collection consists of eighty-five portraits of musicians from Palestrina to Wagner, and especially covering Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt and Wagner. Those received by purchase include the original manuscript collection of all the prize catches, canons and glees, and those submitted to the committee of "The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club," from 1763 to 1794, in score, formerly the property of the Club. There are thirty-two volumes.

Christian Science Monitor Dec. 12, 1910 **TUSSELE IN LIBRARY**

John I. Van Tassel, custodian of the South End branch of the public library, early today caught a man making off with a typewriter and some books. Mr. Van Tassel grappled with him, but he escaped.

Boston American Dec. 12, 1910 **ROBBERS BEAT LIBRARY MAN**

John I. Van Tassel, forty-two years old, custodian of the South End branch of the Boston Public Library, at No. 337 Shawmut avenue, was choked and beaten into insensibility early today after he had discovered a thief logging off the office typewriter and a number of books. Two hours after the assault Van Tassel revived, and in night clothing made his way to the quarters of Chemical 4, where he dropped exhausted. An alarm was given and seven patrolmen searched the South End for Van Tassel's assailant, but without result.

Awakened by Noise.

Weakened by the loss of blood and the slugging he had received, Van Tassel had to be carried to the City Hospital. According to the story he told the police at Station 5 he was asleep in the rear room of the library when he was awakened by a noise just outside his door.

"I opened my eyes and peered at the door, and I could just make out the form of a man—a big fellow, weighing probably 200 pounds—walking off with our typewriter and some books," Van Tassel told the police.

"Where are you going?" I asked him. "At that word from me, he leaped toward the door and before I could move he was throttling me. It was impossible for me to defend myself in the position in which I lay. He choked me until I was almost unconscious. Then he tried to get through an open window."

Thought Himself Dying.

"Then I tried to get up and follow him. The thief returned, and picking up one of my shoes from the door, began to beat me over the head. That was all I knew."

Van Tassel told the police he thought he had been unconscious for two hours or more. When he went to the fire house, he asked that his "death statement" might be written down, for he felt as if he were dying. He said he thought his assailant had hid in the building at closing time last night. The library cash drawer had been smashed open, but the thief got no money, as there was none left inside last night.

Van Tassel lives at No. 8 School street, Jamaica Plain, but told the police he sometimes remains overnight at the library.

Boston Traveler Dec. 12, 1910 **ATTACKS NIGHT WATCHMAN OF PUBLIC LIBRARY**

John D. Van Tassel, 38, of 8 School street, Roxbury, employed as night watchman in the South End Library at 337 Shawmut avenue, was beaten into insensibility about 5 o'clock this morning by a burglar whom he interrupted in the act of carrying off a typewriter and a number of books. As a result of the encounter, Van Tassel is lying at City Hospital in a serious condition.

Dawn was just breaking when the watchman heard a strange noise in the adjoining room of the library. Investigating, he discovered the thief and attacked him.

The burglar was the stronger of the two, and after landing a few blows, took the watchman by the throat. Van Tassel weakened and as he slid to the floor the intruder kicked him several times about the face and body.

Van Tassel was found shortly afterwards and taken to City hospital in the patrol wagon. An examination showed that he was in a serious condition.

The only description that Van Tassel can give of his assailant is that the man was a powerful fellow, who weighed about 200 pounds. A search of the library showed that the cash drawer had been rifled but in his haste to get away, the man had left the typewriter and the books.

Boston Herald Dec. 13, 1910 **BEATEN BY A BURGLAR.**

Custodian of Public Library Branch Long Unconscious.

As he lay asleep in the rear room of the South end branch of the Boston Public Library, 337 Shawmut avenue, yesterday morning, John I. Van Tassel, 42, the custodian, was attacked by a man who was attempting to steal the typewriter, and was unconscious for two or three hours.

Van Tassel was awakened by a noise just outside the door of the library and saw a heavily built man walking off with the typewriter and some books. The custodian shouted at the intruder, who, instead of running away, dropped the lost and jumped upon Van Tassel as he lay prostrate. The stranger then choked and pummelled the caretaker until Van Tassel was almost senseless.

The stranger was running toward a window when Van Tassel ran after him. The thief turned savagely and, picking up one of Van Tassel's shoes, beat him about the head until he became unconscious.

About two hours later Van Tassel regained consciousness, and staggering in his underclothing to the quarters of Chemical 4, told his story and asked that his "death statement" be taken, as he feared he was dying. He was removed to the City Hospital, where his condition is not considered serious. The thief did not get anything from the library.

Boston Transcript Dec. 13, 1910 **PICTURES FROM THE NORTH**

Sweden, Norway and Denmark Represented in New Art Collection at Library

In the long series of pictures from foreign countries displayed at the Public Library, views from Sweden, Norway and Denmark were reached today. They are shown on three walls in the art department. The largest group is from Norway, showing mountain scenes and life in the icy fjords of the north. The principal contributor to this collection from Norway is Josiah H. Bentor, Jr., who visited the Scandinavian countries about two years ago.

Views selected to picture Denmark are largely from the ancient castles of that land, scenes in Copenhagen and portraits of some public men; many of these views were given by Louis Weisbein. Of Sweden there are a few photographs from Stockholm and some school scenes, contributed by Miss Laura E. Hall. There are also some interesting views from Lapland, in the northern parts of Sweden and Norway, inhabited by a nomadic tribe which is noted for its reindeer raising and its hunting.

Boston Transcript 324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1910

PICTURES FROM THE NORTH

Sweden, Norway and Denmark Represented in New Art Collection at Library

In the long series of pictures from foreign countries displayed at the Public Library, views from Sweden, Norway and Denmark were reached today. They are shown on three walls in the art department. The largest group is from Norway, showing mountain scenes and life in the icy fjords of the north. The principal contributor to this collection from Norway is Josiah H. Bentor, Jr., who visited the Scandinavian countries about two years ago.

Views selected to picture Denmark are largely from the ancient castles of that land, scenes in Copenhagen and portraits of some public men; many of these views were given by Louis Weisbein. Of Sweden there are a few photographs from Stockholm and some school scenes, contributed by Miss Laura E. Hall. There are also some interesting views from Lapland, in the northern parts of Sweden and Norway, inhabited by a nomadic tribe which is noted for its reindeer raising and its hunting.

Boston Herald Dec. 8, 1910 **LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS.**

Collection of Musical Portraits and Catch Club Manuscripts.

The Public Library announces a gift of a collection of musical portrait prints selected by Gustav Kobbe presented to the Allen A. Brown collection by Charles H. Ditson. The collection consists of 85 portraits of musicians from Palestrina to Wagner, and especially covering Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt and Wagner.

The library has added to this collection by purchase the original manuscript collection of all the prize catches, canons and glees, and those submitted to the committee of "The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club," from 1763 to 1794, in score, formerly the property of the club. With an index to each of the 32 volumes.

Boston Herald Dec. 16, 1910 **BENEFIT BY BENTON'S BOOK.**

J. H. Benton, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, yesterday announced that the proceeds from the sale of his history of "The Book of Common Prayer" will be given to the mutual benefit association which has just been formed by employees of the library. Mr. Benton's book was recently published privately and a limited number are to be sold.

Boston Traveler Dec. 13, 1910 **VAN TASSEL GOES HOME.**

John I. Van Tassel, janitor of the South end branch of the public library, 337 Shawmut avenue, attacked Sunday night by two burglars in the building, is now at his home, 8 School street place, Jamaica Plain. He was not so badly injured as it was feared.

Boston globe Dec. 18, 1910 **DR ALEXANDER MANN'S PICTURE OF BOSTON**

"Most Beautiful, Most Homelike, Most Intellectually Alert City."

Rev Dr Alexander Mann, speaking at the Merchants' club dinner last night, said in part:

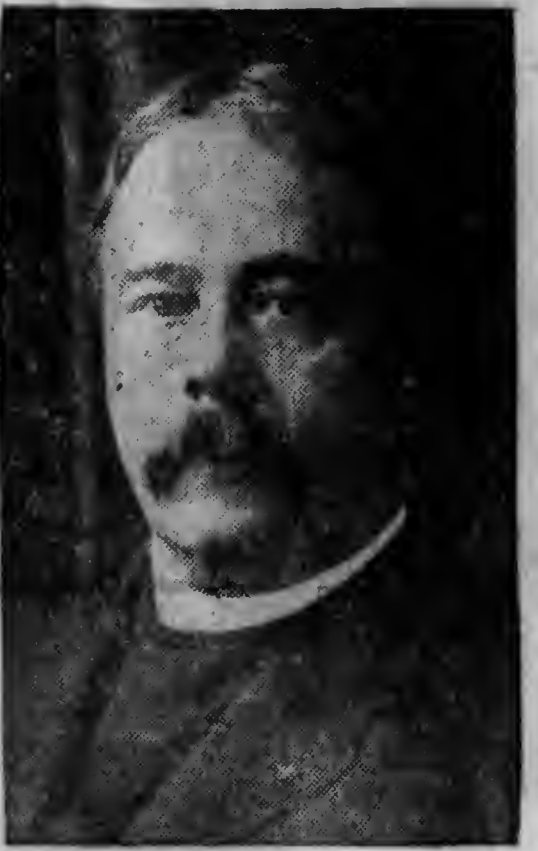
"We are hearing a great deal of criticism about Boston. On all sides the question is raised: What is the matter with Boston? Well, undoubtedly there are some things the matter with Boston. Boston is not Heaven (there is good Boston authority for that), but as one not born here, and coming here in manhood, with habits more or less formed, I want to say that in my judgment Boston is the most beautiful, most homelike and most intellectually alert city in the United States.

"They make fun of us because of our many religious and philosophic cults. I should like to quote Bishop Lawrence's words in his opening address to the church congress a year ago and say, 'I had rather be a citizen of a city where every day the rise of some new religious movement showed that the people were alive and keenly interested in these high topics, than to live in some great metropolis where all men's interests were crushed beneath the deadening weight of sheer commercialism.'"

"Yes, we are not the financial center. State st. must listen to what Wall st is saying. We are not the political capital. We cannot compete with the west as the great food supply of the nation, but go to the top of any nearby hill and look over the homes of the million and a half people who make Greater Boston and tell me where in all this country is there an equal number of people whose average of intelligence and self-control and comfort is so high? We are too apt to be impressed by sheer bulk, by material magnitude. So long as Boston remains what she is, the greatest educational center in the land, so long as the boys and girls of Oregon and California, of Missouri and Iowa, of Florida and Virginia, come here to obtain their intellectual training, their social ideals, and so long as those hundreds of trained business men, engineers and mechanics, who, by the force of brain and pluck, inventive genius and trained efficiency, make this city what it is, we need not be disturbed because some other city is richer or bigger."

"Provincial? Of course, and as a Boston girl returning from New York once said, 'We glory in it.' Here the traces are to be found, perhaps the last traces, of that individuality, of that forceful type of life which has gone to the making of the rest of the country."

"And unless a man wants a sort of universal American, a composite photograph of all kinds of people, he should be glad that there remain in some parts of the country men and women who sharply differentiate from those of another section. It is this which gives, so to speak, relief and expression to the common national character."



REV DR ALEXANDER MANN, Rector of Trinity Church.

Boston American Dec. 12, 1910 **LIBRARY MAN HOLD UP VICTIM**

John I. Van Tassel, forty-two years old, custodian of the South End branch of the Boston Public Library, at No. 337 Shawmut avenue, was choked and beaten into insensibility early today after he had discovered a thief logging off the office typewriter and a number of books. Two hours after the assault Van Tassel revived, and in night clothing made his way to the quarters of Chemical 4, where he dropped exhausted. An alarm was given and seven patrolmen searched the South End for Van Tassel's assailant, but without result.

Awakened by Noise.

Weakened by the loss of blood and the slugging he had received, Van Tassel had to be carried to the City Hospital. According to the story he told the police at Station 5 he was asleep in the rear room of the library when he was awakened by a noise just outside his door.

"I opened my eyes and peered at the door, and I could just make out the form of a man—a big fellow, weighing probably 200 pounds—walking off with our typewriter and some books," Van Tassel told the police.

"Where are you going?" I asked him. "At that word from me, he leaped toward the door and before I could move, he was throttling me. It was impossible for me to defend myself in the position in which I lay. He choked me until I was almost unconscious. Then he tried to get through an open window."

Thought Himself Dying.

"Then I tried to get up and follow him. The thief returned, and picking up one of my shoes from the door, began to beat me over the head. That was all I knew."

Van Tassel told the police he thought he had been unconscious for two hours or more. When he went to the fire house, he asked that his "death statement" might be written down, for he felt as if he were dying. He said he thought his assailant had hid in the building at closing time last night. The library cash drawer had been smashed open, but the thief got no money, as there was none left inside last night.

Van Tassel lives at No. 8 School street place, Jamaica Plain, but told the police he sometimes remains overnight at the library.

Babson Hesitates to Act in Library Statue Tiff

Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson has been called upon to settle the controversy between the Art Commission and the Board of Public Library Trustees over the location of "Art" and "Science." Bela L. Pratt's statues in front of the Boston Public Library, but says that he hopes that the two boards will agree before he is obliged to decide.

BOTH MAKE CLAIM

The crisis in the differences between the two boards has been reached. Each board claims entire authority in the matter, by virtue of separate statutes, and Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson has been asked to render a decision as to whether the library trustees can legally place the two statues in front of the library building without first securing the approval of the Art Commission.

The library trustees claim that they are acting under the statute authorizing the appropriation of a sum of money for

the construction of the Boston Public Library on specifications which provided for certain statues to be placed on the pedestals before the main entrance to the library building. The amount of money was increased when it was found that the former appropriation would be insufficient to defray the expense, and arrangements were made to have the artist Saint-Gaudens create the statues. His death left the work unfinished, and the money still remaining in the city treasury to complete the work, when the proper subjects could be secured. All of this occurred prior to 1888, when the Art Commission was created by statute.

Trustees' Contentment

The act contains no provision for the repeal of statutes passed prior to the creation of the Art Commission, however, and upon this fact the library trustees base their contention that the board is still authorized to complete the public library as originally intended.

Thomas Allen, chairman of the Art Commission, yesterday said, "The whole thing is up to the Board of Public Library trustees and Mr. Babson, corporation

counsel. When the question of making the contract with Bela L. Pratt for the creation of the statues came up, Mr. Babson approved it and the contract was made without the matter being called to our attention in any way. We hold that we should have been consulted before the contract was entered into."

Up to Babson

"Then we decided to leave the contract part of it out of the question and the matter then came to referring the statues or models to us for our official approval or disapproval. This was not done, and as a result we have put the matter up to Mr. Babson."

Josiah H. Benton, Jr., chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, declined to make any statement relative to the matter.

Christian Science Monitor
Dec. 29, 1910.

PRESIDENT OF MUSIC TEACHERS CRITICIZES WORKS OF STRAUSS

Declares He Has Not Always Used the Beautiful, Exalted and Elevating in Giving Expression to His Ideas.

MECHANICAL MUSIC

Paper of Professor Gow of Vassar Is Read by Professor Lewis, Describing Progress in Instruments.

In his annual address before the members of the Music Teachers National Association at this afternoon's session in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, Rosseter G. Cole, president of the association, took as his theme "The Ethical Note in Modern Music Literature."

"The present viewpoint of Strauss, he said, 'assuming him to be the type of the most advanced school of composition, seems to be that whatever enters into, or affects, any aspect of human life for weal or woe, is legitimate material for attempted musical expression. This broad definition of the powers of music naturally leads him to include within its scope not only ideas that are beautiful and exalted and elevating, but also those that are disagreeable and ugly."

"If the subject is one of inherent ugliness we must expect the music to be of the same hue. It is to be observed, however, that in all such cases the feeling of repugnance springs from the dramatic or poetic idea, not from the music itself. Hence the really important thing is the nature of the thought set forth for contemplation and illustration. If it be intrinsically noble and worthy, music glorifies it and gives it amplified utterance."

Prof. George C. Gow of Vassar College was not present and his paper on the "Pros and Cons of the Mechanical Player" was read by Prof. Leo R. Lewis of Tufts College.

The value of a mechanical musical instrument depends upon the extent to which it is skilful hands the instrument may be made to reveal the essence of a composition, and second upon the educative influence of its intelligent use, it was said.

As the clavier drove out the late, as the piano dispossessed the cottage organ, so some perfect interpreter of musical loveliness will crowd to the back the mechanical roll. Every imperfect struggle is toward perfection and the honest critic who welcomes it can afford to extend a helping hand.

The music collection in the Boston public library was described by Horace C. Wadlin, the librarian.

Mr. Wadlin said that Boston's progress in music was shown by the New England Conservatory of Music, the Symphony concerts, for which he gave credit to Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, an established grand opera company, due to the efforts of Eben D. Jordan, and a municipal department of music providing a free musical program to the public.

The collection of books in the public library Mr. Wadlin divided into two parts: the general collection, the gift of Joshua Bates in 1836, and the Allen A. Brown collection given in 1894.

The Bates collection includes 500 volumes of the history, science and art of music. It contains nearly all the printed musical works of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and many later standard works.

The Brown collection included 600 volumes at the time it was placed in the library and today numbers 11,000 volumes, containing the principal works of the great composers, specimens of lighter work, and in fact every form of music is represented.

"The introduction of electricity has revolutionized organ building. The future may make use of the wireless in playing of organs," said Everett F. Truett, organist, speaking of "The Possibilities of the Modern Organ."

Diversity of taste makes it practically impossible to standardize thoroughly the organ of today. No two organs are alike. Diversity of tastes among organists, differences in systems among organ builders, make standardization difficult.

Clarence Dickinson of New York city said that the musical art of the present is not expressive of the emotions of the people. This is a scientific age, he said. People are more interested in the how of doing, the technique of art.

At the business meeting members were elected to the committee of nine which has in charge the essential business of the association. John J. Hattstaedt, head of the American Conservatory at Chicago, was elected for one year to fill a vacancy.

The following three members were chosen for three-year terms: Waldo S. Pratt of Hartford, Conn., Osbourne McConathy of Chelsea and J. Fred Waile of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

In the evening the Longy Club will give a program of chamber music for wind instruments for the members.

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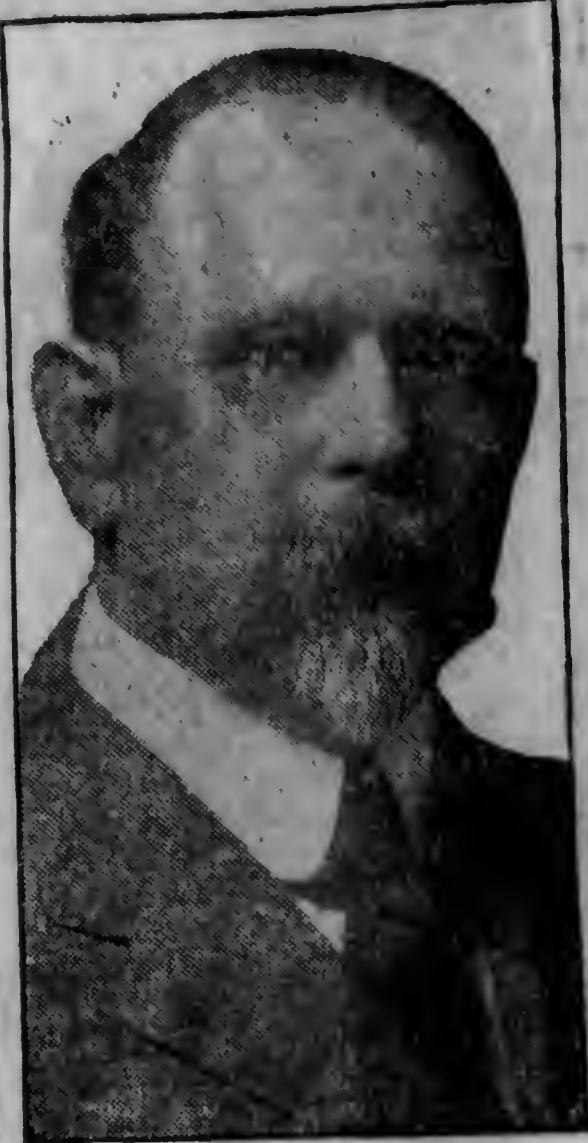
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But why is the portrait of this great woman out of place in the Cradle of Liberty? Neither the fame nor the adornments of Faneuil Hall are wholly connected with the Revolution. Wendell Phillips' picture hangs on its wall; Sumner's, Everett's, Andrew's. Whose inspiration and work for the freedom of the slave were more splendid than Mrs. Howe's? Hers was the voice of liberty, the flaming pen of encouragement to the Union cause. It is wholly fitting that her noble face look down upon coming generations together with those of the other great apostles of human rights. And if there are minds small enough to urge that a woman should not be admitted to the immortal company, precedent should be broken to show them the error of their ways.

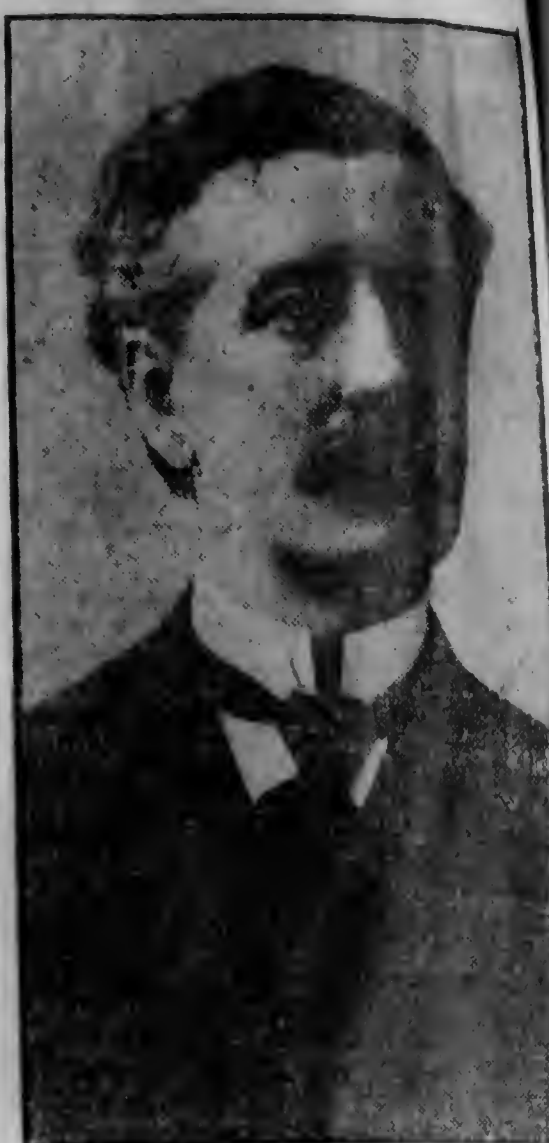
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The Art Commission should reconsider its decision, and perhaps when the protests of the people have been heard, it will see fit to do so.

TALK TO MUSIC MASTERS



PROF. LEO R. LEWIS.
Vice-president of association, who reads paper by Prof. George C. Gow of Vassar on mechanical player.



(Copyright by J. B. Peck, 1902.)
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Christian Science Monitor
Dec. 28, 1910.

ART COMMISSIONERS FAVOR LIBRARY FOR BUST OF MRS. HOWE

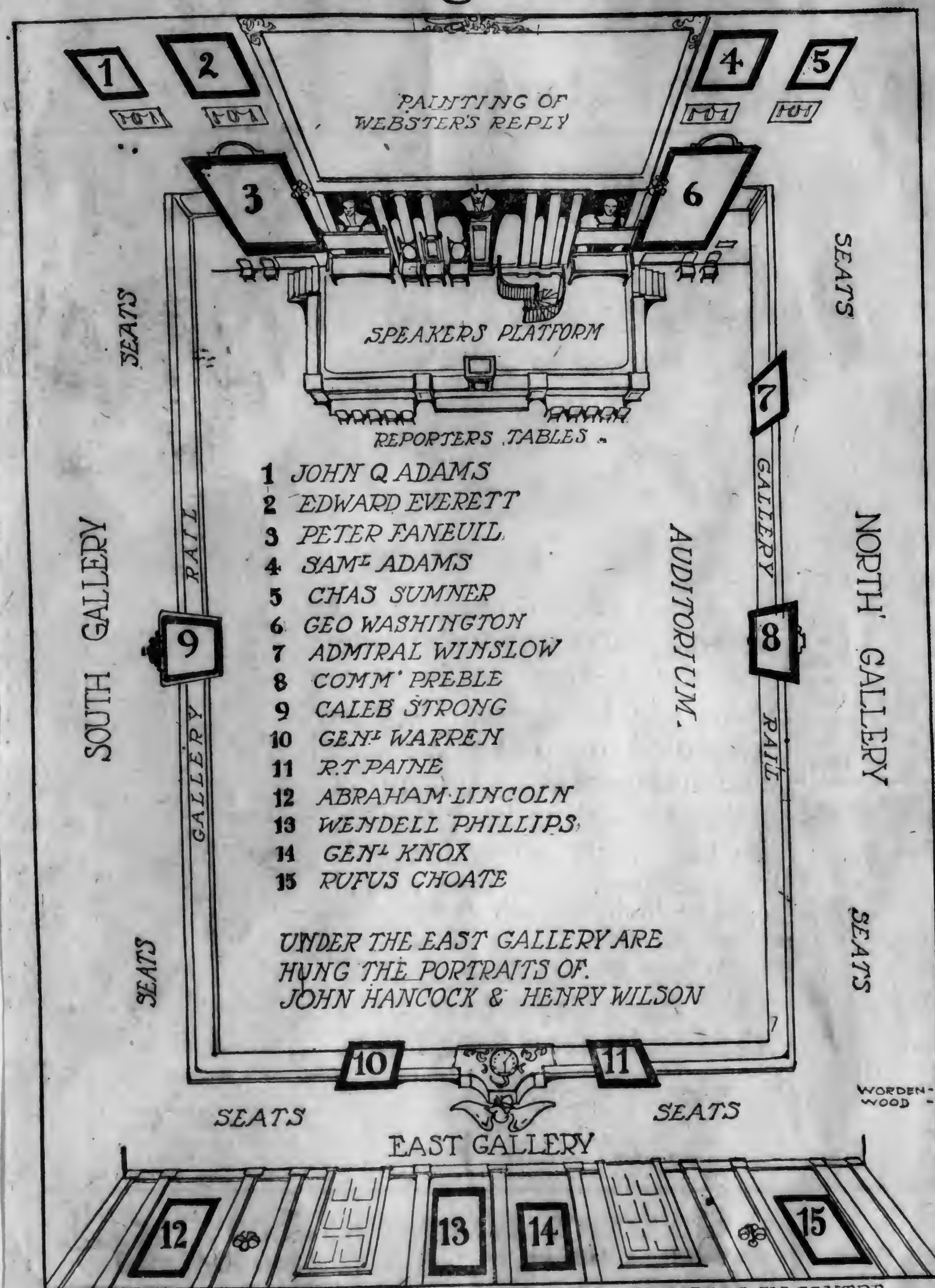
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Continue Fight for Howe Painting in Faneuil Hall



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efforts; that she had often lifted up her voice in the cause of freedom in the "Cradle of Liberty" and that there and there alone should her memorial be exhibited.

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Mr. Wendte continued, relating how he had demanded the reasons for the commission's attitude and received their reply of yesterday.

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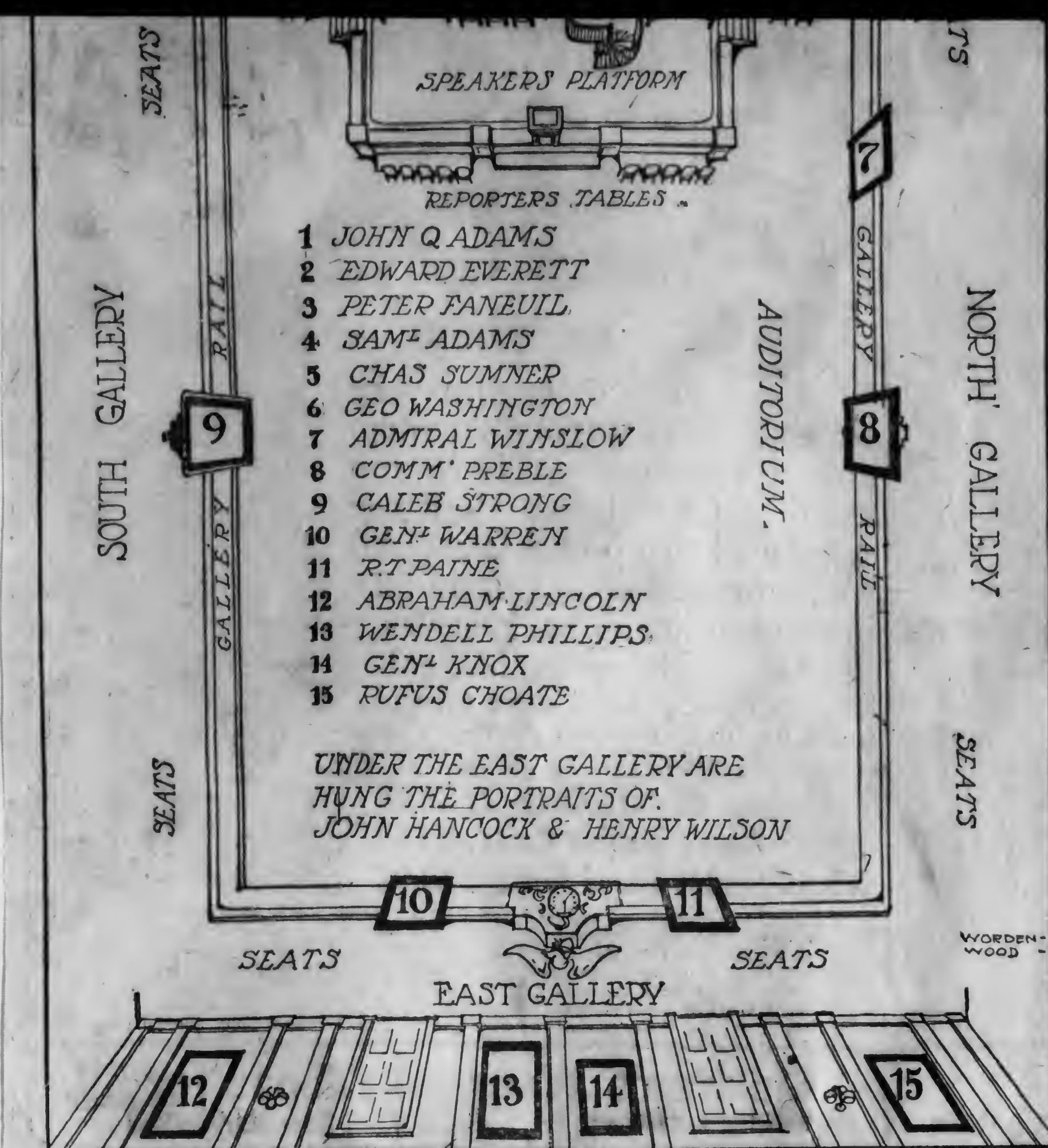
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W. H. Downes, William R. Thayer, Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Richard Fitzgerald and the Rev. Charles W. Wendte were appointed a committee of conference, to include the Mayor himself, to wait upon the Art Commission in the endeavor to persuade them that despite all the objection of the latter body the portrait of Mrs. Howe should hang in Faneuil Hall.

Country-Wide Interest

The discussion which has already created country-wide interest has apparently but started.

The Rev. Charles W. Wendte stated at yesterday's meeting that he had prepared a letter in reply to the letter of yesterday morning from the Art Commission.

He read the letter. It failed to meet with the approval of Edwin Mead and William Roscoe Thayer, who objected to it on the grounds that nothing should be done which would appear in the light of accepting the decision of the commission as final and Mr. Wendte agreed at once to withdraw his letter.

The Rev. Wendte in his remarks before the meeting declared that Mrs. Howe was the most illustrious woman Boston has ever produced, that a bust in the Public Library would merely be an acknowledgment of her literary fame and that her patriotism and patriotic endeavors far overshadowed her literary

efforts; that she had often lifted up her voice in the cause of freedom in the "Cradle of Liberty" and that there and there alone should her memorial be exhibited.

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William R. Thayer stated his belief that some of the members of the commission did not fully understand that Faneuil Hall is the recognized shrine of patriotism and that Mrs. Howe should be memorialized there regardless of the architectural disagreement of the hall and atmospheric conditions.

Francis Garrison earnestly hoped that some amicable settlement of the matter could be reached and a discussion engaged on the suggestion of a bust in the Public Library. It was then that a delicate point in the matter was revealed. It was shown that all material necessary for the making of a bust in the possession of Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and her husband, John Elliott, the painter, who is to paint the memorial picture, and that while they would very willingly meet any emergency, to decide upon a bust at this time would be, as the Rev. Mr. Wendte carefully explained, to cast discredit upon the painter, John Elliott.

A Delicate Question

Mayor Fitzgerald admitted the question to be an exceedingly delicate one, but declared that he would have the location of the paintings in Faneuil Hall changed and the portraits rearranged in order to make room for that of Mrs. Howe. He propounded the plan of a conference, and concluded with appointing the conference committee.

The date for the conference has not been decided upon, but the art commissioners have readily agreed to be present and appear as eager as the memorial committee to have the entire matter settled as peacefully as possible.

Boston Post
Dec. 30, 1910.

ART BOARD REFUSE TO RECONSIDER

Find No Room for Mrs. Howe's Picture in Faneuil Hall

The Boston Art Commission have finally decided to stand pat in their attitude against the placing of the memorial portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in Faneuil Hall.

A public statement was given out yesterday in which their decision is set forth as final, and not to be revoked, either by the storm of public opinion or by the efforts of the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee.

The statement of the commissioners is in a letter to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, secretary of the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee, in answer to a demand for the reasons for their decision.

NOT ROOM ENOUGH

In this statement the commission give as reasons that there is not enough room in Faneuil Hall, that the place is already overcrowded with portraits, and that many of these are so poorly hung, because of the architectural form of the interior of the hall, that they can scarcely be seen, and also that a certain very destructive atmospheric condition prevails there, one which has already done irreparable injury to many of the paintings already hung there.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Julia Ward Howe Memorial movement has been called by Chairman Mayor Fitzgerald, and will take place in his office at City Hall this morning at 11.

At this meeting the reasons given by the Art Commission for their decision will be considered. Mayor Fitzgerald, in possession of the reasons of the commission, stated last evening:

Place for It, Says Mayor

"I have not as yet learned of any reasonable objection to the placing of the memorial portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall. It is my belief that it should be placed there. That is the place for it. It belongs there, and while the suggestion of a bust in the Public Library is really a very worthy one, I cannot see why it should make any difference in the original plans for the portrait in Faneuil Hall."

It was learned yesterday that the Art Commission did not, as previously reported, ignore the original plans of the Julia Ward Howe committee, but has, in fact, been in communication with the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, the secretary, virtually since the idea was formed.

No Room for Mrs. Howe's Picture, Say Art Board

Continued from Page 1.

Secretary Wendte declined to reply to the reasons of the Art Commission last evening, stating that they will be more properly answered after careful discussion and consideration in today's meeting at the Mayor's office.

Art Commission's Reasons

The statement from the Art Commission embodied in the letter to Secretary Wendte reads:

"1151 Tremont Building,
Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1910.
"Rev. Charles W. Wendte, Secretary,
Julia Ward Howe Memorial Committee,
25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
"My Dear Sir:

"You ask that this commission shall explain its reasons for failing to approve your committee's plans to place a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall. The Board of Art Commissioners is thoroughly in sympathy with the idea of a memorial to Mrs. Howe—a memorial which should be most distinguished in character and fittingly placed. The question of what form this memorial should take and where it should be placed now comes before this commission.

"The function of the Board of Art Commissioners is to pass upon the merits of works of art that are to become the property of the city, by purchase, gift or otherwise, and to approve the location of such works of art as may be accepted. The action of the board in these matters must of necessity be entirely impersonal. It is obvious that the purpose of creating the board was to maintain a high standard of excellence in works of art belonging to the city and as such to place them where they shall appear to the best advantage.

"The board has carefully and thoroughly investigated the proposed location. Yielding to no one in its reverence for the association centered in Faneuil Hall, it is forced to decide that this hall is already overcrowded with portraits, some hung so high and others so badly lighted that it is impossible to recognize either the painter or the painted. The only space left is along the gallery balustrade; and when a painting is hung there it not only interrupts the outlook of persons in the gallery, but owing to cross lights and actual lack of light, cannot itself be seen to advantage. The architectural unity of the hall moreover is destroyed by hanging pictures along this balcony rail. While it may be argued that certain paintings might be removed to make place for a portrait of Mrs. Howe, the fact remains that the paintings already in Faneuil Hall are subject to destructive atmospheric conditions, which have injured some of them beyond repair. In these circumstances it seems evident that there is no available or desirable space left for portraits in Faneuil Hall.

"The Art Commission has already respectfully suggested to your committee that in lieu of a portrait in Faneuil Hall a marble bust be made of Mrs. Howe.

and in consultation with the trustees, placed in the Boston Public Library, where the ample space and monumental character of the architecture will furnish an environment in which it may be seen to advantage, and where the people may render to the memory of Mrs. Howe all the homage due her distinguished personality.

"In view of the publicity already given to this matter, we reserve the right to publish this letter in the press. With renewed expressions of sympathy with the purpose of your committee in desiring to honor Mrs. Howe, I am yours very truly,

"THOMAS ALLEN, Chairman."

Involves Delicate Question

Miss Mary O'Reilly, a member of the executive committee of the memorial movement, who will probably be present at today's assembly in City Hall, said last night in reference to the affair:

"It is an unfortunate situation and involves a very, very delicate question—one about which the less said the better."
Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Journal, and a close friend of the late Mrs. Howe, said: "I am grieved at the decision of the Art Commission in this matter, and, unless they have reasons for their decision not publicly known, I believe they are making a grave error."
"Faneuil Hall would be honored by having a portrait of Mrs. Howe hung there, and at the same time the portrait would not be incompatible with a marble bust in the Boston Public Library. Certainly she is well worthy of both."

Both Bust and Painting

Mrs. Henrietta Savage, president of the Boston Political Club, declared that the whole matter was unfortunate, adding: "Public opinion is certain to make itself felt—and why not have a bust, as well as a painting, and have the latter made by Mrs. Kilson, who is a club woman, and a great admirer of Mrs. Howe?"

There is perhaps no organization, patriotic or otherwise, which has done so much to preserve the patriotic halo with which the "Cradle of Liberty" is surrounded, as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Colonel Sydney M. Redges of the Ancients said yesterday:

"While I cannot but voice my heartfelt approval for a memorial of any sort to the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, I believe that her portrait would be out of place in Faneuil Hall. The paintings already there are of men and times which antedate the acts of the late Mrs. Howe, which we of today and those who will follow, will hold dear."

Library Best Place

"Many of the paintings there are of national characters of the days of the Revolution, and while many of them are of men of later days I repeat that in my opinion the portrait of Mrs. Howe would not be in just its proper place there."

"The suggestion of a bust in the Public Library is a far better one, and one

which, in my opinion, should be accepted in preference to the painting in Faneuil Hall."

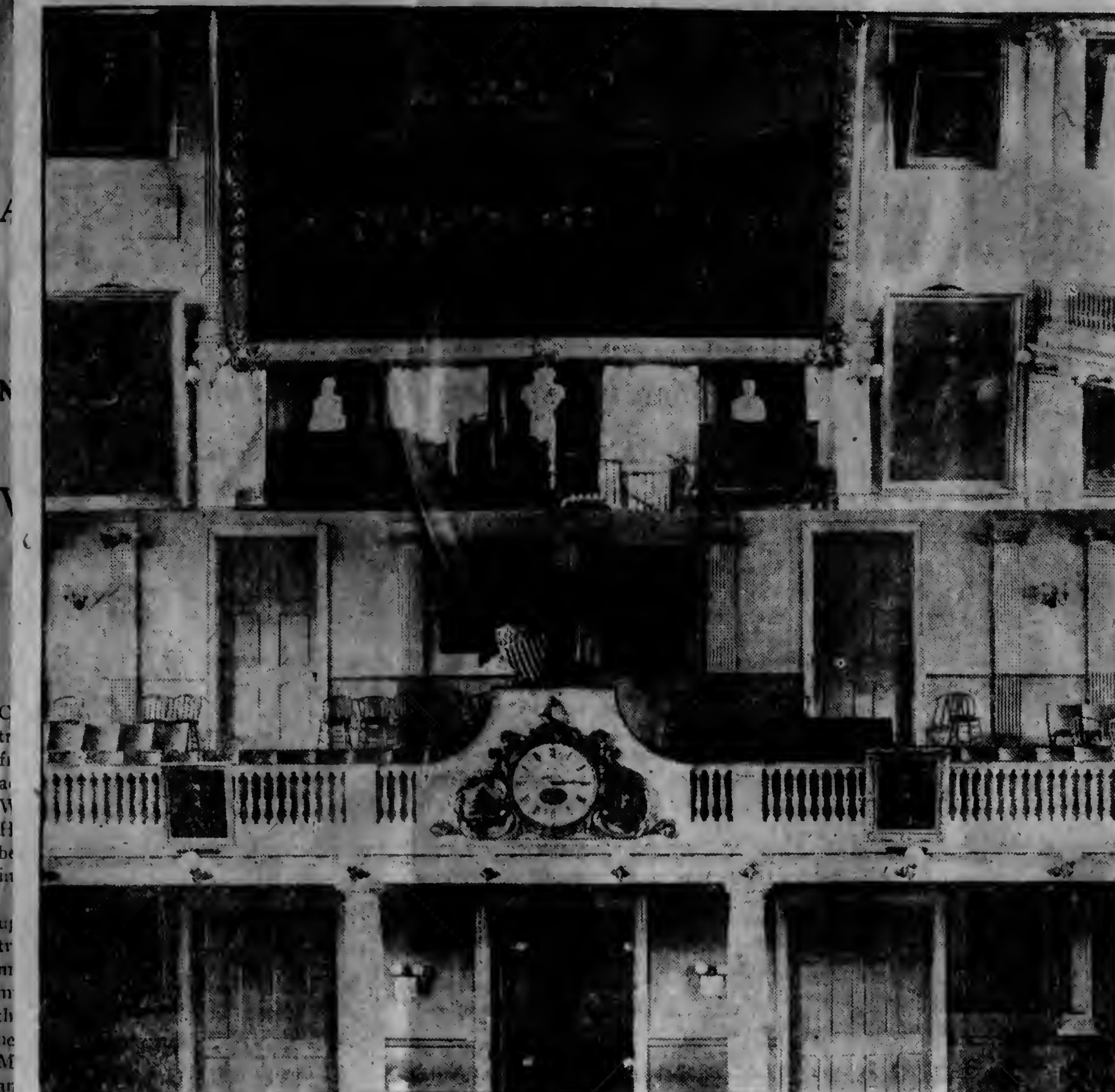
Governor-elect Eugene N. Ross, a member of the memorial committee, when approached on the discussion yesterday, said: "While I lent my name to the movement for a memorial to the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and was deeply interested in the matter, I have been too busy lately to give the present discussion a thought and really cannot give any opinion on it. I can only hope that the entire matter will be settled to the satisfaction of both sides."

Take Matter to Legislature

The Rev. Mrs. Florence K. Crooker of Jamaica Plain, president of the Women's Ministerial League and also a member of the memorial committee, said: "We will take the matter to the Legislature at once and petitions to be signed by the people of Boston will be circulated with all speed."

"Julia Ward Howe was a great patriot, a national character and as such is entitled to a place in Faneuil Hall. I am amazed and very sorry that the Art Commission should object when the Mayor and other public officials have agreed our plan to be the best and most just action we could take in paying tribute to the memory of the author of the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic.'"

Final Action on Barring Picture of Mrs. Howe From Faneuil Hall Not Taken



VIEW IN FANEUIL HALL SHOWING SOME OF THE PAINTINGS THAT HANG THERE. THE CENTRE PAINTING SHOWS THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. THE PAINTING AT THE LOWER RIGHT IS THAT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AND DIRECTLY ACROSS IS THAT OF PETER FANEUIL. ABOVE THE LATTER PICTURE IS A LIKENESS OF EDWARD EVERETT.

Continued from Page 1.

then to the pillars. These were found to obscure the view from seats directly in the rear and did not appear exactly dignified.

Chairman Allen says he then thought of a place for the memorial portrait on a blank wall space on the right of the entrance at the end of the raised tier of seats on that side, but the caretaker convinced him that a portrait hung in that spot, necessarily low, would be brushed by the crowds and eventually ruined.

No Room for Picture

Mr. Allen says he returned to the Art Commission's office in the Tremont building convinced that there was no room for the memorial portrait in Faneuil Hall.

The Rev. Mr. Wendte, by whom much of the work of the memorial movement has been done, was yesterday made aware by letter of the findings of the Art Commission, coupled with the suggestion that in the late Mrs. Howe was a celebrated person of letters a bust in the Public Library would prove an equally fitting memorial.

The Rev. Mr. Wendte hastened to Mayor Fitzgerald with this communication. Mayor Fitzgerald was at once deeply interested.

"Not Time to Talk"

The Rev. Charles Wendte said last evening:

"I have agreed with Mayor Fitzgerald that until the question is settled the question should not become the source of an extended public discussion. Within a few days the memorial committee or citizens' movement will meet and action will be taken on the communication received from the art commission."

"I must decline at this time to give the contents of the letter from the art commission. It has not been finally decided that the memorial portrait of Mrs. Howe shall not hang in Faneuil Hall, and until a final decision is made it should not be talked about."

"I have been in communication with the art commission and can promise that if the matter gets really hot there will be a whole lot said."

Nothing Final Done

Alexander W. Longfellow of the Art Commission said:

"I have nothing to say on this subject while it is in its present unsettled condition. There has been nothing final done, and until the meeting of the commission on Monday next a must decline to say anything. The reports that have proceeded from City Hall to-day are all wrong."

It was known by those in touch with the Art Commission a week ago last that the letter to the memorial committee secretary was coming, but the matter was conducted very quietly and would probably have continued without public attention but for the visit of the Rev. Wendte to City Hall yesterday.

Chairman Allen of the Art Commission also declined to discuss the matter at any length, but intimated that the commission was firm in its belief that the Julia Ward Howe memorial would not take its place among the portraits of Washington, Samuel

and rubbed by the crowds and eventually ruined.

Already Busy

Mayor Fitzgerald, in speaking of the matter, said:

"I am very much in favor of the placing of a painting of the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in Faneuil Hall, and shall do everything in my power to have a portrait of Mrs. Howe put there. As chairman of the Julia Ward Howe memorial citizens' committee, I have already gotten busy in this direction and have authorized the Rev. Mr. Wendte, the secretary of the committee, to call a public meeting of the committee for the purpose of taking action. The meeting will take place either Thursday or Friday, and will be held here in City Hall, I think."

Appeal to Legislature

"If the Art Commission does not relent in this matter, or does not give substantial reasons, which I cannot at this time conceive, for its refusal to authorize the placing of Mrs. Howe's picture in Faneuil Hall, and if the rest of the members of the committee will stand behind me, I will take the only course left open in this matter and apply to the Legislature for authority to have the portrait of Mrs. Howe placed in Faneuil Hall. I shall ask the Art Commission to attend the public meeting of the committee."

"I think that it is peculiarly appropriate that Faneuil Hall should be selected as the place to put Mrs. Howe's picture."

Green Sympathetic

Ex-Mayor Samuel A. Green was fully in sympathy with the City Art Commission's attitude. He declared that he placed implicit faith in the good judgment of that commission. He also maintained that Mrs. Howe, remarkable woman as she was, was not on a par with other notable characters whose portraits were in the Cradle of Liberty, such as George Washington, Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln and Wendell Phillips.

"I place implicit faith in the good judgment of the Art Commission," he said. "I think their decision was not prompted by any prejudicial feeling. I do not think that the fact that Mrs. Howe was a woman, in any manner in-

fluenced their determination, nor do I believe that the commission felt that in placing a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall it would countenance the movement of woman suffrage.

Serious Considerations

"The members, no doubt, were influenced by serious considerations, of which the question of ample room was probably one."

To the question, if in his opinion Mrs. Howe was on the same plane of greatness as the others whose portraits adorn the interior of Faneuil Hall, Mr. Green frankly said, "No."

"George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster and Wendell Phillips," he continued, "were leaders of men in the broadest significance of the term. Mrs. Howe was a leader of her sex, of one part of mankind. She will, indeed, be remembered for her extraordinary vigor of mind. Her work was confined to her own sex, and she stood for principles that were not necessarily a portion of our national life. Woman suffrage is an international movement."

"Some day perhaps in the remote future, generations to come may think that those who in our days espoused the cause of woman suffrage were entitled to the appellation 'great.'"

Guild Not Familiar

Ex-Governor Curtis Guild, who was a member of the committee that planned the placing of a memorial to Mrs. Howe, declared:

"Although a member of that committee, I am not familiar with all the details of the plans they had in mind. Not being versed in the matter I am unable to make any comment."

Men whose names are bywords in American history looked down upon the Post reporter who yesterday visited Faneuil Hall for the purpose of noting the collection which the art Commission may decree not accessible to a portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

One of the first paintings that the eye falls on in entering the hall is a portrait of George Washington. It hangs at the right of a centerpiece made by a massive picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

And at the other side of this centerpiece is a portrait of Peter Faneuil, the founder of Faneuil Hall.

Just above the picture of Peter Faneuil is a likeness of Edward Everett, Governor, United States Senator, Cabinet officer and statesman, famous for his oratory.

Portraits of Abraham Lincoln and John Quincy Adams are features of the Faneuil Hall collection.

Signers of Declaration

Two signers of the Declaration of Independence have places on the wall. They are John Hancock, the first Governor of Massachusetts, under the constitution, and Samuel Adams, who served as Governor and Congressman.

Nearly is the portrait of the eloquent Daniel Webster.

Other celebrities whose likenesses hang in Faneuil Hall are: John A. Andrew, Massachusetts war Governor; Charles Sumner, abolitionist and United States Senator; General Knox of revolutionary fame; Caleb Strong, Governor and one of the first two United States Senators; Henry Wilson, United States Senator; Amos Burleigh, (Congressman and diplomat; Rufus Choate, Congressman, United States Senator and great lawyer; Wendell Phillips, anti-slavery advocate; Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Commodore Preble, who won distinction in the war of 1812, and Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge in the battle with the Alabama.

The Boston Art Commission has finally decided to stand pat in their attitude against the placing of the memorial portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in Faneuil Hall.

A public statement was given out yesterday in which their decision is set forth as final, and not to be revoked, either by the storm of public opinion or by the efforts of the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee.

The statement of the commissioners is in a letter to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, secretary of the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee, in answer to a demand for the reasons for their decision.

NOT ROOM ENOUGH

In this statement the commission give as reasons that there is not enough room in Faneuil Hall, that the place is already overcrowded with portraits, and that many of these are so poorly hung, because of the architectural form of the interior of the hall, that they can scarcely be seen, and also that a certain very destructive atmospheric condition prevails there, one which has already done irreparable injury to many of the paintings already hung there.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Julia Ward Howe Memorial movement has been called by Chairman Maynor at City Hall this morning at 11. At this meeting the reasons given by the Art Commission for their decision will be considered. Mayor Fitzgerald, in possession of the reasons of the commission, stated last evening:

Place for It, Says Mayor

"I have not as yet learned of any reasonable objection to the placing of the memorial portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall. It is my belief that it should be placed there. That is the place for it. It belongs there, and while the suggestion of a bust in the Public Library is really a very worthy one, I cannot see why it should make any difference in the original plans for the portrait in Faneuil Hall."

It was learned yesterday that the Art Commission did not, as previously reported, ignore the original plans of the Julia Ward Howe committee, but has, in fact, been in communication with the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, the secretary, virtually since the idea was formed.

Julia Ward Howe Memorial Committee, 22 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

"My Dear Sir:

"You ask that this commission shall explain its reasons for failing to place a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall. A portrait of Mrs. Howe—a memorial in character and fittingly placed. The question of what form this memorial should take and where it should be placed now comes before this commission."

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"The board has carefully and thoroughly investigated the proposed location, yielding to no one in its reverence for the association centered in Faneuil Hall. It is forced to decide that this hall is already overcrowded with portraits, some hung so high and others so badly lighted, that it is impossible to recognize either the painter or the painted. The only space left is along the gallery balustrade, and when a painting is hung there it not only interrupts the outlook of persons in the gallery, but owing to cross lights and actual lack of light, cannot itself be seen to advantage. The architect's unity of the hall moreover is destroyed by hanging pictures along this balcony rail. While it may be argued that certain paintings might be removed to make place for a portrait of Mrs. Howe, the fact remains that the paintings already in Faneuil Hall are subject to destructive atmospheric conditions which have injured some of them beyond repair. In these circumstances it seems evident that there is no available or desirable space left for portraits in Faneuil Hall."

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Involves Delicate Question

Miss Mary O'Reilly, a member of the executive committee of the memorial movement, who will probably be present at today's assembly in City Hall, said last night in reference to the affair:

"It is an unfortunate situation and involves a very, very delicate question about which the less said the better."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the "Woman's Journal," and a close friend of the late Mrs. Howe, said: "I am grieved at this matter, and, unless they have reasons for their decision, they have no right to make a grave error."

"Faneuil Hall would be honored by having a portrait of Mrs. Howe hung there, and at the same time the portrait would not be incompatible with a marble bust in the Boston Public Library. Certainly she is well worthy of both."

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Continued from Page 1.

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Chairman Allen says he then thought of a place for the memorial portrait on a blank wall space on the right of the entrance at the end of the raised tier of seats on that side, but the caretaker convinced him that a portrait hung in that spot, necessarily low, would be crowded out by the railing of the Public Library, which would be reached until the matter is more fully discussed.

A meeting of the Art Commission will be held Monday, when the Mrs. Howe memorial painting will probably occupy the entire session, and about the same time the citizens' movement in the raising of the money necessary for the memorial will also meet.

Until these meetings have been held, according to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, no final statement in the matter can be given.

The citizens' movement was started but a short time ago with the object of raising \$3000 for a fitting memorial of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. A portrait of Mrs. Howe was decided upon and her son-in-law, John Elliott, was decided upon as the artist.

The "Cradle of Liberty" was chosen as the proper location for the portrait. The Art Commission, composed of Thomas Allen, chairman; J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., secretary; Alexander W. Longfellow, Arthur F. Estabrook and Charles D. Magonis, has been called to consider the suggestion of a bust in the Public Library. The suggestion of a bust in the Public Library is a far better one, and one which will hold dear."

The committee on the memorial then began the collection of the \$3000.

Inspected Wall Space

Mayor Fitzgerald was named chairman and the Rev. Mr. Wendte secretary. About a week ago Chairman Thomas Allen of the Boston Art Commission visited Faneuil Hall and closely inspected the wall space. Looking from the entrance towards the stage he says he saw that even the spaces intended for light through the windows had been taken up and that there was no room there for a painting of Mrs. Howe, which will measure with frame about 5-12 feet by 11-2 feet.

Already three paintings of national heroes and statesmen have been set upon the outer edge of the balcony and fastened with frame about 5-12 feet by 11-2 feet.

Continued On Page 2—Third Column

No Room for Picture

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The Rev. Mr. Wendte, by whom much of the work of the memorial movement has been done, was yesterday made aware by letter of the findings of the Art Commission, coupled with the suggestion that in the late Mrs. Howe was a celebrated person of letters a bust in the Public Library would prove an equally fitting memorial.

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"Not Time to Talk"

The Rev. Charles Wendte said last evening:

"I have agreed with Mayor Fitzgerald that until the question is settled the question should not become the source of an extended public discussion. Within a few days the memorial committee or citizens' movement will meet and the question will be taken up by the communication received from the art commission."

"I must decline at this time to give the contents of the letter from the art commission. It has not been finally decided that the memorial portrait of Mrs. Howe shall not hang in Faneuil Hall, and until a final decision is made it should not be talked about."

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Chairman Allen of the Art Commission also declined to discuss the matter at any length, but intimated that the commission was firm in its belief that the Julia Ward Howe memorial would not take its place among the portraits of Washington, Samuel Adams, Edward Everett, Peter Faneuil and others in Faneuil Hall. He said:

Library More Appropriate

"We are of the opinion that a bust of the late Mrs. Howe placed in the Public Library would be an even more appropriate memorial than a portrait in Faneuil Hall."

Mr. Allen declined to give the reasons singly or severally for the commission's attitude, declining even to say that there was not sufficient room in Faneuil Hall.

Mr. Coolidge of the commission said: "The Art Commission has considered the matter of a memorial to Mrs. Howe purely in its broad feature and is of the opinion that it would be better placed in the public library and be the work of a sculptor."

Would Not Talk

From no member of the commission, or from the Rev. Wendte could be learned the exact contents of the communication to the latter from the commission.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Elliott, daughter of the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was wholly at a loss to account for the unusual turn in the matter of a memorial to her mother. When the subject was first approached she was naturally very much pleased. Her husband, John Elliott, having been chosen as the artist, and the location of the memorial selected, she considered the whole matter settled.

When interviewed last night she said:

Complete Surprise

"This latest affair comes as a complete surprise to me, and really I know nothing at all about it. My husband is very sick, and for some time I have been wholly unaware of what was happening around me. I am of course deeply interested in the intended memorial, but just now, with my husband ill, I beg to be excused from engaging in a discussion which cannot but increase my already deep anxiety."

"Mr. Elliott knows nothing about this, and I would not let anyone inform him of it. He is too ill to talk about it."

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One of the first paintings that the eye falls on in entering the hall is a portrait of George Washington. It hangs at the right of a centerpiece made by a massive picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

And at the other side of this centerpiece is a portrait of Peter Faneuil, the founder of Faneuil Hall.

Just above the picture of Peter Faneuil is a likeness of Edward Everett, Governor, United States Senator, Cabinet officer and statesman, famous for his oratory.

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Other celebrities whose likenesses hang in Faneuil Hall are: John A. Andrew, Massachusetts war Governor; Charles Sumner, abolitionist and United States Senator; General Knox of revolutionary fame; Caleb Strong, Governor and one of the first two United States Senators; Henry Wilson, United States Senator; Aaron Burlingame, Congressman and diplomat; Rufus Choate, Congressman, United States Senator and great lawyer; Wendell Phillips, anti-slavery advocate; Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Commodore Preble, who won distinction in the war of 1812, and Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge in the battle with the Alabama.

Appeal to Legislature

"If the Art Commission does not relent in this matter, or does not give substantial reasons, which I cannot at this time conceive, for its refusal to authorize the placing of Mrs. Howe's picture in Faneuil Hall, and if the rest of the members of the committee will stand behind me, I will take the only course left open in this matter and apply to the Legislature for authority to have the portrait of Mrs. Howe placed in Faneuil Hall. I shall ask the Art Commission to attend the public meeting of the committee."

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"I place implicit faith in the good judgment of the Art Commission," he said. "I think their decision was not prompted by any prejudicial feeling. I do not think that the fact that Mrs. Howe was a woman, in any manner influenced their decision."

JANITOR IS BADLY BEATEN

Assaulted at the So End Branch Library.

Van Tassel Set Upon as He Was Closing for Night.



SOUTH END BRANCH PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Formerly the "Every Day" Church.

Left Unconscious and Did Not Come to for Hours.

In the South End branch of the Boston public library at 257 Shawmut av., between Canton and Broadway sts., there was a desperate fight early today between two burglars who had secreted themselves in the building before it was locked up last evening and John J. Van Tassel, 42 years old, of 8 School st., Jamaica Plain, the janitor.

The janitor was terribly beaten by the burglars, who were sneaking through the building carrying a typewriter and some books when Van Tassel saw them and commanded them to halt. The thieves dropped the booty and turned upon Van Tassel, beating him very heavily.

BEATEN BY A BURGLAR

Custodian of South End Branch
of Public Library Long
Unconscious.

As he lay asleep in the rear room of the South end branch of the Boston Public Library, 257 Shawmut avenue, early this morning, John J. Van Tassel, 42, the custodian, was attacked by a man who was attempting to steal the typewriter, and was unconscious for two or three hours.

Van Tassel was awakened by a noise just outside the door of the library and saw a heavily built man walking off with the typewriter and some books. The custodian shouted at the intruder, who, instead of running away, dropped the loot and jumped upon Van Tassel as he lay prostrate. The stranger then choked and pummelled the caretaker until Van Tassel was almost senseless.

The stranger was running toward a window when Van Tassel ran after him. The thief turned savagely and, picking up one of Van Tassel's shoes, beat him about the head until he became unconscious.

About two hours later Van Tassel regained consciousness, and staggering in his underclothing to the quarters of chemical 4, told his story and asked that his "death statement" be taken, as he feared he was dying. He was removed to the City Hospital, where his condition is not considered serious. The thief did not get anything from the library.

Dec. 11, 1910.
BOSTON EVENING RECORD

VAN TASSEL BEATEN BY THIEF

At the South End Library

Man Escapes Without His Booty

Detected a thief in the act of carrying off a typewriter and some valuable books from the South End branch of the Boston Public Library on Shawmut ave., at 4.35 a.m. John J. Van Tassel, 42, of 8 School st., Jamaica Plain, was beaten into insensibility before he could defend himself and two hours later managed to drag himself to a nearby fire house where he told his story.

Van Tassel is custodian of the library and sometimes sleeps in a room in the rear of the first floor. He was awakened from his sleep by a strange noise and peering from his room saw a powerfully built man with the typewriter and books.

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He lapsed into unconsciousness, and two hours later awoke to find himself lying in a pool of blood. He dragged himself to the house of chemical 4, where he told the fireman on duty at the desk his story.

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The thief dropped the typewriter and books and made his escape. When the police arrived on the scene there was no trace of him, and the only description they have is that he weighed about 200 lbs. and is very powerfully built.

It is thought that the man hid in the building when it closed Sunday night. Van Tassel imagined he was dying when he arrived at the fire house and asked that his "death statement" be taken.

BOSTON IS THRIFTY.

City Hall Has Odd Ways of Picking Up
Extra Spending Money.



WHY SHOULDN'T MAYOR FITZGERALD RUN A CITY AUCTION?

The city of Boston, Inc., as a money-loving business institution, with its enormous expenditures necessary to keep the ponderous governmental machinery in continuous motion, with every cog and wheel working one with the other in perfect harmony is known to almost every citizen; and these same citizens, when it comes time to hand over their annual assessment, unfailingly grumble at the great waste of money that is going on from day to day.

Each and every department of the city is right and day at work turning into the central treasury such sums of money as it may be able to accumulate. Some departments are fundamentally money-making ones; others have been created solely to supervise its expenditure. Yet all are able to show some little income, whether the amount be only a few cents or a sum running well into the hundreds of thousands.

There are a thousand and one little schemes that the city has for raising cash. She digs graves and peddles cabbages; she sells old junk and solicits advertising for her own news-sheet; she disposes of the hay from her broad acres and again gathers up all sorts of odds and ends and sells them at public auction.

It is rather interesting to glance over some of the items. For instance, in 1909, the treasury department is credited with having raised \$125 by the sale of an automobile. The water department evidently keeps a boarding and livery stable for horses, for \$312 was taken in, credited to "Board for horse."

Fifteen dollars more was accumulated by selling hay; \$25 was realized from the sale of horses, and still another \$15, conscience money, was added to this department's totals.

The general conscience fund for the year, not credited to any particular department, was just \$18—not a great deal, but as compared with the \$5 raised in 1904-5, not such a very bad showing. Boston is becoming righteous.

Just how long since the employees of the document department have kept a shop for the sale of leather goods is not shown by the records at the city hall, although that department turned into the treasury from the sale of a pocket-book, two whole dollars.

The city clerk's department gets the gold star for honesty. Some one picked up a 5-cent piece in the year, and finding lost his department should be left out on the credit side of the city book-keeper's records, turned it into the treasury. So for another year the city clerk's department is OK.

And as for the consumptive's hospital department, it is only a matter of a short time when one can expect to see its employees driving about the streets and with lusty lungs soliciting the purchase of old junk. As a position offering advantages for modern lung

gymnastics this junk collector's job should be unequalled. As yet no collectors' license has been issued, even though the department is credited with raising \$5.61, no less, by selling scrap iron and the like.

Not to be outdone the bath department, whose income, by the way, has increased nearly 50 percent in the past five years, managed to rake together three old pianos, a rusty roller and two horses, which were disposed of for \$26.15, the pianos bringing in the net sum of \$10 apiece.

The election department is credited with \$100, which was realized from the sale of old paper; the police department, from the same source, handed over \$4, while the printing department obtained \$105.40 from the sale of its waste materials.

One of the items on the accounts of the department of public grounds is for the removal of a tree \$3.85, at which price it would prove rather costly to have the above mentioned department clear some of New England's famous "farming" lands.

The city has scales took in \$32.04 in fees, as compared with only \$7.22 for five years ago. The fire department acquired \$25 from the sales of fertilizer; the music department, from rent of bandstands earned \$9 and the children's institutions department, working on the principle that "every little bit added to what you've got, etc.," got in being able to hand over, mark you now, no less than \$1.07, from the sale of farm truck.

It is said that children's department cabbages are indeed a rare treat to the epicure and that in a few years at the most they will be as far famed as is the Boston market celery today. Not that this is the total sum raised by that department. Not at all. There is \$380.25 from the sale of shoes, \$100 for printing, and \$171.19 for laundry work.

The library department, items of \$12 for sale of live stock and \$11 for junk are rather inconspicuous, but for carrels the park department is unequalled. There is the sale of sheep, junk, pigeons, wood, ducks, shrubs and wool, with a grand total for the lot of \$77.91. The school department got together a considerable sum from the sale of books, use of baths, rent of school halls and sale of materials from the girls' trade school.

The library department took in \$537.22 in fines for overdue books, \$14.75 for books that were lost by the readers, \$75.18 from the sale of catalogs, \$20.35 from the sale of waste paper, and \$3.51 which is credited to "money fund."

Last, but by no means least, is an item of which years of public telephone pay stations seldom think. In one year seven of the city departments took in commissions on these stations \$11.16.

More, cut down the tax rate by rationing telephone stations in the city departments, and when it comes time to pay your little assessment glance over this list and cheer up, for while you are struggling someone in the city clerk's office may be industriously picking up pennies in an effort to curtail last year's record for income.

BIG FUTURE FOR ORGAN

Speaker at Music Teachers'
Convention Notes Mechanical
Appliances.

Listening to three addresses upon musical subjects, and to a recital given by students of the Faelten piano-forte school, conducting a business meeting and having their pictures taken made a varied program this morning for the members of the music teachers' national convention which is holding sessions this week at Boston University.

Rosseter G. Cole of Chicago, president of the association, introduced the speakers. The first address was given by Everett E. Truette upon "The Possibilities of the Modern Organ." Mr. Truette predicted that because of the wonderful development of mechanical appliances, the organ would take a place in the future musical world that musicians little realized today.

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the public library, welcomed the delegates in the name of that institution and invited the association to inspect the collection of musical treasures there. He laid special emphasis upon the many gifts which had made the collection as noted as it is.

"Modern Tendencies in Choral Writing," was the topic discussed by Clarence Dickinson of New York. At the annual business meeting which followed the following members were elected upon the executive committee: John F. Hattstedt of the American Conservatory in Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lester Jones; Prof. Waldo S. Pratt of Hartford; Osborne McConathy and J. Fred Woole of the University of California.

Ralph L. Baldwin of Hartford, treasurer of the association, reported that the association was on a sound financial basis. Brief reports were given by Waldo Pratt, editor of the publications, and Francis L. York of Detroit Conservatory, secretary.

Letters from local organizations in seven cities, from Portland, Or., to Spartanburg, S. C., inviting the association to hold its next convention there were read and referred to the executive committee.

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Dec. 24, 1910.
LIBRARY CLOSED TWO DAYS.

The Boston Public Library, which will be closed Sunday and Monday for the Christmas holidays, is displaying books, early music printing, early treatise on music, autograph scores, postcards and autograph letters of composers in honor of the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association, which will open Tuesday.

Branch Library.

Van Tassel Set Upon as He Was Closing for Night.



SOUTH END BRANCH PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Formerly the "Every Day" Church.

Left Unconscious and Did Not Come to for Hours.

In the South End branch of the Boston public library at 37 Shawmut ave. between Canton and Brookline sts. there was a deep-rate fight early today between two burglars who had secreted themselves in the building before it was locked up last evening and John I. Van Tassel, 43 years old, of 8 School st. pl. Jamaica Plain, the janitor.

The janitor was terribly beaten by the burglars, who were through the building carrying a typewriter and some books when Van Tassel saw them and commanded them to halt. The thieves dropped the booty and turned upon Van Tassel, beating him into insensibility.

Van Tassel was just looking up for the night when he heard noises of some one moving about the building. The intruders were upon him before he had a chance to lay his hands on any sort of a weapon.

The janitor lay unconscious for several hours. He says he is sure that one of the thieves, fearing that he had killed him, crept back, and, bending over his body, pressed his ear close to his heart to make sure that he was breathing. It was about 4 o'clock this morning when Van Tassel came to his senses. The beating he had received was a terrible shock. Picking his way across the street to the quarters of chemical engineer, he awakened the firemen.

Believing that he was dying he implored the fire fighters to take his "death statement." Van Tassel was sent to the city hospital for treatment. His throat was swollen, his face gashed and there were deep cuts over his eyes.

The men who broke into the library crawled out of a rear window into Newland st. They must have hidden in the building all night, Van Tassel says. The South End police station was notified of the burglary and a general alarm was sent out. A squad of police were sent out by Lieut. H. Crowley, but they searched in vain.

The thieves who assaulted Van Tassel were of a most vicious type. They used both hands and feet on the janitor. The cash drawer was opened, but nothing was taken.

Van Tassel will be allowed to look upon pictures of crooks who engage in that sort of work. Possibly in may identify the men who held him up.

The stranger was running toward a window when Van Tassel ran after him. The thief turned savagely and, picking up one of Van Tassel's shoes, beat him about the head until he became unconscious.

About two hours later Van Tassel regained consciousness, and staggering in his underclothing to the quarters of chemical engineer, he told his story and asked that his "death statement" be taken, as he feared he was dying. He was removed to the City Hospital, where his condition is not considered serious. The thief did not get anything from the library.

Nov. 14, 1910.
EASTON EVENING RECORD

VAN TASSEL BEATEN BY THIEF

At the South End Library

Man Escapes Without His Booty

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He asked the thief what he was doing and without making an answer the man sprang at him and choked him, then striking the weakened man over the head with a shoe. Van Tassel received a cut on his scalp and numerous injuries to the body.

BECAME UNCONSCIOUS

He lapsed into unconsciousness, and two hours later awoke to find himself lying in a pool of blood. He dragged himself to the house of chemical engineer, where he told the fireman on duty at the desk his story.

In the meantime a call had been sent in for the police ambulance, and Van Tassel had his wounds dressed at the institution, and later went to his home.

The thief dropped the typewriter and books and made his escape. When the police arrived on the scene there was no trace of him, and the only description they have is that he weighed about 200 lbs. and is very powerfully built.

It is thought that the man hid in the building when it closed Sunday night.

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WHY SHOULDN'T MAYOR FITZGERALD RUN A CITY AUCTION?

The city of Boston, Inc., as a money-making business institution, with its enormous expenditures necessary to keep the ponderous governmental machinery in continuous motion, with every cog and wheel working one with the other in perfect harmony is known to almost every citizen; and these same citizens, when it comes time to hand over their annual assessment, unflinchingly grumble at the great waste of money that is going on from day to day. All they know of its expense, and seldom even hear of that unnoticed side of the question—Boston, as a money-making corporation.

Each and every department of the city is right and day at work turning into the central treasury such sums of money as it may be able to accumulate. Some departments are fundamentally money-making ones; others have been created solely to supervise its expenditures. Yet all are able to show some little income, whether the amount be only a few cents a year or a sum running well into the hundreds of thousands.

There are a thousand and one little schemes that the city has for raising cash. She digs graves and peddles cut-burges; sells old junk and solicits advertising for her own news-sheet; she disposes of the hay from her broad acres and again gathers up all sorts of odds and ends and sells them at public auction. It is rather interesting to glance over some of the items. For instance, in 1909-10, the treasury department is credited with having raised \$28 by the sale of an automobile. The water department evidently keeps a boarding and outfit stable for horses, for \$312 was taken in, credited to "Board for horse." Fifteen dollars more was accumulated by selling hay; \$25 was realized from the sale of horses, and still another \$155, convenience money, was added to this department's totals.

The general conscience fund for the year, not credited to any particular department, was just \$18—not a great deal, but as compared with the \$5 raised in 1904-5, not such a very bad showing. Boston is becoming righteous.

Just how long since the employees of the document department have kept a shop for the sale of leather goods is not shown by the records at the city hall, although that department turned out the treasury from the sale of a pocket-book, two whole dollars.

The city clerk's department gets the gold star for honesty. Some one picked up a 25-cent piece in the year, and fearing lest his department should be left out on the credit side of the city book-keeper's records, turned it into the treasury. So for another year the city clerk's department is OK.

And as for the consumptive's hospital department, it is only a matter of a short time when one can expect to see its employees driving about the streets and with lusty lungs soliciting the purchase of old junk. As a position offering advantages for modern lung gymnastics this junk collector's job should be immortal. As yet no collector's license has been issued, even though the department is credited with raising \$25.00, no less, by selling scrap iron and the like.

No one to outdone the bath department, whose income, by the way, has increased nearly 50 percent in the past five years, managed to rake together three old pianos, a rusty roller, and two horses, which were disposed of for \$36.15, the pianos bringing in the princely sum of \$10 apiece.

The election department is credited with \$10 which was realized from the sale of old paper; the police department, from the same source, handed over \$1, while the printing department obtained \$106.00 from the sale of its waste materials. One of the items on the accounts of the department of public grounds is for the removal of a tree \$23.55, at which price it would prove rather costly to have the above mentioned department clear some of New England's famous "farming" lands.

The city lay scales took in \$22.04 in fees, as compared with only \$17.32 for five years ago. The fire department acquired \$25 from the sales of fertilizer; the music department, from rent of landstalls earned \$20 and the children's institutions department, working on the principle that "every little bit added to what you've got, etc.," gloried in being able to hand over, mark you now, no less than \$107, from the sale of farm truck.

It is said that children's department cabbages are indeed a rare treat to the epicure and that in a few years at the most they will be as far famed as is the Boston market celery today. Not that this is the total sum raised by that department. Not at all! There is \$362.55 from the sale of shoes; \$15 for printing, and \$77.17 for laundry work.

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The library department took in \$372.22 in fines for overdue books, \$114.72 for books that were lost by the readers, \$72.8 from the sale of catalogs, \$20.83 from the sale of waste paper, and \$15.57 which is credited to "money fund."

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Boston Transcript.
Dec. 24, 1910.

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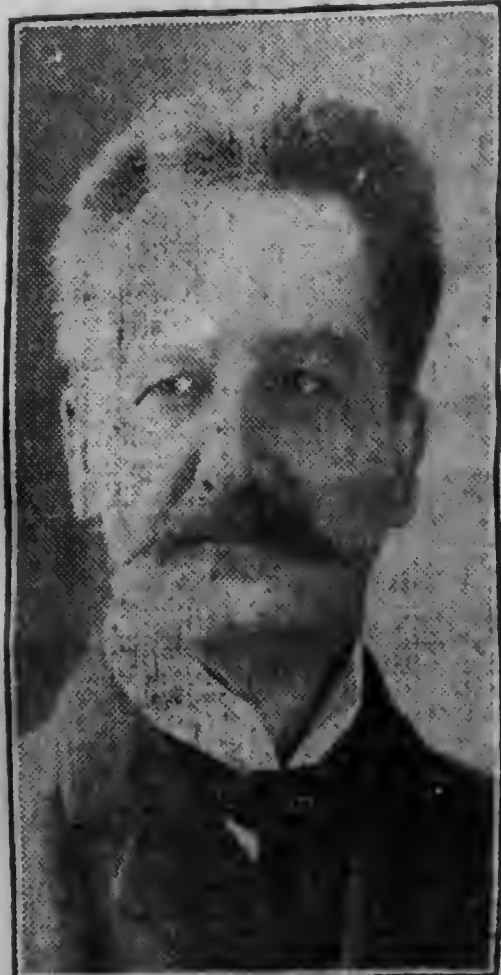
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HOWE PORTRAIT "CROWDED OUT"

Art Commission Says Faneuil
Hall Already Has Too
Many Pictures.

NO SPACE FOR ANY MORE

Memorial Committee to Meet
and a Conference Will
Probably Follow.



THOMAS ALLEN.
Chairman of the Art Commission.

The Boston board of art commissioners yesterday issued a statement of their reason for rejecting the proposal of the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee to hang a portrait of Mrs. Howe on the walls of Faneuil Hall. This statement was issued after a meeting of the commission, called because of the protests that followed the commission's decision.

The art commission's reason for vetoing the plan of the memorial committee is that there is no room for more portraits in Faneuil Hall and that the removal of any of those now there would result in serious damage to them.

Commission's Statement.

The communication of the art commission is addressed to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, secretary of the memorial committee. It is as follows:

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23, 1910.
Rev. Charles W. Wendte, Secretary,
Julia Ward Howe Memorial Committee,
131 Tremont Building,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Sir:
You ask that this commission shall explain its reasons for failing to approve your committee's plans to place a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall.

The Board of Art Commissioners is thoroughly in sympathy with the idea of a memorial to Mrs. Howe—a memorial which should be most distinguished in character and fittingly placed. The question of what form this memorial should take and where it should be placed now comes before this commission.

The function of the Board of Art Commissioners is to pass upon the merits of works of art that are to become the property of the city, by purchase, gift or otherwise, and to approve the location of such works of art as may be accepted. The action of the board in these matters must of necessity be entirely impersonal. It is obvious that the purpose of creating the board was to maintain a high standard of excellence in works of art belonging to the city and as such to place them where they shall appear to the best advantage.

Hall Already Overcrowded.

The board has carefully and thoroughly investigated the proposed location. Yielding to no one in its reverence for the association centered in Faneuil Hall, it is forced to decide that this hall is already overcrowded with portraits, and that it is impossible to recognize either the painter or the painted. The only space left is along the gallery balustrade, and when a painting is hung there it not only interrupts the outlook of persons in the gallery, but, owing to cross lights and actual lack of light, cannot itself be seen to advantage. The architectural unity of the hall moreover is destroyed by hanging pictures along this balcony rail. While it may be argued that certain paintings might be removed to make place for a portrait of Mrs. Howe, the fact remains that the paintings already in Faneuil Hall are subject to destructive atmospheric conditions which have injured some of them beyond repair. In these circumstances it seems evident that there is no available or desirable space left for portraits in Faneuil Hall.

The art commission has already respectfully suggested to your committee that in lieu of a portrait in Faneuil Hall a marble bust be made of Mrs. Howe, and in consultation with the trustees, placed in the Boston Public Library, where the ample space and monumental character of the architecture will furnish an environment in which it may be seen to advantage, and where the people may render to the memory of Mrs. Howe all the homage due her distinguished personality.

In view of the publicity already given to this matter, we reserve the right to publish this letter in the press.

With renewed expressions of sympathy with the purpose of your committee in desiring to honor Mrs. Howe, I am yours very truly,

THOMAS ALLEN, Chairman.
When informed of the contents of the statement given out by the commission, Mayor Fitzgerald, chairman of the memorial committee, said that he was pleased to know the commission had explained its position.

Memorial Committee to Meet.

The committee of the executive committee of the memorial committee at its office tomorrow morning, said the mayor, "and we shall then, of course, receive the communication from the commission. I had been under the impression that there was room for more portraits in Faneuil Hall, I do not want to say that there is such room, however, and prefer to express no further opinion on the matter until the meeting tomorrow."

The Rev. Mr. Wendte, to whom the communication from the art commission is addressed, last evening expressed gratification that the reasons given for the rejection of the portrait for Faneuil Hall were not those that had been rumored, namely, that the hanging of the picture might be taken as a recognition of Mrs. Howe's work for woman's suffrage or because of her sex.

"Speaking as an individual member of the committee only," he said, "and desiring that what I say shall not be taken as reflecting the opinion of any other member, I will say that I do not feel satisfied with the reasons given by the commission, at least not at this time. With another member of the committee I visited Faneuil Hall, and it seemed to me that there was room for more portraits on the balcony railing. We gave attention to the question of lighting, too, visiting the hall in the daytime and again at night, so that we could see the portraits there in the evening, as well as in the daytime. It seemed to me that the light was sufficient."

"But I do not want to put my opinion in these matters against that of the art commission. While I do not agree with them in their decision regarding Mrs. Howe's portrait, I do believe in the art commission. I think they have been of much service to Boston."

"I feel sure that this matter will be settled amicably. The members of the art commission are worthy gentlemen, and I believe that we shall come to a thorough understanding in the matter."

"At the meeting of the executive committee of the memorial committee at Mayor Fitzgerald's office tomorrow morning it will be suggested that a committee of conference be appointed to confer with the art commission in this matter. I think we shall reach an agreeable understanding with those gentlemen."

Mr. Wendte said that another place for the hanging of the portrait is being considered. "I cannot tell you just now where that other place is. I hope that we may yet hang the portrait in Faneuil Hall. If we are not permitted to do so, however, the other place will be a very good one for the purpose."

ART CENSORS IN LIBRARY CLASH

Now it is the trustees of the public library who are about to have a legal clash with the Municipal Art Commission.

Also likely to be involved are the library architects, McKim, Mead and White of New York, and the Boston Society of Architects and Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor.

The library trustees question the jurisdiction of the Art Commission over the library and the decorations thereof. McKim, Mead and White assert they must pass on any embellishment of the structure, and the Society of Architects started the row.

The trustees of the library early this year commissioned Mr. Pratt to make two large female figures to be set in the narrow granite blocks on the platform in front of the library, on either side of the main entrance.

Trustees Liked Design.

When a small model of the design was completed, Mr. Pratt submitted it to the board of trustees, which approved it and made a contract with Mr. Pratt, who was ordered to go ahead and model the figures full size.

This work has been practically completed, but the figures have not been cast in bronze and will not be until the legal status of the case is settled.

The design by Mr. Pratt which the trustees have approved consists of two seated female figures—one for each of the large granite blocks.

"Art" and "Science."

One symbolizes "Art," the other "Science." The blocks of granite are to be cut to accommodate these figures and appropriate inscriptions will be cut in the front.

The question of legality was brought to the front by a special committee of the Boston Society of Architects, appointed to confer with the trustees and find out why that body had not consulted the Boston Art Commission about the statues.

The first reply of the trustees was that they did not consider the Art Commission had jurisdiction in the matter.

Appeal to Babson.

Then Corporation Counsel Babson was consulted, but he is in doubt in the matter, and has urged a test case to settle the powers of the Art Commission.

Then McKim, Mead & White stepped in through their Boston representative, A. S. Jenney, the firm claiming that the statutory to be placed in front of the Public Library is a part of the architectural contract and that any design must be approved by the architects or their representative.

It is probable the committee of the Boston Society of Architects, of which E. Clifton Sturgis is president, will take the matter before the courts if Mr. Babson does not give a decision.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1910.

NO STATEMENT TO MAKE.

Josiah H. Benton, Library Trustee,
Declines to Discuss Point as to
Authority of Art Commission.

Joseph H. Benton, president of the public library trustees, declined yesterday to say anything on the question as to the authority of the art commission in comparison with that of the library trustees, in the matter of placing statues on the platform in front of the library or hanging pictures on the interior walls.

insertion.

ED TO HANDLE GOODS ON

MRS. HOWE PORTRAIT IN LIBRARY FAVORED BECAUSE OF CROWDS

Because so many more persons visit the Boston public library than Faneuil Hall it would be a more appropriate location for a portrait or bust of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe than Faneuil Hall in the opinion of the majority of the Boston art commission, as ascertained today.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Julia Ward Howe memorial has been called by chairman Mayor Fitzgerald in his office at 11:30 Friday. At that time the committee will decide on some action relative to the placing of Mrs. Howe's portrait in Faneuil Hall. The mayor says that the real public feeling toward the Howe memorial movement will be shown at the public meeting to be held on Jan. 8, 1911.

That the opportunity of viewing the memorial would be considerably greater



(Photo by Chickering.)
ALEXANDER W. LONGFELLOW.

and more accessible at the library, was expressed today by J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., secretary of the art commission, who is supported by Thomas Allen, chairman of that body.

Alexander W. Longfellow, another member of the commission, said today that he considered that an individual opinion from members of the commission should not be given at this time, but that the vote of the board showed very plainly how its members stood on the question.

He said that another meeting of the commission would be held some time this week when a statement of the reasons why Mrs. Howe's picture should not be placed in Faneuil Hall would be formulated.

Mr. Coolidge, when asked if the artistic merit of the portrait had anything to do with the decision of the commission, said it had not been considered.

State officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Daughters of the Revolution today express themselves as favoring the Boston library as the most suitable place for Mrs. Howe's memorial.

Mrs. Adeline Frances Fitz, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution, spoke strongly in favor of the library.

"I associate Mrs. Howe and the library very delightfully in my own memory," said Mrs. Fitz, "as one of the most pleasing recollections is the time when she spoke at the unveiling of a tablet commemorating great American patriotic song writers. Mrs. Howe's name was added to this honor list at my earnest solicitation, and at that time she was the only one thus honored who was still living. It seems to me that no more fitting place could be found than the library to which she was so intimately connected by her literary and patriotic labors."

Mrs. George E. Smith, state regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, said that she did not think Faneuil Hall a peculiarly appropriate place for Mrs. Howe's picture. It seemed to her that

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1910

HAS ART BOARD POWER HERE?

Public Library Trustees Not Ready to Grant Commission Control Over Decorations of Library—Problem for Courts.

An interesting question has arisen concerning the power of the Boston Art Commission with reference to the decorations at the Boston Public Library. If the Art Commission really has the last word over the trustees, the courts will have to make that declaration. Corporation Counsel Babson has had the question before him for several weeks and he has hesitated in making a decision in the belief that it is purely a matter for the courts to decide.

Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, when asked about the matter today, declined positively to say anything on the subject.

The question came up over the contract made with Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor, for the execution of two female figures to be set on the granite blocks on either side of the main entrance to the building. The work is practically completed, but the figures have not been cast in bronze and will not be until the legal status of the case is decided.

It was a special committee of the Boston Society of Architects that brought the question of the power of the Art Commission to the fore in waiting on the trustees of the Library to find out why the Art Commission had not been consulted about the statues. The trustees took the position that the Art Commission had no authority. Then came the interest manifested by the Boston representative of McKim, Mead & White, the architects of the library, who asserted his claim that the statue for the front of the library is a part of the architectural contract and that any design must be approved by the architects. The late Augustus St. Gaudens architects. The late Augustus St. Gaudens had designed groups of statuary for the front of the building under contract with the architects, but when he died his work had not progressed far enough to be of any worth, so the contract was cancelled and the estate paid back to the trustees the \$3000 which had been advanced on the contract. St. Gaudens was to have received \$40,000. The trustees then went ahead without consulting either the architects or the Art Commission and did business with Mr. Pratt, believing that they were acting within their power, as they are in a large measure a free agency.

When the new library was built the trustees turned the entire matter over to the architects, McKim, Mead & White, and gave them authority to make all the contracts, and at the same time held them responsible for the fulfillment of those contracts. The Library would never have had the Sargent decorations, the Abbey decorations, or the decorations by Paul De Chasse if it had not been for this arrangement.

It is probable that the committee of the Boston Society of Architects, of which E. Clifton Sturgis is president, will take the matter of the Art Board's authority before the courts if Mr. Babson does not give a decision.

The design by Mr. Pratt which the trustees of the Library have approved consists of two seated female figures—one for each of the large granite blocks.

One symbolizes "Art," the other "Science." The blocks of granite are to be cut to accommodate these figures and appropriate inscriptions will be cut in the front.

LIBRARY STATUES IN LEGAL FIGHT

Courts May Settle Dispute Over
Trustees' Contract with
Sculptor Pratt.

ST. GAUDENS HAD THE ORDER

To what extent the trustees of the Boston Public Library are independent of the art commission in the selection of statuary to complete the facade of the Copley square edifice is a question that is likely to be settled by the courts.

The architects' plans included statuary by St. Gaudens, and the scheme of the facade was approved by the city. With the death of the sculptor leaving the statuary designs uncompleted, it became necessary to award new contracts to finish the work.

Early in the year the trustees made contracts with Bela L. Pratt, commissioning him to make two large female figures to be set on the narrow granite blocks that stand on either side of the main entrance. Under the contract filed in City Hall Mr. Pratt gets \$1000 a month for 24 months, and \$5000 at the completion of the statues.

A question has been raised as to the legality of the contract, and the matter has been referred to Corporation Counsel Babson. Mr. Babson has hesitated about giving a definite opinion, preferring that it should be decided in some other way.

The question of the legality of the contract made without consultation with the art commission of the city was first raised by Alexander S. Jenney, who represented McKim, Mead & White of New York, the architects of the building. The contract made with McKim, Mead & White included the statuary decoration, and it was Mr. Jenney's opinion that the death of St. Gaudens did not take the supervision of the completion of the facade out of their hands.

He then brought the matter to the attention of the Boston Society of Architects, and as the question now stands there is all probability that it will be brought to the courts for settlement.

The trustees consider that they have acted within their rights and powers, for while under the law the city furnishes the money for the library, only the trustees can say in what way and for what purposes it shall be spent.

When the new library was built the trustees turned the matter over to the architects, McKim, Mead & White, and gave them authority to make all contracts, and held them responsible for the completion of the contracts.

Whether the architects still have any rights in the placing of commissions for the statuary and approving the designs, is one of the first matters that the courts will have to determine. Mr. Jenney, who stirred up the question, stated in his original letter: "Mr. Pratt has shown considerable ingenuity in transforming the great blocks of marble that were intended as pedestals for Mr. St. Gaudens's splendid figures into combination seats and lunch tables for his very pretty girls, but the results as a whole fail to measure up to the virile and dignified standard established and insisted upon by Mr. McKim throughout the building of this, our finest architectural monument."

"No sculptor ever understood anything about architectural scale," continued Mr. Jenney. "If the proposed designs are accepted it will be most regrettable. The figures are to be placed altogether too low and on a level where all the small boys and others can climb over them. They will be most undignified. Further, the designs are entirely out of scale. It is really a matter that is worth fighting for. There is another matter that should be considered. The city is paying \$1000 a month for something which if the action should be found to be illegal may have to be rejected."

NO SPACE FOR ANY MORE

Memorial Committee to Meet
and a Conference Will
Probably Follow.



THOMAS ALLEN.
Chairman of the Art Commission.

The Boston board of art commissioners yesterday issued a statement of their reason for rejecting the proposal of the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee to hang a portrait of Mrs. Howe on the walls of Faneuil Hall. This statement was issued after a meeting of the commission, called because of the protests that followed the commission's decision.

The art commission's reason for vetoing the plan of the memorial committee is that there is no room for more portraits in Faneuil Hall and that the removal of any of those now there would result in serious damage to them.

Commission's Statement.

The communication of the art commission is addressed to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, secretary of the memorial committee. It is as follows:

1181 Tremont Building,
BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23, 1910.
Rev. Charles W. Wendte, Secretary,
Julia Ward Howe Memorial Committee,
25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

My Dear Sir:

You ask that this commission shall explain its reasons for failing to approve your committee's plan to place a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall. The Board of Art Commissioners is thoroughly in sympathy with the idea of a memorial to Mrs. Howe, a memorial which should be most distinguished in character and fittingly placed. The question of what form this memorial should take and where it should be placed now comes before this commission.

The function of the Board of Art Commissioners is to pass upon the merits of works of art that are to become the property of the city, by purchase, gift or otherwise, and to approve the location of such works of art as may be accepted. The action of the board in these matters must of necessity be entirely impersonal. It is obvious that the purpose of creating the board was to maintain a high standard of excellence in works of art belonging to the city and as such to place them where they shall appear to the best advantage.

It may be argued that the portrait of Mrs. Howe, the fact remains that the paintings already in Faneuil Hall are subject to destructive atmospheric conditions which have injured some of them beyond repair. In these circumstances, it seems evident that there is no available or desirable space left for portraits in Faneuil Hall.

The art commission has already respectfully suggested to your committee that in lieu of a portrait in Faneuil Hall a marble bust be made of Mrs. Howe, and in consultation with the trustees, placed in the Boston Public Library, where the ample space and monumental character of the architecture will furnish an environment in which it may be seen to advantage, and where the people may render to the memory of Mrs. Howe all the homage due her distinguished personality.

In view of the publicity already given to this matter, we reserve the right to publish this letter in the press. With renewed expressions of sympathy with the purpose of your committee in desiring to honor Mrs. Howe, I am yours very truly,

THOMAS ALLEN, Chairman.
When informed of the contents of the statement given out by the commission, Mayor Fitzgerald, chairman of the memorial committee, said that he was pleased to know the commission had explained its position.

Memorial Committee to Meet.
"We have a meeting of the executive committee of the memorial committee at my office tomorrow morning," said the mayor, "and we shall then, of course, receive the communication from the commission. I had been under the impression that there was room for more portraits in Faneuil Hall. I do not want to say that there is such room,

however, and prefer to express no further opinion on the matter until the meeting tomorrow."

The Rev. Mr. Wendte, to whom the communication from the art commission is addressed, last evening expressed gratification that the reasons given for the rejection of the portrait for Faneuil Hall were not those that had been rumored, namely, that the hanging of the picture might be taken as a recognition of Mrs. Howe's work for woman's suffrage or because of her sex.

"Speaking as an individual member of the committee only," he said, "and desiring that what I say shall not be taken as reflecting the opinion of any other member, I will say that I do not feel satisfied with the reasons given by the commission, at least not at this time. With another member of the committee I visited Faneuil Hall, and it seemed to me that there was room for more portraits on the balcony railing. We gave attention to the question of lighting, too, visiting the hall in the daytime and again at night, so that we could see the portraits there in the evening, as well as in the daytime. It seemed to me that the light was sufficient.

"But I do not want to put my opinion in these matters against that of the art commission. While I do not agree with them in their decision regarding Mrs. Howe's portrait, I do believe in the art commission. I think they have been of much service to Boston.

"I feel sure that this matter will be settled amicably. The members of the art commission are worthy gentlemen, and I believe that we shall come to a thorough understanding in the matter.

"At the meeting of the executive committee of the memorial committee at Mayor Fitzgerald's office tomorrow morning it will be suggested that a committee of conference be appointed to confer with the art commission in this matter. I think we shall reach an agreeable understanding with those gentlemen."

Mr. Wendte said that another place for the hanging of the portrait is being considered. "I cannot tell you just now where that other place is. I hope that we may yet hang the portrait in Faneuil Hall. If we are not permitted to do so, however, the other place will be a very good one for the purpose."

New York, but the Boston Society of Architects and Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor. The library trustees question the jurisdiction of the Art Commission over the library and the decorations thereof. McKim, Mead and White assert they must pass on any embellishment of the structure, and the Society of Architects started the row.

The trustees of the library early this year commissioned Mr. Pratt to make two large female figures to be set in the narrow granite blocks on the platform in front of the library, on either side of the main entrance.

Trustees Liked Design.

When a small model of the design was completed Mr. Pratt submitted it to the board of trustees, which approved it and made a contract with Mr. Pratt, who was ordered to go ahead and model the figures full size.

This work has been practically completed, but the figures have not been cast in bronze and will not be until the legal status of the case is settled.

The design by Mr. Pratt which the trustees have approved consists of two seated female figures—one for each of the large granite blocks.

"Art" and "Science."

One symbolizes "Art," the other "Science." The blocks of granite are to be cut to accommodate these figures and appropriate inscriptions will be cut in the front.

The question of legality was brought to the front by a special committee of the Boston Society of Architects, appointed to confer with the trustees and find out why that body had not consulted the Boston Art Commission about the statues.

The first reply of the trustees was that they did not consider the Art Commission had jurisdiction in the matter.

Appeal to Babson.

Then Corporation Counsel Babson was consulted, but he is in doubt in the matter, and has urged a test case to settle the powers of the Art Commission.

Then McKim, Mead & White stepped in through their Boston representative, A. S. Jenney, the firm claiming that the statues to be placed in front of the library is a part of the architectural contract and that any design must be approved by the architects or their representative.

It is probable the committee of the Boston Society of Architects, of which H. Clifton Sturgis is president, will take the matter before the courts if Mr. Babson does not give a decision.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, DEC 31, 1910.

NO STATEMENT TO MAKE.

Josiah H. Benton, Library Trustee,
Declines to Discuss Point as to
Authority of Art Commission.

Joseph H. Benton, president of the public library trustees, declined yesterday to say anything on the question as to the authority of the art commission in comparison with that of the library trustees. In the matter of placing statues on the platform in front of the library or hanging pictures on the interior walls.

the Boston public library than Faneuil hall it would be a more appropriate location for a portrait or bust of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe than Faneuil hall in the opinion of the majority of the Boston art commission, as ascertained today.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Julia Ward Howe memorial has been called by chairman Mayor Fitzgerald in his office at 11:30 Friday. At that time the committee will decide on some action relative to the placing of Mrs. Howe's portrait in Faneuil hall. The mayor says that the real public feeling toward the Howe memorial movement will be shown at the public meeting to be held on Jan. 8, 1911.

That the opportunity of viewing the memorial would be considerably greater



(Photo by Chickering.)
ALEXANDER W. LONGFELLOW.

and more accessible at the library, was expressed today by J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., secretary of the art commission, who is supported by Thomas Allen, chairman of that body.

Alexander W. Longfellow, another member of the commission, said today that he considered that an individual opinion from members of the commission should not be given at this time, but that the vote of the board showed very plainly how its members stood on the question.

He said that another meeting of the commission would be held some time this week when a statement of the reasons why Mrs. Howe's picture should not be placed in Faneuil hall would be formulated.

Mr. Coolidge, when asked if the artistic merit of the portrait had anything to do with the decision of the commission, said it had not been considered.

State officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Daughters of the Revolution today express themselves as favoring the Boston library as the most suitable place for Mrs. Howe's memorial.

Mrs. Adeline Frances Fitz, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution, spoke strongly in favor of the library.

"I associate Mrs. Howe and the library very delightfully in my own memory," said Mrs. Fitz, "as one of the most pleasing recollections is the time when she spoke at the unveiling of a tablet commemorating great American patriotic song writers. Mrs. Howe's name was added to this honor list at my earnest solicitation, and at that time she was the only one thus honored who was still living. It seems to me that no more fitting place could be found than the library in which she was so intimately connected by her literary and patriotic labors."

Mrs. George E. Smith, state regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, said that she did not think Faneuil hall a peculiarly appropriate place for Mrs. Howe's picture. It seemed to her that although Mrs. Howe was the author of the great "Battle Hymn of the Republic" that she was preeminently a literary woman and that no more fitting place than the library could be selected.

When asked whether she thought that the placing of Mrs. Howe's portrait in Faneuil hall would mean a practical recognition of the suffragists Mrs. Smith

ST. GAUDENS HAD THE ORDER

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The architects' plans included statues by St. Gaudens, and the scheme of the facade was approved by the city. With the death of the sculptor leaving the statuary designs uncompleted, it became necessary to award new contracts to finish the work. Early in the year the trustees made contracts with Bela L. Pratt, commissioning him to make two large female figures to be set on the narrow granite blocks that stand on either side of the main entrance. Under the contract filed in City Hall Mr. Pratt gets \$1000 a month for 24 months, and \$8000 at the completion of the statues.

A question has been raised as to the legality of the contract, and the matter has been referred to Corporation Counsel Babson. Mr. Babson has hesitated about giving a definite opinion, preferring that it should be decided in some other way. The question of the legality of the contract made without consultation with the art commission of the city was first raised by Alexander S. Jenney, who represented McKim, Mead & White of New York, the architects of the building. The contract made with McKim, Mead & White included the statuary decoration, and it was Mr. Jenney's opinion that the death of St. Gaudens did not take the supervision of the completion of the facade out of their hands.

He then brought the matter to the attention of the Boston Society of Architects, and as the question now stands there is all probability that it will be brought to the courts for settlement.

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Mr. Jenney, who stirred up the question, stated in his original letter: "Mr. Pratt has shown considerable ingenuity in transforming the great blocks of marble that were intended as pedestals for Mr. St. Gaudens's splendid figures into combination seats and lunch tables for his very pretty girls, but the results as a whole fail to measure up to the virile and dignified standard established and insisted upon by Mr. McKim throughout the building of this, our finest architectural monument."

"No sculptor ever understood anything about architectural scale," continued Mr. Jenney. "If the proposed designs are accepted it will be most regrettable. The figures are to be placed altogether too low, and on a level where all the small boys and others can climb over them. They will be most undignified. Further, the figures are entirely out of scale. It is really a matter that is worth deciding for. There is another matter that should be considered. The city is paying \$1000 a month for something which if the action should be found to be illegal may have to be rejected."

BOSTON HERALD \$250,000 FOR CHARITIES.

Harvard and Hospital Benefit by
Mrs. Matchett's Will.

By the will of Sarah A. Matchett of Brookline, allowed by Judge Flint in the Norfolk probate court at Dedham yesterday, about \$250,000 will go to charity.

The McLean Hospital in Waverly is left \$50,000, while the Boston Public Library and the Massachusetts General Hospital will each receive \$25,000, and \$10,000 is given to the Home for Aged Women in Boston and \$500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The income of \$100,000 goes to the First Church of Boston at Berkeley and Marlboro streets. This will be used for general charities. The income is transferred to Harvard University.

The residue and the remainder of the estate is left to Harvard College, after several private bequests are made. The latter include four of \$25,000 each, to four trust funds for the benefit of four nephews and nieces. At the death of the beneficiaries the principal of the funds is to go to the McLean Hospital.

The nephews are Henry D. and Stephen H. Bennett of Brookline, and the nieces are Elizabeth D. Bennett of Brookline and Helen M. Richardson of Weston. They appealed from the will, but Judge Flint found against them.

Under the will of Rachel Lincoln of Cohasset, who died Nov. 28, 1910, allowed by the Norfolk probate court yesterday, \$1000 is left to public charities as follows: \$500 to the Society of Soul Winners (the American Inland Mission) of Wilmore, Ky.; \$500 to the Christian Home Orphanage of Council Bluffs, Ia.; \$250 to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cohasset; the income to be used for preaching and in case of no need for that purpose to go to the poor of the society. This fund is to be in trust for 20 years, the principal then to go to home missions.

The will of Harriet B. Kennedy of Milton was allowed yesterday by the Norfolk probate court. She leaves \$170,500 in real estate and \$180,000 in personal property, and the residue of the executor, George S. Kennedy, are placed at \$350,000.

The will was drawn Feb. 9, 1908, and after leaving \$50,000 to each of the four children, Edith G. Briggs of Brookline, Harry B. Kennedy, Sinclair Kennedy and Mildred Kennedy, all of Milton, and \$25,000 to a sister, Mary B. Ingell of Boston, the remainder of the estate is left to the husband.

Boston Traveler Jan. 5, 1911 \$250,000 LEFT HUB CHARITIES BY BROOKLINE WILL

By the will of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Matchett of Brookline, filed in the Norfolk county probate court yesterday and allowed by Judge Flint, about \$250,000 will go to charity.

The McLean Hospital in Waverly was left \$50,000, Boston Public Library and Massachusetts General Hospital \$25,000 each, Home for Aged Women in Boston \$10,000, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals \$500. The income of \$100,000 goes to the First Church of Boston, corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets, for general charities. In case of the dissolution of the church the income is transferred to Harvard University.

The residue and the remainder of the estate is left to Harvard College after several private bequests, including \$25,000 each in four trust funds for the benefit for life of four nephews and nieces.

EVENING HERALD BOARD WILL GIVE HEARING

Art Commission to Listen to Arguments for Howe Picture in Faneuil Hall.

The city's art commission met today and decided to formally notify Mayor Fitzgerald and the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee that the commission would give the committee a hearing during the coming week upon the commission's decision in refusing a place in Faneuil Hall for Julia Ward Howe's portrait.

Just what day the commission will give the hearing had not been decided upon, but practically every member of the commission expressed a willingness to listen to arguments Mayor Fitzgerald and the members of the memorial committee may make as to why a place should be found in Faneuil Hall for Mrs. Howe's portrait.

The meeting was held at the commission's headquarters, room 1151 Tremont building, and was private. Late this afternoon the commission, through its secretary, J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., will notify the mayor of the action taken.

The commission had thoroughly reviewed the situation, the members say, when they made the original decision, and they believed then and believe now that the most appropriate memorial of Mrs. Howe is a bust and the most appropriate place for that is in the Boston Public Library.

EVENING HERALD BIRD TALK AT LIBRARY.

Herbert K. Job, state ornithologist of Connecticut, will give an illustrated lecture on birds at the Boston Public Library Hall Monday night, under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club. The lecture is free to the public.

Boston Transcript 824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1911

Ruskin Club—Mrs. Estelle M. Hurll gave the third of her lesson talks Monday afternoon in the Public Library Hall, taking up the subject of Michelangelo, his Sistine ceiling, and the "Last Judgment," as representative of the sixteenth century, the era of great achievement in painting. Michelangelo, said Mrs. Hurll, was master of the three great arts, painting, sculpture and architecture. He was not attractive to the populace, rather was he looked on with awe and amazement. The majestic grandeur of his edicts was his message to his time. His masterpiece, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, is the Bible scheme as a whole. It is the story of human life from the beginning to the end.

Mrs. Hurll with an admirable collection of photographs, illustrated scenes from the chapel together with various copies of the work of this haughty spirit. Michelangelo, this reincarnation of the Hebrew prophets. The president, Miss Lilla Kelly, presided at the meeting.

Boston Daily Globe.

Reestablished March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 11, 1911.

Work of Stanford White.

Editor People's Column—Will you have the kindness to give me any data you may have regarding the names and location or any other information regarding the architectural work of the late Stanford White. L. S. H. Boston.

Among the buildings designed by the firm of McKim, Mead & White, of which Stanford White was a member, are the Detroit Bicentennial memorial, the Union memorial at West Point, the Knickerbocker Trust, porch of St. Bartholomew's church, Metropolitan club, Tiffany building, Herald building, Madison-square garden, New Lamb's club, approach to Columbia college, all in New York; the Boston Public Library, the old Casino at Narragansett Pier, the O'Brien house at Narragansett, R. I.; the O'Brien house at Newport.

White was the member of the firm who had charge of the decorations of the buildings, as for instance the work on the facade of the Public Library. For interesting information in regard to his work see the Bricklayer for December, 1906, which may be consulted at the Boston Public Library.

Boston Herald
Jan. 12, 1911

Mayor Fitzgerald will ask the city council for \$5000 for improvement to the Prince st. playground and \$3000 for the West End branch of the public library.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, JAN 14, 1911.

Last year New York's public library circulated 7,500,000 volumes. That makes Boston less of a literary center than ever. —Chicago Record-Herald.

The Boston public library last year circulated 1,847,446 volumes; but even if Boston were as large as New York it would be well to inquire how many of the books circulated in Manhattan were works of ephemeral fiction, which the Boston library does not handle, before coming to any conclusions as to whether New York has superseded Boston as a literary center.

Boston Journal
Jan. 11, 1911.

J. B. Benton, one of Boston's most eminent barristers, and president of the Boston Public Library board of trustees, has an eye like an eagle. I was told recently that Mr. Benton is fond of visiting the library and whenever he has occasion to walk through any of the departments it is with head erect and eyes straight ahead. Employees of the library are not aware that although Mr. Benton does not look from one side to the other, he sees what is going on nevertheless.

BOSTON GIRL MODEL FOR LIBRARY STATUE

Miss Ethel Nash Is to Sit in
Bronze in the Public
Library.

THE moulding of "Science" and "Art," the two huge pieces of statuary being modelled by Bela L. Pratt to occupy the vacant pedestals in the main entrance of the Boston Public Library, is nearly finished. Miss Ethel Nash, a young Boston woman, is the noted sculptor's model and it is she who will sit in bronze in Copley square.

For more than six months this young woman has posed for the creation of these costly statues. It has been hard work. Day after day she has come to Mr. Pratt's studio on Hancock street, promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning, donned the flowing robes of her pose and sat perfectly still for hours while the big mass of clay was being modelled. There are still a few tedious hours before the clay figures look just as the sculptor wants them to, but the hardest part is all over and another month probably will see them ready for the cast.

It is a widely known fact that sculptors depend much on the excellence of the models. The modellers of the world's greatest sculptures owe much to those after whom their masterpieces are produced.

Suit Sculptor's Ideas.

Bela Pratt, considered by many the foremost sculptor of the age, thinks his model is not to be excelled. He employs Miss Nash the year around and she poses for all the big statues and memorials for which he is famous.

"It looks easy, doesn't it?" said Miss Nash. "It seems as though anyone could come in and sit still for an hour or two at a stretch. Well, it isn't. I do not find it particularly difficult, but one must have natural ability. So many try and fail."

"I feel that I have been successful because my work is satisfactory to Mr. Pratt. Every model will not suit a great sculptor. I like the work. It is my ambition. Nothing else appeals to me so much."

"I have been told that I am a good model because I get into the spirit of the pose," as they say. Every day I have posed for "Science" and "Art." I have felt and looked just as I would if I were to go to the Public Library and sit like a statue on a big pedestal.

"In the statue 'Science' the figure holds a ball in the left hand. Perhaps you think that is easy—to hold it that way a long time, so the sculptor may get the hands and figures as he wants them? Try it."

"Now, I suppose many of my friends will look at the statuary in front of the Public Library and say:

"Pshaw, that doesn't look anything like her!"

Poses Year and a Half.

"That is a mistake almost everybody makes. The face is not what I pose for. They will not look like me in the face. I'm afraid I don't look dignified enough. I should look as though I were about to burst out laughing, and I don't think that would please the art critics. Statues of that kind have to look very solemn and thoughtful, you know."

Miss Nash began her career as a model a year and a half ago. Once, prior to that time, she posed for an artist—an acquaintance. He was so impressed with the young woman's steady nerve and adaptability to pose that he recommended her to Mr. Pratt. The result is that she is now receiving a good salary, and, as she puts it, she wouldn't swap positions with anybody.

"Science" and "Art" will cost about \$20,000. The recent controversy over the contract drawn up between the library trustees and the sculptor has been satisfactorily settled and the work will proceed rapidly.

Two changes have been made in the original design. The scale of the lamps on either side of the main figure has been increased. The name of St. Gaudens will appear in place of Praxiteles.

Ethel Nash and Bronze Statues at Library for Which She Poses





Miss Ethel Nash is to Sit in Bronze in the Public Library.

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"I feel that I have been successful because my work is satisfactory to Mr. Pratt. Every model will not suit a great sculptor. I like the work. It is my ambition. Nothing else appeals to me so much."

"I have been told that I am a good model because I get into the spirit of the pose," as they say. Every day I have posed for "Science" and "Art." I have felt and looked just as I would if I were to go to the Public Library and sit like a statue on a big pedestal.

"In the statue 'Science' the figure holds a ball in the left hand. Perhaps you think that is easy—to add it that way a long time, so the sculptor may get the hands and figures as he wants them? Try it."

"Now, I suppose many of my friends will look at the statue in front of the Public Library and say: 'Pratt, that doesn't look anything like her!'"

Poses Year and a Half.

"That is a mistake almost everybody makes. The face is not what I pose for. They will not look like me in the face. I'm afraid I don't look dignified enough. I should look as though I were about to burst out laughing, and I don't think that would please the art critics. Statues of that kind have to look very solemn and thoughtful, you know."

Miss Nash began her career as a model a year and a half ago. Once, prior to that time, she posed for an artist—an acquaintance. He was so impressed with the young woman's steady nerve and adaptability to pose that he recommended her to Mr. Pratt. The result is that she is now receiving a good salary, and, as she puts it, she wouldn't swap positions with anybody.

"Science" and "Art" will cost about \$20,000. The recent controversy over the contract drawn up between the library trustees and the sculptor has been satisfactorily settled and the work will proceed rapidly.

Two changes have been made in the original design. The scale of the lamps on either side of the main figure has been increased. The name of St. Gudmund will appear in place of Praxiteles.

Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1911

WOULD HAVE MORE STORY-TELLING

Experts in Literature and Library Extension Confer in the Public Library

Under the auspices of the literature and library extension committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, a conference was held in the lecture hall of the Public Library, this morning. Miss Georgie A. Bacon, the State president, presided and spoke of what has been accomplished in the past through the medium of travelling libraries. Miss Helen Bigelow Bangs, assistant librarian in the Fitchburg Public Library, a member of the Federation committee, spoke interestingly of the way in which this plan has grown, and Miss Zaidée Brown, agent of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, spoke on "The Library and the Child." As an expert, Miss Brown had much to tell that was highly interesting to the listeners. There is not a public library in every city and town in Massachusetts. In her address, and the discussion which followed it, a great deal was said regarding the importance of story-telling as a means of stimulating the imagination and arousing the interest in good books.

Miss J. Maud Campbell, travelling educational agent for the North American Civic League for Immigrants, said, among other things, that there is a lack of proper material in evening schools and in most libraries for the demands of new-Americans. The primers have such simple sentences as "See the cat," but never a line about the laws which govern this country.

Mrs. George B. Woodward, chairman of this committee, presided at the afternoon session when the literature side of the conference was presented. Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder read the third act of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," and Alfred A. Brown spoke on "The Ethical Social and Cultural Value of the Study of the Drama." The closing address was by Frank Chouteau Brown, whose topic was, "The Influence of the Public on the Drama." The interest of the audience was indicated by the animated discussions which followed each of the speakers.

Webb, Jan. 18, 1911.

EVENING HERALD

Sessions Begin in the Boston Public Library Hall.

Miss Zaidée Brown spoke on "The Library and the Child" and Miss J. Maud Campbell on "The Work of Libraries with Foreigners" at the morning session of the literature and library extension conference in Boston Public Library hall today. The session, which opened at 10 o'clock, was in charge of Miss Helen Bigelow Bangs.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder read the third act of "A Doll's House," Alfred A. Brown spoke on "The Ethical, Social and Cultural Value of the Study of the Drama," and Frank Chouteau Brown delivered an address on "The Influence of the Public on the Drama."

SPEAKS MANY TONGUES

H. E. Fleischner Knows Ten Languages.

Uncle Sam Makes Use of His Talents in the Boston Postoffice.

When a foreigner gets tangled up in linguistic difficulties at the Boston postoffice, Uncle Sam immediately sends for Herbert E. Fleischner, who has 10 different languages, both ancient and modern, at his command.

These include French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian and Greek. Before being employed in the postoffice he served the government at Washington, first as translator in the military information division office of the chief of staff in the war department.



HERBERT E. FLEISCHNER, Versatile Government Interpreter at Boston Postoffice.

ment and in a similar capacity in the office of naval intelligence. His home being in Brighton, Mr. Fleischner welcomed a transfer in 1909 as interpreter in the money order department of the Boston postoffice.

Here he also regulates the accounts of the 120 contract stations and branches of the Boston postal district. It was while in Washington that this linguistic wizard had his most interesting experiences.

He instructed in Spanish numerous employees of the government about to go to Panama, and he likewise taught English to the Spanish-speaking members of the Cuban legation. One of the last named was recalled home owing to his attempted suicide because he had been jilted by a Cuban beauty.

Often Aided Public Men.

Very frequently Mr. Fleischner was called upon to translate foreign letters received by well-known public men. Among them was Sec. of Navy Meyer, to whom letters poured in from all the countries, largely from Germany, claiming relationship with him.

One of them came all the way from Southwest Africa. Admiral Dewey was similarly besieged and so was Admiral Evans.

A letter for the latter came from a Norwegian and contained a sure cure for the gout.

Another writer from Asia Minor revealed means by which he claimed a battleship could be built and made to turn around in an opposite course in three minutes time.

Mr. Fleischner came in touch with hundreds of letters which were sent by mothers seeking information of lost sons.

While living in Washington he boarded in the same house with Joseph A. Biello, surgeon, USN, and here he had a splendid opportunity for talking Italian with him and with Mrs. Biello.

At another time he occupied a room with Frederic A. Baker of Kansas, who served in the U S regular army as interpreter to Gen. Lawton on the Aguinaldo expedition, and saw active service in many battles.

Mr. Baker spoke Spanish fluently, and for many days at a time the two roommates confined themselves wholly to that language.

While in the war department Mr. Fleischner translated the mountain artillery drill regulations of the Italian army.

This book is now in use at the U S

He has translated the Army and Navy Journal, and in the Army and Navy Register. Just now he is translating a technical book from the German.

Born in Boston.

Mr. Fleischner was born in Boston 27 years ago, and is one of seven children of Otto and Adelle Moser Fleischner.

He attended the Highland and William H. Hodgkins schools in Somerville, and was graduated from the Somerville Latin school in 1902.

He was determined to work his way through college, and in order to do this he went to work in a piano factory the day after he finished his studies at the high school. His hours were from 7 a m to 6 p m. The evenings he spent in study until the wee hours of morning.

At another time he worked as baggage checker at the North station, and later as brakeman on the N Y, N H & H R R.

In 1906 he was graduated from Harvard, with degree of AB, magna cum laude, and special mention in romances languages.

While at college he studied French, German, Italian and Spanish. He passed a civil service examination in these studies, and was offered a position as translator in the war department, but did not accept as his college course was uncompleted.

A few months later he received another appointment and went to Washington.

It was after entering the employ of the government that he mastered the other languages by means of private instruction and constant study. During 1909 he passed an examination for a position in the office of the second assistant postmaster general.

This examination called for translations from French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish and Dano-Norwegian into English and from English into foreign.

Despite the fact that he passed he was barred from a position on account of a new law passed several days before compelling a man to take an examination in the state from which he claimed residence.

Mr. Fleischner's father is a linguist of note, and for over 20 years has been assistant librarian of the Boston public library.

The son, Herbert, is a member of the Harvard club of Washington, which numbers such men as Ex-President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary of the Navy Meyer among its members.

THURSDAY, JAN 19, 1911.

HELPING BY LIBRARY WORK

Women's Clubs of the State Promote It.

Methods Are Outlined at a Conference Held Here.

Miss Campbell Tells How to Aid Foreigners.

An interesting conference was held yesterday in the Boston public library hall by the literature and library extension committee of the Massachusetts federation of women's clubs. The conference brought together members from the small towns as well as large cities in the state.

Many interesting facts and experiences were given showing the widespread interest in library work and methods, as well as great interest in the movement for intelligent study and support of the drama.

The morning session was called to order at 10 o'clock. Miss Georgie A. Bacon of Worcester, president of the federation, opened the conference, referring briefly to the evolution of the library work of the federation.

Miss Bacon spoke with much appreciation of the work of Mrs. Sara T. S. Leighton of East Boston in the library and settlement work. Mrs. Leighton devoted a great deal of time and thought to the distribution of books that were sent from the clubs. Thousands of books have been distributed, numbers of traveling libraries, and the work has been far reaching.

No work that the federation has undertaken, said Miss Bacon, offers a greater field of service.

The morning session was then placed in charge of the chairman on library extension, Miss Helen Bigelow Bangs, assistant librarian of the public library in Fitchburg. The first address was by Miss Zaidée Brown, a member of the Massachusetts free library commission, who gave many interesting and practical suggestions for helping the small libraries in the state. The minimum appropriation that a town may make to the library is \$15, and when the expenses are considered there is little money for the untrained librarian to spend for new books.

To many of the small libraries donations of good books, therefore, would be most acceptable, but Miss Brown urged that intelligent care should be used in the selection of books, and especially of children's books. Much emphasis was given to the intelligent guidance of children in their reading, and the responsibility of the parents or guardians in this matter.

Assisting the Small Libraries.

Miss Chandler spoke briefly of the work of the Women's educational association for the small libraries in the state in towns having less than 2000 inhabitants.

Miss J. Maud Campbell of the New York civic league spoke on "The Work of Libraries with Foreigners." She said in part:

The public library must be considered as a business proposition, not from a sentimental point of view. The foreigners coming here contribute largely to the wealth and productivity of America. It is a mistaken idea that to provide foreign literature in our public libraries would take away the incentive to learn and read in English. Ignorance of our customs, laws and standards of life is responsible for many of the tragedies in their lives.

"A translation in some simple form of the history of the United States would be of great help if circulated in our libraries; also of such laws as relate to their home and life, especially marriage laws, of which many of them are ignorant."

"Our night schools are far from adequate in the teaching of English to adult foreigners. The primer used can be of little use to them. It does not contain the language which they hear every day in manual labor."

Value of the Study of the Drama.

The afternoon session opened at 2 and was in charge of Mrs. George B. Woodward. After a dramatic reading by Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder, from the third act of "A Doll's House," there was an address by Mr. Alfred A. Brown on the value of the study of the drama—ethical, social and cultural.

"A good play," the speaker said, "is one that gives a picture of life that is perfectly sincere and true." A dramatist does not have to write on themes that are objectionable. He falls when he is always trying to prove something. Such organizations as women's clubs ought to take the theatre seriously and influence public sentiment by an intelligent study of the drama and by giving support to the best plays. They may name of the theatre a temple of art and palace of truth."

The closing address was by Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown on "The Influence of the Public on the Drama." He spoke of the work of the Dramatic league of America, which has 1200 members and has the endorsement of four state federations. It sends out reports on approved plays, which are widely distributed in universities, public libraries, women's clubs, etc. and encourages the publication of good plays.

PERSONS WHOM EMERSON KNEW

Frank B. Sanborn Gives His Second Talk Before Society at Boston Public Library

Persons mentioned in the Journals of Emerson formed the topic of Frank B. Sanborn's address before the Emerson Society of Boston at the Boston Public Library this afternoon.

"Profound as are the thoughts, vast as are the readings in history, philosophy and literature, revealed to us in these earlier Journals of Emerson," said Mr. Sanborn, "perhaps their greatest charm is in the remarks made upon the persons mentioned. This is partly because of the rarity with which Emerson in his public utterances has touched on the persons of his intimate circle, but chiefly for the exquisite insight he had into the nature of man, and his skill in briefly declaring that insight in his clear, amiable and pungent style.

"Marie Dugard, in her French biography and critique of Emerson, finds in his writings a frequent lack of clearness, and blames him for not synthetically reconciling, or at least confronting, contradictions. I do not think this charge so well founded as most of her observations in that remarkable book—in some respects the best 'Life of Emerson' which has yet appeared; and certainly there is never a lack of precision and clearness in his portraits of persons. He saw them vividly and distinctly, and whether he quotes from others or depicts himself their traits, physical or spiritual, he seizes always the saliences, and makes them appear even more salient than they would have seemed to another observer of the persons named.

"At the age of sixteen, he gives in his earliest Journal, a sketch of the Webster of that period, than which I have seen none better. The later hearers of Webster, and even Emerson himself in after years, would not have given this picture; but it has points that early hearers remembered.

Of his own remarkable family, who to the present generation are most known by name—his Aunt Mary Emerson and his brothers, William, Edward and Charles—he occasionally speaks, and quotes them often. His cousin George Emerson, in later years gave this account of the brother, which agrees with what Mrs. Ripley of the Old Manse, who knew them from childhood years, used to tell me:

"Among Mrs. Emerson's sons I found William, whom I had long known and loved—the best reader, with the sweetest voice I ever heard, and a pleasant and admired, and whom all the world knows almost as well as I do Edward Bliss, the most modest and genial, the most beautiful, and the most graceful speaker, a universal favorite; and Charles Chauncy, bright and ready, full of sense, ambitious of distinction and capable of it."

"When Edward, who had studied law with Webster, and had brilliant prospects, became temporarily insane in 1828, Waldo wrote of him: 'The constitutional calamity of my family, in its falling upon Edward, has burst at once many towering hopes. But I have little apprehension of my own liability to the same evil. I have so much mixture of silliness in my intellectual frame that I think Providence has tempered me against this. Edward lived and acted and spoke with preternatural energy. My own manner is sluggish; my speech sometimes flippant, sometimes embarrassed and ragged; my actions are of a passive kind. Edward had always great power of face. I have none. I laugh, I blush, I look ill-tempered against my will and against my interest. But all this imperfection is a ballast, is a defense.'

"Of Father Taylor Emerson said 'Edward Taylor is a noble work of the divine cunning, who suggests the wealth of Nature. If he were not so strong, I should call him lovely. What cheerfulness in his genius, and what consciousness of strength! I study him as a jaguar or an Indian, for his untamed physical perfections. He is a work, a man, not to be predicted. His vision, poetic and pathetic, is unequalled. How can he transform all those whiskered, shaggy, untamed tarpaulins into sons of light and hope? By seeing the man within the sailor; seeing them to be sons, lovers, brothers, husbands. A creature of instinct, his colors are all opaline and dove-neck lustre, and can only be seen at a distance; examine them and they disappear.'

"Of Mary Emerson and her conversations he says: 'In my childhood, Aunt Mary herself wrote the prayers which, first my brother William, and, when he went to college, I read aloud, morning and evening, at the family devotions; and they still sound in my ear with their prophetic and apocalyptic ejaculations. The religious sentiment which I knew in her, imbuing all her genius, and derived to her from such hoarded family traditions—from so many godly lives and godly deaths of sainted kindred, at Concord, Maiden, York—was itself a culture, an education. . . . Charity then went hand in hand with zeal; they gave almost profusely, and the barrel of meal wasted not.

"This morning Mr. Alcott and F. H. Hedge left me. Four or five days full of discourse, and much was seen. I incline to discontinue, as from a surfeit; withdraw continually, as from a banquet; but the stomach of my wise guests being stronger, I strain my courtesy to sit by, though drowsy. In able conversation we have glimpses of the universe, but not much.

LIBRARIES AS CUSTODIANS

Although Boston gave its librarians to the Congressional Library some years ago, there is nothing in the statutes or in ethics which forbids this city from taking some of the very excellent ideas which are set forth in the annual report of Mr. Herbert Putnam as chief of our greatest book collection. In the last report of the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Putnam points out that there are frequent occasions in which the owner of precious material in books, prints or manuscripts may be unwilling to part with it, yet desires to have it where it will be safe (particularly from fire), fully accommodated, administered by expert and sympathetic custodians and made useful. The Library of Congress, therefore, has offered to the owners of such collections its hospitality, pending the decision of their final disposal, and while this is done in the hope that the final location will be the library which is the temporary custodian, even if such is not the case the material will have been preserved in the meantime to history and been doing useful service through exhibit and reference. Under this arrangement the Library of Congress has been the custodian of the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula of some eight hundred volumes, comparable favorably with the Annals of Brown and the British Museum collections.

Now why should not the Boston Public Library do in a local way what the Library of Congress offers to do for the whole nation? It has the facilities for accommodation and the expert and sympathetic staff for administering such collections. And there is no lack of material of this character locked up in private libraries in Boston and its vicinity. There appears to be no good reason why the Public Library cannot do in this line for the world of letters what the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is doing for the world of art. To be sure, the exhibitions of a special character at the Boston Public Library are frequently enriched by loans from the generous owners of splendid private collections. But there is another class of material of a valuable character which the owners might willingly place at the disposal of historical students and workers in special lines of literature, consisting of family papers and letters. Matter of an intimate or confidential character might properly be reserved from the public eye, but there is a large amount of valuable historical material which might be made useful, while being preserved for the owners, pending final disposition, at the Boston Public Library. The suggestion is offered to the trustees of our library for consideration, and that comity which obtains between libraries is not likely to lead to any serious complications from the adoption here of one of the ideas originated by our former Librarian.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MATTER OF HISTORY

Boston, Mass., Wednesday.—"I cannot conceive of any library of any importance in the world being without the biographies of Lincoln, Washington and Franklin," said Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, to-night. "I do not see any reason," he continued, "why From Log Cabin to White House should be objected to. Of course in the biography of Washington there is the story of the Revolutionary War, but that is a matter of history."

Mr. Wellington Chauncey Ford, editor of the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, said:—"There are 120 biographies of Washington and twenty or thirty of Lincoln. Without knowing which of these have been objected to I cannot discuss the matter intelligently. As a matter of fact there are some biographies of these men which are vulgar and objectionable."

BATTLE COMING ON LIBRARY STATUARY

Art Commission Will Not Approve Groups Ordered.

TRUSTEES STAND BY THEIR GUNS

Mayor Orders Portable Cyclone Cellar and Expects to Have Use for It.

There is to be a red-hot battle between the Municipal Art Commission and the municipal library trustees. If the word "red-hot" may be used in speaking of any controversy between such cool and usually dignified bodies. But trouble is on its way, and the mayor and some others think that it is in sight. The mayor has already ordered a portable cyclone cellar.

It is all over that Bela Pratt statuary for the decoration of the Public Library. The library trustees went ahead and gave the order and have paid Mr. Pratt. It is said, something on account. They did this without saying anything to the Art Commission. There were protests that the Art Commission had been ignored, but the Art Commission made no protest. It kept as calm as it usually does.

While letters were being written against "ignoring" the Art Commission, The Boston Journal pointed out editorially that, under the law, the Art Commission could not be ignored, as the Art Commission had the final say, even in the matter of statuary for the Public Library.

And the Art Commission continued to say nothing. Later, however, things have begun to leak out from the sound-proof thought room of the Art Commission. What has leaked out is to the effect that the Bela Pratt Statuary can't be placed in position without the consent of the Art Commission and that the Art Commission will never give its consent. And there you are. The library trustees say they will place the statuary where it was intended to be placed, that it is all right and that the Art Commission may or can go to Faneuil Hall and rearrange the portraits there.

But the Art Commission continues to say nothing officially. That does not mean, however, it will not insist upon standing by the law. The Art Commission was not consulted when the Bela Pratt commission was given, and the Art Commission feels the library department is inexorably careless of the powers of the Art Commission.

Chairman Benton of the Board of Library Trustees, who is a lawyer of considerable prestige and money-making power, is acting as commander of the library trustees in preparing to defend the statuary against the Art Commission. Trustee Kenney will compose the proclamations when the engagement begins.

Chairman Benton believes, when the battle is over, the Art Commission will not be as handsome as it now is, but will know more law.

The mayor expects his cyclone cellar will be finished within a week.

Babson Hesitates to Act in Library Statue Tiff

Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson has been called upon to settle the controversy between the Art Commission and the Board of Public Library Trustees over the location of "Art" and "Science" Bela L. Pratt's statues in front of the Boston Public Library, but says that he hopes that the two boards will agree before he is obliged to decide.

BOTH MAKE CLAIM

The crisis in the differences between the two boards has been reached. Each board claims entire authority in the matter, by virtue of separate statutes, and Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson has been asked to render a decision as to whether the library trustees can legally place the two statues in front of the library building without first securing the approval of the Art Commission.

The library trustees claim that they are acting under the statute authorizing the appropriation of a sum of money for

the construction of the Boston Public Library on specifications which provided for certain statues to be placed on the pedestals before the main entrance to the library building. The amount of money was increased when it was found that the former appropriation would be insufficient to defray the expense, and arrangements were made to have the late artist Saint-Gaudens create the statues. His death left the work unfinished, and the money still remaining in the city treasury to complete the work, when the proper subjects could be secured. All of this occurred prior to 1888, when the Art Commission was created by statute.

Trustees' Contentions

The act contains no provision for the repeal of statutes passed prior to the creation of the Art Commission, however, and upon this fact the library trustees base their contention that their board is still authorized to complete the public library as originally intended. Thomas Allen, chairman of the Art Commission, yesterday said, "The whole thing is up to the Board of Public Library trustees and Mr. Babson, corporation

counsel. When the question of making the contract with Bela L. Pratt for the creation of the statues came up, Mr. Babson approved it and the contract was made without the matter being called to our attention in any way. We hold that we should have been consulted before the contract was entered into.

"Mr. Babson, however, felt that under the original public library construction appropriation act, the trustees had the authority to erect the statues without referring to us. Of course this made Mr. Babson a party to the trustees' action.

Up to Babson

"Then we decided to leave the contract part of it out of the question and the matter then came to referring the statues or models to us for our official approval or disapproval. This was not done, and as a result we have put the matter up to Mr. Babson."

Josiah H. Benton, Jr., chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, declined to make any statement relative to the matter.

State Federation.—In the Boston Public Library hall on Wednesday, a conference on literature and library extension, in charge of the chairman of these two departments, Mrs. George B. Woodward and Miss Helen Bigelow Bangs, both members of the Fitchburg Club, was held. Miss Bangs said there was not a city or town in Massachusetts without a library, which has been termed "The People's University."

Miss Zaides Brown of the State Library Commission then spoke on "The Library and the Child," and Miss J. Maud Camero of New York gave an address on "The Work of Libraries Among Foreigners."

The afternoon session was in charge of Mrs. Woodward, who spoke of the message of the drama; of its high moral worth, which in the theatre rises to the highest level and is the surest means of stimulating thought and pleasure. Miss Bangs was the first to say a word. The theatre habit is on us, she said, and we must improve public taste. It has a real mission, and will either degrade or uplift. Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder gave the third act of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," and "The ethical, social and cultural value of the drama" was presented by Alfred A. Brown, who said:

"The drama gives us vital human and eternal values and the truth of life's meaning. We see clear pictures over the footlights and are moved to new conceptions of life. If these pictures are true we get help. The drama has the words of the poet, the form and beauty of the sculptor, the color of the painter and the music of the human voice. It is the greatest of the arts."

Frank Chouteau Brown spoke on "The Influence of the Public on the Drama." He dwelt more particularly on the work of the Dramatic League, which send bulletins out concerning good plays and its object is the betterment of theatres. It has representatives in twenty-two States and a membership of 12,000, and encourages the publication of only good plays.

BOSTON HERALD

STILL BARS HOWE PORTRAIT

Art Board Sticks to Decision to Keep It Out of Faneuil Hall.

If the art commission has its way Julia Ward Howe's portrait will not adorn the walls of Faneuil Hall, despite the entreaties of the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee. Information to that effect will be conveyed to Mayor Fitzgerald at City Hall tomorrow in a carefully worded letter dictated by the art commission yesterday afternoon during a session at its headquarters in the Tremont building. Until the mayor receives that letter, the commission will not make public announcement of its decision.

All the members of the commission are said to feel that it would be unwise for the city to allow the portrait of any person to be placed in Faneuil Hall until after the subject had been dead at least 10 years.

The commission's meeting at the Tremont building was behind closed doors. Following the session an official announcement was made that the commission had carefully considered the arguments advanced by the members of the memorial committee and had decided to inform the mayor of its final ruling before making any statement for publication.

The controversy over placing a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall began in December, when Mayor Fitzgerald was informed by the art commission that such a portrait could not be placed in Faneuil Hall. The commission suggested an appropriate memorial a marble bust, to be placed in the Public Library. Afterward the mayor was quoted as saying that if the commission adhered to its decision he might petition the Legislature for authority to override it in this particular case. Corporation Counsel Babson says the commission is supreme in passing upon all works of art in municipal buildings.

literature," said Mr. Emerson, "perhaps their greatest charm is in the remarks made upon the persons mentioned. This is partly because of the rarity with which Emerson in his public utterances has touched on the person of the intimate circle, but chiefly for the exquisite insight he has into the nature of man, and his skill in briefly declaring that insight in his clear, amiable and pungent style."

"Marle Dupard, in her French biography and critique of Emerson, finds in his writings a frequent lack of clearness, and blames him for not synthetically reconciling, or at least confronting, contradictions. I do not think this charge so well founded as most of her observations. The remarkable book—in some respects the best 'Life of Emerson' which has yet appeared; and certainly there is never a lack of precision and clearness in his portraiture of persons. He saw them vividly and distinctly, and whether he quotes their physical or depicts himself their traits, physical or spiritual, he seizes always the saliences, and makes them appear even more salient than they would have seemed to another observer of the persons named."

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Of his own remarkable family, who to the present generation are mostly but names—his Aunt Mary Emerson and his brothers, William, Edward and Charles—he occasionally speaks, and quotes them in often. His cousin George Emerson, in later years, agrees with what Mrs. Ripley of the Old Manse, who knew them from childhood years, used to tell me.

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"Of Father Taylor, Emerson said 'Edward Taylor is a noble work of the divine cunning, who suggests the wealth of Nature. If he were not so strong, I should call him lovely. What cheerfulness in his genius, and what consciousness of strength! I study him as a jaguar or an Indian, for his untamed physical perfections. He is a work, a man, not to be precluded. His vision, poetic and pathetic, is unequalled. How can he transform all those wildbeaked, shaggy, untim tarapallins into sons of light and hope? By seeing the man within the sailor; seeing them to be sons, lovers, brothers, husbands. A creature of instinct, his colors are all opaline and dove-neck hue, and can only be seen at a distance; examine them and they disappear.'"

"Of Mary Emerson and her conversations he says: 'In my childhood, Aunt Mary herself wrote the prayers which I first heard my brother William, and, when he went to college, I read aloud, morning and evening, at the family devotions; and they still sound in my ear with their prophetic and apocalyptic ejaculations. The religious sentiment which I knew in her, including all her genius and derived to her from such hoarded family traditions—from so many godly lives and godly deaths of sainted kindred, as Concord, Maiden, York—was itself a culture, an education. . . . Charity then went hand in hand with zeal; they gave alms profusely, and the barrel of meal wasted not.'"

"This morning Mr. Alcott and F. H. Hedge left me. Four or five days full of discourse, and much was seen. I incline to withdraw continually, as from a surfeit; but the stomach of any wise guests being stronger, I strain my courtesy to sit by, stronger, I strain my conversation we have glimpses of the universe, perceptions of the soul's omnipotence—but not much to record. I, who enjoin records on Alcott, can attain to none myself—to no register of these far-darting lights and shadows, or any sketch of the mountain landscape which has opened to the eye. A valuable piece of literature, could a report of these extended and desultory, but occasionally profound, often ornamented, often brightly and comic dialogues, be made—sinking some parts, fulfilling others—and chiefly putting together things that belong together."

"It is in this last requisite that the publication of these Journals is faulty; in making them consecutive in date, the natural connection of thoughts and persons is broken. Emerson attempted in 1853 to obtain from Eliza Channing a record of the conversations during their walks of the almost daily companions then with himself, Thoreau and Channing. It was made, but with so much eccentricity that it could not be published. The correspondence and much of the yet unpublished matter is now in my hands; much of the rest was printed by Channing in his Life of Thoreau, and more by me in republishing that in 1902. In many respects the best biography of Thoreau yet given."

desires to have it where it will be particularly from fire, fitly accommodated, administered by expert and sympathetic custodians and made useful. The Library of Congress, therefore, has offered to the owners of such collections its hospitalities pending the decision of their final disposal, and while this is done in the hope that the final location will be the library which is the temporary custodian, even if such is not the case the material will have been preserved in the meantime to history and been doing useful service through exhibit and reference. Under this arrangement the Library of Congress has been the custodian of the John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula of some eight hundred volumes, comparable favorably with the Annals of Brown and the British Museum collections.

Now why should not the Boston Public Library do in a local way what the Library of Congress offers to do for the whole nation? It has the facilities for accommodation and the expert and sympathetic staff for administering such collections. And there is no lack of material of this character locked up in private libraries in Boston and its vicinity. There appears to be no good reason why the Public Library cannot do in this line for the world of letters what the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is doing for the world of art. To be sure, the exhibitions of a special character at the Boston Public Library are frequently enriched by loans from the generous owners of splendid private collections. But there is another class of material of a valuable character which the owners might willingly place at the disposal of historical students and workers in special lines of literature, consisting of family papers and letters. Matter of an intimate or confidential character might properly be reserved from the public eye, but there is a large amount of valuable historical material which might be made useful, while being preserved for the owners, pending final disposition, at the Boston Public Library. The suggestion is offered to trustees of our library for consideration, and that comity which obtains between librarians is not likely to lead to any serious complications from the adoption here of one of the ideas originated by our former librarians.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MATTER OF HISTORY

Boston, Mass., Wednesday.—"I cannot conceive of any library of any importance in the world being without the biographies of Lincoln, Washington and Franklin," said Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, to-night. "I do not see any reason," he continued, "why From Log Cabin to White House should be objected to. Of course in the biography of Washington there is the story of the Revolutionary War, but that is a matter of history."

Mr. Wellington Chauncey Ford, editor of the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, said: "There are 120 biographies of Washington and twenty or thirty of Lincoln. Without knowing which of these have been objected to I cannot discuss the matter intelligently. As a matter of fact there are some biographies of these men which are vulgar and objectionable."

Mayor Orders Portable Cyclone Cellar and Expects to Have Use for It.

There is to be a red-hot battle between the Municipal Art Commission and the municipal library trustees. If the word "red-hot" may be used in speaking of any controversy through exhibit and reference. Under this arrangement the Library of Congress has been the custodian of the John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula of some eight hundred volumes, comparable favorably with the Annals of Brown and the British Museum collections.

It is all over that Bela Pratt statuary for the decoration of the Public Library. The library trustees went ahead and gave the order and have paid Mr. Pratt, it is said, something on account. They did this without saying anything to the Art Commission. There were protests that the Art Commission had been ignored, but the Art Commission made no protest. It kept as calm as it usually does.

While letters were being written against "ignoring" the Art Commission, The Boston Journal pointed out editorially that, under the law, the Art Commission could not be ignored, as the Art Commission had the final say even in the matter of statuary for the Public Library. And the Art Commission continued to say nothing.

Lately, however, things have begun to leak out from the sound-proof thought room of the Art Commission. What has leaked out is to the effect that the Bela Pratt statuary can't be placed in position without the consent of the Art Commission and that the Art Commission will never give its consent. And there you are. The library trustees say they will place the statuary where it was intended to be placed, that it is all right and that the Art Commission may or can go to Faneuil Hall and rearrange the portraits there.

But the Art Commission continues to say nothing officially. That does not mean, however, it will not insist upon standing by the law. The Art Commission was not consulted when the Bela Pratt commission was given, and the Art Commission feels the library department is inexorably careless when, having a granite house full of books at hand, it fails to consult the statutes of the Commonwealth relative to the powers of the Art Commission.

Chairman Benton of the Board of Library Trustees, who is a lawyer of considerable prestige and money-making power, is acting as commander of the library trustees in preparing to defend the statuary against the Art Commission. Trustee Kenney will compose the proclamations when the engagement begins.

Chairman Benton believes, when the battle is over, the Art Commission will not be as handsome as it now is, but will know more law.

The mayor expects his cyclone cellar will be finished within a week.

BOTH MAKE CLAIM

The crisis in the differences between the two boards has been reached. Each board claims entire authority in the matter, by virtue of separate statutes, and Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson has been asked to render a decision as to whether the library trustees can legally place the two statues in front of the library building without first securing the approval of the Art Commission.

The library trustees claim that they are acting under the statute authorizing the appropriation of a sum of money for

Trustees' Contentions

The act contains no provision for the repeal of statutes passed prior to the creation of the Art Commission, however, and upon this fact the library trustees base their contention that their board is still authorized to complete the public library as originally intended.

Thomas Allen, chairman of the Art Commission, yesterday said, "The whole thing is up to the Board of Public Library trustees and Mr. Babson, corporation

Up to Babson

"Then we decided to leave the contract part of it out of the question and the matter then came to referring the statutes or models to us for our official approval or disapproval. This was not done, and as a result we have put the matter up to Mr. Babson."

Josiah H. Benton, Jr., chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, declined to make any statement relative to the matter.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911

State Federation—In the Boston Public Library hall on Wednesday, a conference on literature and library extension, in charge of the chairman of these two departments, Mrs. George B. Woodward and Miss Helen Higelow Bangs, both members of the Fitchburg Club, was held. Miss Bacon, president of the Federation, called the morning session to order and spoke of the evolution of the travelling library. Miss Bangs said there was not a city or town in Massachusetts without a library, which has been termed "The People's University."

Miss Zaidée Brown of the State Library Commission then spoke on "The Library and the Child," and Miss J. Maud Campbell of New York gave an address on "The Work of Libraries Among Foreigners."

The afternoon session was in charge of Mrs. Woodward, who spoke of the message of the drama; of its high moral worth, which in the theatre rises to the highest level and is the surest means of stimulating thought and pleasure. Miss Bacon was the first to say a word. The theatre habit is on us, she said, and we must improve public taste. It has a real mission, and will either degrade or uplift.

Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder gave the third act of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," and "The ethical, social and cultural value of the drama" was presented by Alfred A. Brown, who said:

"The drama gives us vital human and eternal values and the truth of life's meaning. We see clear pictures over the footlights and are moved to new conceptions of life. If these pictures are true we get help. The drama has the words of the poet, the form and beauty of the sculptor, the color of the painter and the music of the human voice. It is the greatest of the arts."

Frank Chouteau Brown spoke on "The Influence of the Public on the Drama." He dwelt more particularly on the work of the Dramatic League, which send bulletins out concerning good plays and its object is the betterment of theatres. It has representatives in twenty-two States and a membership of 12,000, and encourages the publication of only good plays.

BOSTON HERALD

STILL BARS HOWE PORTRAIT

Art Board Sticks to Decision to Keep It Out of Faneuil Hall.

If the art commission has its way Julia Ward Howe's portrait will not adorn the walls of Faneuil Hall, despite the entreaties of the Julia Ward Howe memorial committee. Information to that effect will be conveyed to Mayor Fitzgerald at City Hall tomorrow in a carefully worded letter dictated by the art commission yesterday afternoon during a session at its headquarters in the Tremont building. Until the mayor receives that letter, the commission will not make public announcement of its decision.

All the members of the commission are said to feel that it would be unwise for the city to allow the portrait of any person to be placed in Faneuil Hall until after the subject had been dead at least 19 years.

The commission's meeting at the Tremont building was behind closed doors. Following the session an official announcement was made that the commission had carefully considered the arguments advanced by the members of the memorial committee and had decided to inform the mayor of its final ruling, before making any statement for publication.

The controversy over placing a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall began in December, when Mayor Fitzgerald was informed by the art commission that such a portrait could not be placed in Faneuil Hall. The commission suggested as an appropriate memorial a marble bust, to be placed in the Public Library. Afterward the mayor was quoted as saying that if the commission adhered to its decision he might petition the Legislature for authority to override it in this particular case. Corporation Counsel Babson says the commission is supreme in passing upon all works of art in municipal buildings.

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Boston Herald
Jan. 23, 1911.

BOARD INSISTS ON LIBRARY AS PLACE FOR HOWE PICTURE

Art Commission Explains Its Position in Final Ruling Against Petition to Hang Portrait in Faneuil Hall.

"RENDER HOMAGE FREE FROM MOIL OF POLITICS"

The Public Library, "where quiet dignity invites repose, where loud voices are unheard, where homage may be rendered undisturbed by the turmoil of politics, where ample space affords opportunity for tribute, where the feeling of permanence and the pervading sense of beauty are satisfying, and where massive walls are a safeguard," is where the Julia Ward Howe portrait should be placed, the art commission believes.

That opinion is expressed in an official communication sent today by the art commission to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, secretary of the Howe memorial committee, in which the commission makes public its final ruling against allowing the Howe portrait a place in Faneuil Hall.

The art commission met on Saturday and decided to adhere to its original position, as was pointed out in The Sunday Herald. At that session the commission also voted to address a communication to the Howe memorial committee pointing out why the portrait should not be placed in Faneuil Hall and why the Public Library is the most appropriate place to perpetuate the memory of the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The Commission's Attitude.
The letter to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte reads:
The Rev. Charles W. Wendte, Julia Howe Memorial Association, 25 Beacon street, Boston:

Dear Sir—With regard to the location of the proposed Howe memorial the board of art commissioners has given due consideration to all the matter brought out at the hearing which was accorded your committee on Monday, the 9th inst.

The burden of your plea is that the art commission should give more weight and attention to certain outside and important influences than to what the board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness.

Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of a suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion, the board has made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthened which it has already expressed to your committee, namely: that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there.

The board finds no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision.

In order that your committee and the public may clearly understand the position of the board it begs to append a statement, the substance of which was presented to your committee at the hearing:

Guided by Other Reasons.
While it may be true, as your committee has said, that "public sentiment and demand" call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. "Service as a citizen," "love of liberty," "historical interest," "personal worth and esteem" we concede. We appreciate your attitude. We know you are moved by the impulses of human sentiment and historic appeal. As the board of art commissioners of the city of Boston we must be guided by our sense of duty and artistic responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city.

In order to safeguard a city's property and to insure care and permanence it is as much the duty of an art commission to consider the physical conditions of any proposed location as it is to consider the merits of any work of art submitted to it for approval. Having found Faneuil Hall overcrowded, with no important portrait as that of Gov. Andrew transferred from the auditorium to an inferior position on the outer stairway, and with other paintings in poor place, and with other paintings in poor

Christian Science Monitor
Jan. 23, 1911.

STATE LIBRARY CLUB MEETS IN BROOKLINE FOR ANNUAL PROGRAM

Massachusetts Society Welcomed in First Session Today by the Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, D. D.

DINED BY TRUSTEES

After Closing Conference the Members Will Go to Young's Hotel for Their Yearly Dinner.

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held today in the Brookline library.

An address of welcome was given by the Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, D. D., chairman of the board of trustees of the Brookline library, followed by a business meeting at which sundry matters were discussed.

Miss Zaidée Brown of the free public library commission spoke on "The Village Library," tracing the growth of the library movement in the towns and outlining the work now covered by small libraries.

"The Architectural Character of Small Libraries" was the subject of an address by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views.

At noon the entire 300 delegates and visitors inspected the Brookline library and then sat down to luncheon as guests of the trustees.

This afternoon's session began with a paper on "The Boy and the Book" by Charles M. Lamphrey of the Boston normal school.

"What the Library Can Do for the Boy" was the last address of the afternoon by Dr. Lawrence B. Evans of Tufts College. At 8:30 o'clock the midwinter dinner of the club will be held in Young's hotel.

The officers of the association are: President, Robert K. Shaw, public library, Worcester; vice-presidents, Charles F. D. Belden, state library, Boston; Frank H. Whitmore, public library, Brockton; Frederick A. Chase, city library, Lowell; ex-president, Clarence W. Ayer, public library, Cambridge; secretary, Drew B. Hall, the Millicent library, Fairhaven; treasurer, Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum; recorder, Louise Prouty, West End branch, public library, Boston.

Boston Herald
Jan. 24, 1911.

BOSTON TRAVELER

THE HOWE PORTRAIT.

To the Editor of The Traveler:

Now that the art commission has decided against the placing of the portrait of Julia Ward Howe in Faneuil Hall, let it be placed in the rooms of the Boston Society in the Old State House, where also abide in loving remembrance the monuments of other Bostonians who have added to Boston's achievements and progress, and in addition a bust should be placed in the Boston Public Library.

MAX HENRY NEWMAN.
Boston.

Boston Herald
Jan. 23, 1911.

MRS. HOWE'S PORTRAIT GOES TO OLD STATE HOUSE AS THE RECORD URGED

Art Commission Repeated Its Decision Against Faneuil Hall

Declares Against Putting Any Portrait There Until 10 Years After Death of Person Honored

The Howe memorial committee will abide by the decision of the art commission regarding the placing of Mrs. Howe's portrait in Faneuil Hall. The committee will probably reject, however, the suggestion that the portrait be placed in the public library, in favor of the suggestion first made by The Record that it be placed in the old state house.

There is no room in the hall for the portrait, the art commission says, in its letter to Rev. Charles W. Wendte, of the Howe memorial committee, and no rearrangement of the portraits now in the hall will make the necessary room, without removing some of those portraits that are intimately connected with the historic associations of the place.

The art commission suggests the Public Library as the most fitting place for the portrait.

The letter to Rev. Mr. Wendte says: Dear Sir: "With regard to the location of the proposed Howe memorial, the board of art commissioners has given due consideration to all the matter brought out at the hearing Jan. 9.

"The burden of your plea is that the art commission should give more weight and attention to certain outside and important influences than to what the board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences, the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness."

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.
Influences than to what the board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences, the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness."

STICKS TO ITS RULING.
"Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of a suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion, the board has made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthened which it has already expressed to your committee, namely: that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there."

"The board finds no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision."

"In order that your committee and the public may clearly understand the position of the board it begs to append a statement, the substance of which was presented to your committee at the hearing: "While it may be true, as your committee has said, that 'public sentiment and demand' call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. 'Service as a citizen,' 'love of liberty,' 'historical interest,' 'personal worth and esteem' we concede. We appreciate your attitude. We know you are moved by the impulses of human sentiment and historic appeal."

RULING OUR DUTY.
"As the board of art commissioners of the city of Boston we must be guided primarily by our sense of duty and artistic responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city."

"In order to safeguard a city's property and to insure care and permanence, it is as much the duty of an art commission to consider the physical conditions of any proposed location, as it is to consider the merits of any work of art submitted to it for approval. Having found Faneuil Hall overcrowded, with so important a portrait as that of Gov. Andrew transferred from the auditorium to an inferior position on the outer stairway and with other paintings in positions from which they should be removed, the board is in the opinion that no proper location can be found therein for an additional memorial without entirely removing some of those that are intimately connected with the historic associations of the place."

"In this connection, and out of regard for historic perspective, the board does not hesitate to state as its opinion that no memorial should be placed in Faneuil Hall in the future, even if space can be found and the physical conditions be improved, until at least 10 years after the death of the person so honored."

Boston Herald
Jan. 23, 1911.

BOSTON TRAVELER ART COMMISSION AGAIN EXPLAINS VOTE ON PICTURE

It is probable that the Julia Ward Howe Memorial Association's executive committee will abandon its efforts to have an oil portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe placed in Faneuil Hall owing to a second adverse decision by the municipal art commission, the text of which was made public today for the first time.

The commission sent its second adverse decision to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, secretary of the executive committee of the Julia Ward Howe Memorial Association.

The commission states it could find no good reason for changing its mind. It again suggests that Mrs. Howe's portrait be placed in the Public Library, and in veiled terms it alludes to the recent Democratic gubernatorial convention turmoil held in Faneuil Hall, intimating that Mrs. Howe's portrait should not be placed where such things are liable to happen.

The commission says in part: "The board feels that the intent of a memorial is to perpetuate a memory, and that the most fitting place is in a building practically indestructible," writes the commission. "Such a building is the public library, where quiet dignity invites repose, where loud voices are unheard, where homage may be rendered undisturbed by the turmoil of politics, where ample space affords opportunity for tribute, where the feeling of permanence and the pervading sense of beauty are satisfying, and where the massive walls are a safeguard."

"While it may be true, as your committee has said, that 'public sentiment and demand' call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. 'Service as a citizen,' 'love of liberty,' 'historical interest,' 'personal worth and esteem' we concede. We appreciate your attitude."

"Having found Faneuil Hall overcrowded, with so important a portrait as that of Gov. Andrew transferred from the auditorium to an inferior position on the outer stairway and with other paintings in positions from which they should be removed, the board is firm in the opinion that no proper location can be found therein for an additional memorial without entirely removing some of those that are intimately connected with the historic associations of the place."

"In this connection, and out of regard for historic perspective, the board does not hesitate to state as its opinion that no memorial should be placed in Faneuil Hall in the future, even if space can be found and the physical conditions be improved, until at least 10 years after the death of the person to be so honored."

Mayor Fitzgerald will call a meeting of the executive committee of the city's committee on the Julia Ward Howe memorial today to consider what action it will take on the refusal of the municipal art commission to reconsider its decision refusing the citizens' committee permission to hang a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall.

[illegible]

The art commission met on Saturday and decided to adhere to its original position, as was pointed out in The Sunday Herald. At that session the commission also voted to address a communication to the Howe memorial committee pointing out why the portrait should not be placed in Faneuil Hall and why the Public Library is the more appropriate place to perpetuate the memory of the author of "The Ballad of the Republic."

The letter to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte reads:

Dear Sir--With regard to the location of the proposed Howe memorial the board of art commissioners has given due consideration to all the matters brought out at the hearing which was accorded your committee on Monday the 9th inst.

Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion the board has made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthens which it has already expressed to your committee, namely: that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials as ready there.

The board finds no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision.

Guided by Other Reasons.

While it may be true, as your committee has said, that "public sentiment" and demand" call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place "Services as a citizen," "love of liberty," "historical interest," "personal worth and esteem" we concede, We appreciate your study. We know you are moved by the impulses of "public sentiment" and historic appeal. As the board of commissioners of the city of Boston we must be guided by our sense of duty and artistic responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city.

erty and to insure care and permanency. It is as much the duty of an art commission to consider the physical location of any proposed location as it is to consider the merits of any work submitted to it for approval. He found Panellu Hall, as proposed, so important a constraint as that of the art work, that he proposed to have the art work transferred from the auditorium to a position on the outer wall, and with other paintings in the auditorium. The board is firm in the opinion that no proper location can be found for the art work, and that therefor for an additional memorial to the artist, the art work should be left out entirely removing room. The art work is intimately connected with the artist's associations of the place.

In a previous communication, the committee has given additional reasons for its decision, given as to the unsuitableness of the location.

There are other phases of the problem which the board is from time to time called upon to take into account, which, though important, are secondary to the sense of duty to the proprietors in seeing that the property and localities for decoration are of the highest moral character. As an illustration, the board has frequently had to consider the use of the Boston Public Garden for a multitude of monuments, and, irrespective of the propriety of the gift, to decide adverse

Suggest Lapse of Decade
In this connection, and in regard for historic purposes, the board does not hesitate to express its opinion that no memorial should be placed in Panell Hall in 1911, even if space could be found, as the physical conditions are impracticable at least 10 years after the death of the person to be so honored.

The board feels that the memorial is to perpetuate the memory and that the most fitting building, practically speaking, for such a building is the place where quiet dignity is maintained where loud voices are unnecessary. The message may be rendered more effective by the turmoil of politics. The ample space affords opportunity for debate, where the feelings of the people are expressed and the pervading

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held today in the Brookline library.

An address of welcome was given by the Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, D. D., chairman of the board of trustees of the Brookline library, followed by a business meeting at which sundry matters were discussed.

Miss Zaidée Brown of the free public library commission spoke on "The Village Library," tracing the growth of the library movement in the towns and outlining the work now covered by small libraries.

"The Architectural Character of Small Libraries" was the subject of an address by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views.

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"What the Library Can Do for the Boy," was the last address of the afternoon by Dr. Lawrence B. Evans of Tufts College. At 6:30 o'clock the midwinter dinner of the club will be held in Youngs hotel.

The officers of the association are: President, Robert K. Shaw, public library, Worcester; vice-presidents, Charles F. I. Belden, state library, Boston; Frank P. Whitmore, public library, Brockton; Frederick A. Chase, city library, Lowell; ex-president, Clarence W. Ayer, public library, Cambridge; secretary, Drew L. Hall, the Millicent library, Fairhaven; treasurer, Etta L. Rabardy, Boston Athenaeum; recorder, Louise Prouty, West End branch, public library, Boston.

Jan 24, 1911
BOSTON TRAVELER

THE HOWE PORTRAIT.
To the Editor of The Traveler:
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MAX HENRY NEWMAN.
Boston.

The Boston art commission makes an official announcement re-affirming its earlier decision that it will not allow the portrait of Julia Ward Howe to be hung in Faneuil Hall.

There is no room in the hall for the portraits, the art commission says, in its letter to Rev. Charles W. Wendte, of the Howe memorial committee, and no rearrangement of the portraits now in the hall will make the necessary room, without removing some of those portraits that are intimately connected with the historical associations of the place.

The art commission suggests the Public library as the most fitting place for the portrait.

The letter to Rev. Mr. Wendte says:
Dear Sir: "With regard to the location of the proposed Howe memorial, the board of art commissioners has given due consideration to all the matter brought out at the hearing, Jan. 6.

"The burden of your plea is that the art commission should give more weight and attention to certain outside and important

influences than to what the board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences, the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness.

"Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of a suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion, the board have made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthened which it has already expressed to your committee, namely: that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there.

"In order that your committee and the public may clearly understand the position of the board it begs to append a statement, the substance of which was presented to your committee at the hearing.

"While it may be true, as your committee has said, that 'public sentiment' demand' call for a memorial to Mrs. How it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. 'Service as a citizen,' 'Love of Liberty,' 'Historical Interests,' 'Personal worth and esteem' we concede. We appreciate your attitude. We know you are moved by the impulses of human sentiment and historic appeal.

"As the board of art commissioners the city of Boston we must be guided primarily by our sense of duty and art responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city.

In order to safeguard a city's property and to insure care and permanence, as much the duty of an art commissioner as consider the physical conditions of the proposed location, as it is to consider the merits of any work submitted for exhibition for approval.

It is suggested, with so important a responsibility as that of Gov. Andrew Trumbull, that the board of art should be removed from the auditorium to an Infirmary, or to the outer stairway and to other paintings in positions from which they should be removed, the board is in the opinion that no proper selection can be found therein for an additional removal without even removing some of those that are intimately connected with the associations of the place.

"In this connection, and out of respect for historic perspective, the board does hesitate to state as its opinion that a memorial should be placed in Faneuil Hall in the future, even if space can be found and the physical conditions be improved until at least 10 years after the death of the person so honored."

portrait be placed in the Public Library and in veiled terms it alludes to the recent Democratic gubernatorial convention turmoil held in Faneuil Hall, intimating that Mrs. Howe's portrait should not be placed where such things are liable to happen.

"The board feels that the intent of a memorial is to perpetuate a memory, and that the most fitting place is in a building practically indestructible," writes the commission. "Such a building is the public library, where quietude invites repose, where loud voices are unheard, where homage may be rendered undisturbed by the turmoil of politics, where ample space affords opportunity for tribute, where the feeling of the dignity and grandeur of beauty are satisfying, and where the massive walls are a safeguard.

"While it may be true, as your committee has said, that 'public sentiment and demand' call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. 'Service as a citizen,' 'love of liberty,' 'historical interest,' 'personal worth and esteem' we concede. We appreciate

"Having found Faneuil Hall overcrowded, with so important a portrait as that of Gov. Andrew transferred from the auditorium to an inferior position on the outer stairway and with other paintings in positions from which they should be removed, the board is firm in the opinion that no proper location can be found therein for an additional memorial without entirely removing some of those that are intimately connected with the historic associations of the place.

"In this connection, and out of regard for historic perspective, the board does not hesitate to state as its opinion that no memorial should be placed in Fanenil Hall in the future, even if space can be found and the physical conditions be improved, until at least 10 years after the death of

Major Fitzgerald will call a meeting of the executive committee of the citizens' committee on the Julia Ward Howe memorial today to consider what action it will take on the refusal of the municipal art commission to reconsider its decision refusing the citizens' committee permission to hang a portrait of Mrs. Howe in Faneuil Hall.

Feb. 24/1911
BOSTON HERALD
HOWE PORTRAIT
TO FIND A PLACE
Public Library Plan Spurned
After Rejection from
Faneuil Hall.
SITE IS KEPT A SECRET
Art Commission's Opposition to
First Plan to Result in
Final Action Today.

The Julia Ward Howe portrait will not be hung either in Faneuil Hall or in the Boston Public Library.

Faneuil Hall was eliminated finally as a possible place for the painting in an announcement yesterday of the art commission in a letter sent by Chairman Allen to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, chairman of the Howe memorial committee. In this communication the commission suggested the Boston Public Library as the most fitting place for the portrait. The Rev. Mr. Wendte last night said that in no event would the library be chosen.

One of several other propositions which have been laid before the memorial committee will be accepted. The portrait will be placed in a suitable place in Boston. The art commission's decision against Faneuil Hall will be accepted without further delay. Final action will be taken tomorrow afternoon, when the committee will meet at 4 o'clock in Mayor Fitzgerald's office.

"At the meeting Wednesday afternoon we shall turn our attention to several new proposals," said the Rev. Mr. Wendte last night. "I do not care to indicate what the probable final action will be. As for Faneuil Hall, the art commission, acting within its power, has decided against the portrait, and I have no doubt that the commission did what it considered its duty. The painting eventually will be hung in a suitable place. At any rate, that place will not be the Public Library."

The art commission met Saturday and decided to adhere to its original position. At that session the commission also voted to address a communication to the Howe memorial committee pointing out why the portrait should not be placed in Faneuil Hall and why the Public Library is the most appropriate place to perpetuate the memory of the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Commission's Letter to Mr. Wendte.

The letter to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte reads:

Dear Sir:—With regard to the location of the proposed Howe memorial the board of art commissioners has given due consideration to all the matter brought out at the hearing which was accorded your committee Monday, the 9th inst.

The burden of your plea is that the art commission should give more weight and attention to certain outside and important influences than to what the board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness.

Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of a suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion, the board has made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthened which it has already expressed to your committee, namely: that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there.

The board finds no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision.

In order that your committee and the public may clearly understand the position of the board it begs to append a statement of the substance of which was presented to your committee at the hearing:

While it may be true, as your committee has said, that "public sentiment and demand" call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. "Serious as citizens," "personal worth and esteem" we concede. We appreciate your attitude. We know you are moved by the impulse of human sentiment and commissioners of the city of Boston. We must be guided by our sense of duty and artistic responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city.

Faneuil Hall Conditions.

In order to safeguard a city's property and to insure care and permanence it is as much the duty of an art commission to consider the physical conditions of any proposed location as it is to consider the merits of any work of art.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911
IS BACK BAY IN DANGER?
From the Riverbank Subway Construction
Level of Ground Water May Be Lowered
In That Case the Piling Will Decay
Opinions of Engineers Differ on This Point

Back Bay property owners who believe that the Riverbank subway should not be built, are preparing to go before the Legislature with evidence to show that the construction of the tube will have a disastrous effect upon the whole section, and may eventually result in the destruction of most of the buildings, public and private, a catastrophe not unlike in effect that of an earthquake. Such evidence, however, will undoubtedly be met with rebuttal, for those in favor of the Riverbank subway will try to show that the threatened disaster is chimerical. Both sides have expert engineers investigating the matter and gathering data to be presented to the Legislature.

The question hinges upon the old problem of keeping the wooden pile foundations of the Back Bay buildings damp and preserving them. The Back Bay, as everybody knows, is made land and the buildings there have their foundations upon piling. To preserve piling it must be kept wet, for if it is only occasionally wet it will rot quickly and with the piling rotting the houses will be in danger of tumbling down.

For nearly thirty years, at least, the Back Bay's piling foundations and the question of keeping them in a proper state of dampness has cropped out periodically. When the matter of Boston's main drainage system was up nearly thirty years ago the fear was expressed that the building of the sewers through the Back Bay streets would draw away the ground water and that the tops of the piles would become dry and would rot. Extensive investigations were made and it was decided that the sewers would do no harm.

The matter came up again prominently seven or eight years ago when the Charles River dam was under discussion, and there were made extensive investigations by engineers employed by the State and by property interests to determine whether the elimination of the tide and fall of the tide and the establishment of a permanent water level in the river would injure the piling. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the building of the dam and the maintenance of the water level at grade 8 would not prevent the piles, whose tops are at grade 5, from remaining sufficiently wet. The dam was built with the constant water level at grade 8 and with the concrete wall and marginal conduit between the river and the old open stone wall of Back street.

Recent building operations along the water side of Beacon street, it is said, have disclosed the fact that the tops of piling foundations have rotted, and it is attributed to the cutting off of the high tide, which it is claimed, has prevented sufficient water from working into the ground along the river to keep the piling damp. Engineers admit that by cutting off the high tide the ground water in the Back Bay has been affected, but they claim that the level of the ground water is still sufficiently high so that there is no danger from decaying foundations.

Just what the effect of the dam and its allied work, including the wall along the river and the marginal conduit, has been engineers are not prepared to say until they have more data at hand. What the effect of building a wall tight along the river bank will be they are still less prepared to state, although they deduce that if the wall and marginal conduit have cut off the water, the subway would tend to cut off more of it.

To determine as far as possible without a detailed investigation what the effect of the wall and marginal conduit has been upon the ground water, and consequently its probable effect upon the foundations of Back Bay buildings a study was made last spring. Wells were sunk at different places, and while it was found that generally the level of the ground water varied from grade 5, which is at the top of the piling, to grade 8, the level of the water in the Basin, it was thought desirable to supply more water to the Back Bay ground. Consequently three fifteen-inch pipes were laid to carry water from the Basin to the old sea wall along Back street. Water runs through these big pipes to wells at the old wall, and thence is supposed to percolate into the ground and maintain the level of the ground water above the tops of the piling. Observations that have since been taken tend to show that the Board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences, the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness.

Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of a suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion, the board has made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthened which it has already expressed to your committee, namely: that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there.

The board finds no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision.

In order that your committee and the public may clearly understand the position of the board it begs to append a statement of the substance of which was presented to your committee at the hearing:

While it may be true, as your committee has said, that "public sentiment and demand" call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. "Serious as citizens," "personal worth and esteem" we concede. We appreciate your attitude. We know you are moved by the impulse of human sentiment and commissioners of the city of Boston. We must be guided by our sense of duty and artistic responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city.

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Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)
MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1911
NO CONTEST TO FOLLOW
Art Board's Decision Will Be Accepted
Howe Memorial Committee Meets Wednesday
Will Then Decide on Place for Portrait
The State House or Library Now in Favor

On Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock the executive committee of the Julia Ward Howe Memorial Association will meet in the office of Mayor Fitzgerald to determine what course to pursue in view of the final decision of the Boston Art Commission which bars the proposed memorial portrait from Faneuil Hall. Mayor Fitzgerald is chairman of this committee and Rev. Charles W. Wendte, D. D., is the secretary. These two men talked over the situation today and the forthcoming meeting was then arranged.

There is every disposition on the part of the friends of Mrs. Howe to accept without further controversy the decision of the Board, though it is admitted by them that the decision has been inspired by technical professionalism. Mayor Fitzgerald says that the members of the Art Commission must be regarded as experts in their line and lightly considered. He believes they are sincerely devoted to the best art interests of the city and have the highest ideals of duty and he is not disposed to criticize the finding, but he has not changed his view that Mrs. Howe should be memorialized as the committee planned.

Though the Art Commission had the specific question before it of the acceptance or rejection of the portrait proposal, and nothing else, the mayor rather looks to it to change the order of portrait hanging at Faneuil Hall or to make other rearrangements regarding the portraits which the Commission believes suffer from atmospheric conditions. It would not surprise art lovers of Boston to learn of a suggestion from the Art Commission that all the portraits be removed and placed either at the State House or the Public Library, if that is possible.

Mr. Wendte reiterates his belief that the reasons given by the Art Commission for the rejection of the portrait are not adequate. He feels that the special committee presented an argument that has the indorsement of public opinion, but he inclines to the opinion that another place may be chosen which will fill the committee's conception of a proper exhibition place for the portrait. Whether the old State House in State street, the present State House on Beacon Hill or the Public Library will be indorsed for the portrait is a matter which will be fully considered at Wednesday's meeting.

That no location can be found in Faneuil Hall for an additional memorial without entirely removing some of those that are intimately connected with the historical associations of the place, is one of the reasons given by the Boston Art Commission for refusal to allow the proposed portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to be placed there.

The final decision of the Board, in which a previous decision is reaffirmed, was made at its meeting Saturday afternoon. This decision comes as the result of the effort of the Howe Memorial Committee to induce the Art Board to change its mind. A hearing was given to the Memorial Committee, of which Mayor Fitzgerald is the chairman, but the Board declares that there has appeared "no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision."

Moreover, the Board is strengthened in its conviction that Faneuil Hall has no provision for proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there. The opinion is also expressed that no memorial should be placed in Faneuil Hall until at least ten years after the death of the person to be thus honored.

The opinion which was sent to the secretary of the Howe Memorial Association is as follows:

1151 Tremont Building, Jan. 21, 1911.
Rev. Charles W. Wendte, Julia Ward Howe Memorial Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston.

Dear Sir:—With regard to the location of the proposed Howe memorial, the Board of Art Commissioners has given due consideration to all the matter brought out at the hearing which was accorded your committee on Monday the ninth inst.

The burden of your plea is that the Art Commission should give more weight and attention to certain outside and important influences than to what the board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences, the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness.

Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of a suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion, the board has made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthened which it has already expressed to your committee, namely: that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there.

The board finds no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision.

In order that your committee and the public may clearly understand the position of the board it begs to append a statement of the substance of which was presented to your committee at the hearing:

While it may be true, as your committee has said, that "public sentiment and demand" call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. "Serious as citizens," "personal worth and esteem" we concede. We appreciate your attitude. We know you are moved by the impulse of human sentiment and commissioners of the city of Boston. We must be guided by our sense of duty and artistic responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city.

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Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)
MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1911
MORE LIBRARIES NEEDED
Boston Is Still Behind in Equipment
For Housing of Its Library Branches
Employees Pension Act Not of Value
Trustees of Library Present Fifty-Ninth Annual Report

The need of more branch library buildings is strongly emphasized in the fifty-ninth annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, which was made public today. Another feature of the report is the answer of the trustees to a letter of Mayor Fitzgerald regarding the operation of the employees' pension act of 1910, which the trustees find of no value to the library in its present form. During the year 43,319 volumes have been added to the library collection. Of these, 27,555 were purchased, 12,426 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc.; 13,900 volumes were purchased for the central library, and 13,629 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations.

There were issued during the year for direct home use 299,771 volumes at the Central Library, and from the Central Library through the branches and reading-room stations 74,182 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,069,153 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the Central Library, branches and reading-room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 159,119 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,671,327 volumes.

In regard to the branch libraries the report says:

We invite the attention of the City Council especially to the matter of better accommodations for some of our branch libraries and reading-room stations, particularly at Charlestown and East Boston, in Ward 6 and in the district served by the Broadway Extension Reading Room. An examination of these stations regarding the portraits which we trust will be made, will show what they are more forcibly than any description we can give in this report.

"The time has passed when the branch libraries can be properly operated in buildings partly devoted to other uses. The scheme of a municipal building devoted to baths, gymnasiums and other activities, and also providing for the library, while apparently having advantages from the point of view of a neighborhood centre, does not properly provide for the work of the library. The work the library is doing is so far removed from the point of view of a neighborhood centre, that it should be treated with the same consideration as to its accommodations as is given to the schools. Branch library buildings ought to be planned especially and solely for library purposes and should be dignified but not expensive or elaborate structures. The other important cities in the United States are providing for their branch libraries, independent buildings of modern construction specially adapted to library work. The trustees are of the opinion that the same course should be followed here. It would add to the efficiency of the service, and benefit the people at large as much as any improvement which could be made in our library system."

The long and faithful service of James Lyman Whitney is recognized, and the pensioning and retirement of employees is then considered in great detail. The trustees have figured out how the act of 1910 providing for retirement of city employees would affect the library and conclude that it "would be of no practical value to this department, either by increasing the efficiency of the service or in reducing the expense to the city for the maintenance of the department."

It is interesting to note that the trustees call attention in their report to the contract made with the sculptor, Bela L. Pratt, for the completion of the Central Library Building according to the original design, by placing bronze statues of the marble pedestals previously erected to receive such statuary. This part of the work upon the building had originally been contracted for with Augustus Saint-Gaudens, but his death prevented the execution of it by him. The payments are made from the appropriation for the purpose of enabling the trustees to complete the building. As the statues are regarded as part of the building the approval of the Art Commission is not regarded as necessary, and that body is not mentioned in the report.

Accompanying the report is a list of the examining committee which was largely with the need of new books, and says:

"Our central library building are words 'Built by the People.' Of that I am proud. But it is only a part of a system. Most of that system, in service, in uses of rich material, is good, but of it the branch libraries and reading rooms are an essential part. They are largely the hands which reach out to serve the people. Several of those hands, as shown above, are badly crippled on account of insufficient accommodation for

Boston Journal
Feb. 7, 1911
BETTER LIBRARY BRANCHES SOUGHT
Trustees' Report Urges on Mayor Improvements in Service Needed.

A plan for improvement in the branch stations of the Boston Public Library, especially in Ward 6, is contained in the annual report of the library trustees, submitted yesterday to Mayor Fitzgerald. The report states:

"The real problem submitted to this committee is that of the conditions in the North End. Ward 6 is set off by itself, at a considerable distance from any other station of the library. Even the West End branch is more than a mile away through the crowded busy streets, where children could not be safely sent even in daylight; and the central library in Copley square is inaccessible for either children or adults about the payment of two car fares. The North street reading room is now trying to secure better facilities. The city for better library facilities for the North End of Boston should not go another year unheeded.

The sum required for the proper administration of the library will require a progressive increase in appropriations. Without such an increase its usefulness will surely decrease.

"During the year 43,319 volumes have been added to the library collection. The total amount expended for books, including \$889.77 for periodicals and \$364.82 for newspapers, was \$5,022.37. There were issued during the year for direct home use 299,771 volumes at the Central Library, and from the Central Library through the branches and reading-room stations 74,182 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,069,153 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the Central Library, branches and reading-room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 159,119 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,671,327 volumes.

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"In respect to the buildings used for branches we are, on the whole, behind any other important city in the Union. We have no branch library buildings so constructed as to be operated with the utmost efficiency and economy and with the best service for the public.

The reading-room stations are many of them inadequate and inconvenient, and badly situated for convenient use, ill-ventilated, and in general not creditable to a city of the wealth and population of Boston.

"We wish to press the importance of some provision which will render unnecessary to retain in our service those who have been with us for years of work in it, and whose retirement will suitably provide for their proper support. The demand is very real because it is humane but because it is for the best business interests of the library and of the city."

Boston Herald
Feb. 6, 1911
LIBRARY TRUSTEES' APPEAL.
Better Branch Accommodations in Boston Are Desired.

An appeal for better branch library accommodation in Boston forms the chief feature of the 59th annual report of the Boston Public Library. The trustees describe the operations of that institution during the past year, and formulate a method of pensions for library employees in compliance with a request of Mayor Fitzgerald, who had called their attention to the act of 1910 authorizing cities and towns to establish retirement systems.

During the year 43,319 volumes were added to the library. Of these, 27,555 were purchased. The total amount expended for books, including \$889.77 for periodicals and \$364.82 for newspapers, was \$5,022.37. There were issued during the year for direct home use 299,771 volumes at the Central Library, and from the central library through the branches and reading-room stations 74,182 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,069,153 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading-room stations for use at schools and institutions 159,119 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,671,327 volumes.

The newspaper room at the central library, the papers for which are mainly purchased from the income of a bequest of the late William C. Todd for that purpose, has 343 different papers filed for current reading, of which 296 are in the English language, 16 French, 15 German, 7 Italian, 7 Spanish, 7 Swedish, and the rest in 14 other languages, including one in Old Hebrew, published in Jerusalem, and one in Tagalogue and English, published in the Philippines; also Greek, Russian, Armenian, Polish, Welsh, Hungarian, etc. During the last year about 2,667 newspaper volumes were consulted by readers.

The amount appropriated by the city council for the Public Library has risen from \$92,000 in 1901 to \$351,978 in 1910, as compared with \$349,453 in 1909 and \$10,000 in 1908.

"To meet the proper administration of the library," the trustees say, "taking into account the increase in the population of the city and the enlarged demands made upon the library system, will require a progressive increase in appropriations. The appropriation for the year was fully required for the efficient administration and maintenance of the institution."

Boston Transcript
Feb. 6, 1911.
Record
February 7, 1911

Professor David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University lectured before the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America at the Public Library this afternoon on "Ruined Cities of Asia Minor." The lecture was in the nature of a report of recent excavations, illustrated with news of buried cities which have been or are being unearthed.

After a glance at the ruins of Laodicea, once the chief emporium of Asia Minor, at the wonderful dazzling white cascades of Hierapolis, almost as great a marvel as Niagara, the lecturer passed to Sardis, the city of Croesus. An account was given of the American excavations there, and the lecturer described the clearing of the so-called Ionic temple of Cybele, which an important inscription proves to be that of Artemis and the contents of many graves, with their contents. Among the important discoveries is a well preserved inscription in the Lydian language, which no one as yet has been able to read.

The history of Pergamum and the recent discoveries in the gymnasium and especially in a precinct of Demeter and Persephone were then taken up. On the way from Pergamum to Ephesus, Smyrna, saw the most important port in Asia Minor, was visited with the lantern. The situation and history of Ephesus were described, and views were shown of the recent temple of Diana of the Ephesians. The theatre and wonderful library of Celsus, the Carnegie of antiquity, are the most interesting ruins at Ephesus.

art commission, which power has decided against the portrait, and I have no doubt that the commission did what it considered its duty. The painting eventually will be hung in a suitable place. At any rate, that place will not be the Public Library. The art commission met on Saturday and decided to adhere to its original position. At that session the commission also voted to address a communication to the Howe Memorial Committee pointing out why the portrait should not be placed in Faneuil Hall and why the Public Library is the most appropriate place to perpetuate the memory of the author of "The Ballad of the Republic".

Commissioner's Letter to Mr. Wendte.
The letter to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte reads:

Dear Sir—With regard to the location of the proposed Howe memorial the board of art commissioners has given due consideration to all the matter brought out at the hearing which was accorded your committee Monday, the 9th inst.

The burden of your plea is that the art commission should give more weight and attention to certain outside and important influences than to what the board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness.

Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of a suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion, the board has made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthened which it has already expressed to your committee, namely, that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there.

The board finds no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision.

In order that your committee and the public may clearly understand the position of the board it begs to append a statement, the substance of which was presented to your committee at the hearing.

While it may be true, as your committee has said, that "public sentiment and demand" call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. "Services as a citizen," "Love of Liberty," "Historical interest," "Personal worth and esteem" we concede. We appreciate your attitude. We know you are moved by the impulses of human sentiment and historic appeal. As the board of art commissioners of the city of Boston we must be guided by our sense of duty and artistic responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city.

Faneuil Hall Conditions.

In order to safeguard a city's property and to insure care and permanence it is as much the duty of an art commission to consider the physical conditions of any proposed location as it is to consider the merits of any work of art submitted to it for approval. Having found Faneuil Hall overcrowded, with so important a portrait as that of Gov. Andrew transferred from the auditorium to an inferior position on the outer stairway, and with other paintings in positions from which they should be removed, the board is firm in the opinion that no proper location can be found therein for an additional memorial without entirely removing some of those that are intimately connected with the historic associations of the place.

In a previous communication to your committee additional reasons were given as to the unsuitableness of this location. There are other phases of its duty which the board is from time to time called upon to take into account, and which, though important, are secondary to the sense of artistic duty—such as the propriety of using certain buildings and localities for decoration and memorials. As an illustration, the board has frequently had to consider the question of the use of the Boston Common for a multiplication of statues and monuments, and, irrespective of their artistic merit, to decide adversely.

In this connection, and out of regard for historic perspective, the board does not hesitate to state as its opinion that no memorial should be placed in Faneuil Hall in the future, even if space can be found and the physical conditions be improved, until at least 10 years after the death of the person to be so honored.

The board feels that the intent of a memorial is to perpetuate a memory, and that the most fitting place is in a building practically indestructible. Such a building is the public library where quiet dignity invites repose, where loud voices are unheard, where homage may be rendered undisturbed by the turmoil of politics, where ample space affords opportunity for tribute, where the feeling of permanence and the pervading sense of beauty are satisfying, and where the massive walls are a safeguard.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS ALLEN,
Chairman.

made and it was thought that it would do no harm.

The matter came up again prominently seven or eight years ago when the Charles River dam was under discussion, and there were made extensive investigations by engineers employed by the State and by property interests to determine whether the elimination of the rise and fall of the tide and the establishment of a permanent water level in the river would injure the piling level in the river. It was the consensus of opinion that the building of the dam and the maintenance of the water level at grade 8 would not prevent the piles, whose tops are at grade 5, from remaining sufficiently wet. The dam was built with the constant water level at grade 8 and with the concrete wall and marginal conduit between the river and the old open stone wall of Back street.

Recent building operations along the water side of Beacon street, it is said, have disclosed the fact that the tops of piling foundations have rotted, and this is attributed to the cutting off of the high tide, which it is claimed, has prevented sufficient water from working into the damp ground along the river to keep the piling off the high tide ground water in the Back Bay has been affected, but they claim that the level of the ground water is still sufficiently high so that there is no danger from decaying foundations.

Just what the effect of the dam and its allied work, including the wall along the river and the marginal conduit, has been, engineers are not prepared to say until they have more data at hand. What the effect of building a water tight tube along the river bank will be they are still less prepared to state, although they deduce that if the wall and marginal conduit have cut off the water, the subway would tend to cut off more of it.

To determine as far as possible without a detailed investigation what the effect of the wall and marginal conduit has been upon the ground water, and consequently its probable effect upon the foundations of Back Bay buildings, a study was made last spring. Wells were sunk at different places, and while it was found that generally the level of the ground water varied from grade 5, which is at the top of the piling, to grade 8, the level of the water in the Basin, it was thought desirable to supply more water to the Back Bay ground. Consequently three fifteen-inch pipes were laid to carry water from the Basin to the old sea wall along Back street. Water runs through these big pipes to wells at the old wall, and thence is supposed to percolate into the ground and maintain the level of the ground water above the tops of the piling. Observations that have since been taken tend to show that the ground water is generally above grade 5, and that consequently the piling is safe from decay and the buildings in no danger of falling down.

The investigations that have been made, however, have led to the belief on the part of the engineers that further study is necessary, and the Transit Commission are about to make a more accurate study of the situation to determine what the effect of the Basin wall and the marginal conduit are upon the ground water of the Back Bay, to learn how much of the ground water escapes through leakage into sewers and along the lines of sewers, and to determine how far back from the Basin into the Back Bay the Basin water affects the ground water.

The effect of the construction of the Riverbank subway upon the ground water of the Back Bay district is admitted to be a very serious one, and one that should be thoroughly studied before the subway is built. Some engineers claim that with the concrete wall and the marginal conduit and the filling already along the river the water has been as effectually shut out as it would be by an additional barrier in the shape of a watertight concrete subway, and that even if the investigations show that more water is needed to preserve the piling, it can be siphoned from the basin over the subway to the Back Bay land, just as well as it can be carried through pipes such as those which were recently installed.

It is claimed, on the other hand, that the Basin work has resulted in conditions which, while they may now be only threatening, must be remedied before they become actually dangerous, and that to put such a water-tight barrier in the way of the water such as a water-tight subway, would hasten the time when every building in the Back Bay would have to be rebuilt, involving tremendous damage. It is claimed that such structures as the public library and Trinity Church might be injured, though engineers were of opinion that the influence of the Basin water is very little as far away from the Basin as Copley square.

Commissioners of the Public Library. It would not surprise art lovers of Boston to learn of a suggestion from the Art Commission that the portraits be removed and placed either at the State House or the Public Library, if that is possible.

Mr. Wendte reiterates his belief that the reasons given by the Art Commission for the rejection of the portrait are inadequate. He feels that the special committee presented an argument that has the endorsement of public opinion, but he inclines to the opinion that another place may be chosen which will fill the committee's high conception of a proper exhibition place for the portrait. Whether the old State House in State street, the present State House on Beacon Hill or the Public Library will be endorsed for the portrait is a matter which will be fully considered at Wednesday's meeting.

That no location can be found in Faneuil Hall for an additional memorial without entirely removing some of those that are intimately connected with the historical associations of the place, is one of the reasons given by the Boston Art Commission for refusal to allow the proposed portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to be placed there.

The final decision of the Board, in which a previous decision is reaffirmed, was made at its meeting Saturday afternoon. The decision comes as the result of the effort of the Howe Memorial Committee to induce the Art Board to change its mind. A hearing was given to the Memorial Committee, of which Mayor Fitzgerald is the chairman, but the board declares that there has appeared "no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision." Moreover, the Board is strengthened in its conviction that Faneuil Hall has no provision for proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there. It is also expressed that no memorial should be placed in Faneuil Hall until at least ten years after the death of the person to be thus honored.

The opinion which was sent to the secretary of the Howe Memorial Association is as follows:

1151 Tremont Building, Jan. 21, 1911.
Rev. Charles W. Wendte, Julia Ward Howe Memorial Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston.

Dear Sir—With regard to the location of the proposed Howe memorial, the Board of Art Commissioners has given due consideration to all the matter brought out at the hearing which was accorded your committee on Monday the ninth inst.

The burden of your plea is that the Art Commission should give more weight and attention to certain outside and important influences than to what the Board believes to be its primary duty and responsibility. It seems obvious that, if the Board were to allow itself to be dominated by extraneous influences, the result would be fatal to its legitimate usefulness.

Your chairman suggests that a rearrangement of the existing portraits in Faneuil Hall might develop space of a suitable character for the proposed memorial. Taking up this suggestion, the Board has made repeated studies of the situation at Faneuil Hall and finds that conviction strengthened which it has already expressed to your committee, namely, that Faneuil Hall has no provision for the proper and orderly accommodation of memorials already there.

The Board finds no adequate reason for changing its previously rendered decision.

In order that your committee and the public may clearly understand the position of the Board it begs to append a statement, the substance of which was presented to your committee at the hearing.

While it may be true, as your committee has said, that "public sentiment and demand" call for a memorial to Mrs. Howe, it does not follow that Faneuil Hall is the most fitting place. "Services as a citizen," "Love of Liberty," "Historical interest," "Personal worth and esteem" we concede. We appreciate your attitude. We know you are moved by the impulses of human sentiment and historic appeal. As the Board of Art Commissioners of the city of Boston we must be guided primarily by our sense of duty and artistic responsibility because we stand as sponsors for the expression of the artistic taste of the city.

In order to safeguard a city's property and to insure care and permanence, it is as much the duty of an Art Commission to consider the physical conditions of any proposed location, as it is to consider the merits of any work of art submitted to it for approval. Having found Faneuil Hall overcrowded, with so important a portrait as that of Governor Andrew transferred from the auditorium to an inferior position on the outer stairway and with other paintings in positions from which they should be removed, the Board is firm in the opinion that no proper location can be found therein for an additional memorial without entirely removing some of those that are intimately connected with the historic associations of the place.

In a previous communication to your committee additional reasons were given as to the unsuitableness of this location. There are other phases of its duty which the board is from time to time called upon to take into account, and which, though important, are secondary to the sense of artistic duty—such as the propriety of using certain buildings and localities for decoration and memorials. As an illustration, the Board has frequently had to consider the question of the use of the Boston Common for a multiplication of statues and monuments, and, irrespective of their artistic merit, to decide adversely.

In this connection, and out of regard for historic perspective, the Board does not hesitate to state as its opinion that no memorial should be placed in Faneuil Hall in the future, even if space can be found and the physical conditions be improved, until at least ten years after the death of the person to be so honored.

The Board feels that the intent of a memorial is to perpetuate a memory, and that the most fitting place is in a building practically indestructible. Such a building is the Public Library where quiet dignity invites repose, where loud voices are unheard, where homage may be rendered undisturbed by the turmoil of politics, where ample space affords opportunity for tribute, where the feeling of permanence and the pervading sense of beauty are satisfying, and where the massive walls are a safeguard.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Thomas Allen, Chairman.

branches and reading rooms, which is true will be made, will show what they are more forcibly than any description we can give in this report.

The time has passed when the branch libraries can be properly operated in buildings partly devoted to other uses. The scheme of a municipal building devoted to baths, gymnasiums and other activities, and also providing for the library, while apparently having advantages from the point of view of a neighborhood centre, does not properly provide for the work of the library. The work the library is doing is so far educational that it should be treated with the same consideration as to its accommodations as is given to the schools. Branch library buildings ought to be planned especially and solely for library purposes and should be dignified but not expensive or elaborate structures. The important cities in the United States are providing for their branch libraries, independent buildings of modern construction specially adapted to library work. The trustees are of the opinion that the same course should be followed here. It would add to the efficiency of the service, and benefit the people at large as much as any improvement which could be made in our library system.

The long and faithful service of James Lyman Whitney is recognized, and the retiring and retirement of employees is then considered in great detail. The trustees have figured out how the cost of 1910 providing for retirement of city employees would affect the library and conclude that it "would be of no practical value to this department, either by increasing the efficiency of the service or in reducing the expense to the city for the maintenance of the department."

It is interesting to note that the trustees call attention in their report to the contract made with the sculptor, Bela L. Pratt, "for the completion of the Central Library Building according to the original design, by placing bronze statues of the marble pedestals previously erected to receive such statuary." This part of the work upon the building had originally been contracted for with Augustus Saint-Gaudens, but his death prevented the execution of it by him. The payments are made from the appropriation "for the purpose of enabling the trustees to complete the building." As the statues are regarded as part of the building the approval of the Art Commission is not regarded as necessary, and that body is not mentioned in the report.

Accompanying the trustees' report is that of the examining committee, which deals largely with the need of new branches, and says: "On our central library building are the words 'Built by the People.' Of that stately central building the citizens may well be proud. But it is only a part of a system. Most of that system, in services, in uses of rich material, is good. But of it the branch libraries and reading rooms are an essential part. They are largely the hands which reach out to serve the people. Several of those hands, as shown above, are badly crippled on account of insufficient accommodation provided for the operation of the branches. We would hide them from visitors to our city. But they can be made whole and strong, to serve, if the people of Boston and their government desire that. The people who, under wise leadership, built the central building, and maintain the system, will surely remedy these conditions. If enough of the people understand them. The citizens who know them, especially the residents of the North End, of East Boston and of South Boston, have a duty to perform, namely, to bring to the citizens at large, as well as to the city government, the crying need of better library facilities in those large neighborhoods."

badly situated for convenient use, ill-ventilated, and in general ill-adapted to a city of the wealth and population of Boston.

"We wish to press the importance of some provision which will render it unnecessary to retain in our service those who have been worn out by years of work in it, and whose retirement with suitable provision for their proper support is demanded, not only because it is humane but because it is for the best business interests of the library and of the city."

-Record-
February 7, 1911

The trustees of the public library in their annual report just issued, raise a singular issue over the supplemental school work, in which the assistants in charge of the reading rooms and branch libraries guide the children in reading and aid them in the use of reference books in their studies. The trustees say:—

The library cannot be made a mere adjunct to the schools without impairing its efficiency for public use, which is the main purpose for which it is designed and should be maintained.

It must also be borne in mind that insofar as the library aids the schools by doing that which the schools would otherwise be required to do, it adds to its own expenses and correspondingly reduces the expenses of the schools.

"This would be splitting hairs indeed! If the public library of Boston and its branches are not to be of use to the school pupils in carrying on reading of use to them in their work, its usefulness will be narrow enough. To attempt to shift a part of the expense of maintenance to the school appropriations would be nearly as extraordinary as to ask the street department to pay a share because the highways are used by people who go to the library.

Boston Transcript
Feb. 6, 1911.

Professor David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University lectured before the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America at the Public Library this afternoon on "Ruined Cities of Asia Minor." The lecture was in the nature of a report of recent excavations, illustrated, with news of buried cities which have been or are being unearthed.

After a glance at the ruins of Laodicea, once the chief emporium of Asia Minor, and at the wonderful dazzling white cascades of Hierapolis, almost as great a marvel as Niagara, the lecturer passed to Sardis, the city of Croesus. An account was given of the American excavations which are being conducted by Professor Butler. The lecture described the clearing of the so-called Ionic temple of Cybele, which an important inscription proves to be that of Artemis and the finding of many graves, with their contents. Among the important discoveries especially in a precinct of Demeter and Persephone were then taken up. On the way from Pergamum to Ephesus, Smyrna, now the most important port in Asia Minor, was visited with the lantern. The situation and history of Ephesus were described, and views were shown of the recent Austrian excavations and of the great temple of Diana of the Ephesians. The theatre and wonderful library of Trajan, the Carnegie of antiquity, are the most interesting ruins at Ephesus.

RECORD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911

Supreme Court Must Rule Between Art Com. And Library Trustees

The supreme court of Massachusetts will be called upon shortly to decide whether the Boston art commission has or has not the right to pass judgment upon the Bela L. Pratt's statutory to be placed on the granite blocks in front of the public library.

The dispute over this question between Chairman Benton of the library trustees and Chairman Allen of the art commission, has developed into one of the bitterest legal battles in the history of the city. Col. Benton, also counsel for the New Haven R.R., has made a study of the statutes and he contends that his board of trustees has the right to accept or reject the statue, and make the contract for the same without the approval of the art commission.

Boston Transcript
824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911
ART BOARD'S STATUS INVOLVED

Mayor Asks Babson to Give Opinion on Controversy Over Bela Pratt's Statues for Public Library

Mayor Fitzgerald has asked Corporation Counsel Babson to give an opinion whether the approval of the Municipal Art Commission is necessary for designs or the completed work of Bela L. Pratt upon the sculptured figures to be placed on the pedestals in front of the Boston Public Library and whether the contract for this work should be signed by the chairman of the Art Commission.

The mayor thus hopes to have the controversy over the jurisdiction of the library trustees and the Art Commission settled for all time, but he realizes that the question is very confusing and may need the interpretation of the courts on the statutes involved.

The mayor tells Mr. Babson that practically all the works of art in and about the library have been submitted to the Art Commission and approved by it.

The designs of Augustus St. Gaudens for these pedestals were also submitted to the Art Commission in photographic reproductions by the former president of the board of library trustees, Solomon Lincoln, who wrote in a letter of Sept. 4, 1907, addressed to the Art Commissioners, "of course it is necessary for you to examine them and judge them."

"J. H. Benton, now the president of the board," says the mayor, "seems to take a view different from that of his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln. In a letter dated June 1, 1910, he asserts that 'whether the completed groups should be approved by the contract of the Art Commission when the contract is performed, is a question which does not now arise.' The contract, he adds, is 'a contract for part of the library building, and as such is not one for which we think your Commission responsible or which requires its approval.' In a letter of Dec. 30, Mr. Benton declared 'that the opinion of the corporation counsel has been received by the library trustees to the effect that it is not the official duty of the library trustees to comply with such request of the Art Commission, referring to a request that the board of trustees of the Public Library formally submit Mr. Pratt's models for approval to the Commission, after which, if the designs are approved, the Commission will sign a reproduction of the original contract. It appears, however, that on Jan. 24 Mr. Pratt himself requested the Art Commission to pass on his designs. 'Sections 5 and 6 of chapter 410 of the Acts of 1898, establishing a Board of Art Commissioners for the city of Boston, seem to be involved in this issue, and I desire to be advised by you how far any and all of these sections may apply to the question which has been raised.'"

"Your letters of Dec. 3 and Jan. 10, addressed respectively to Thomas Allen, Esq., chairman, Art Commission, and to the Art Commission, are before me and it will be unnecessary to repeat so much of your opinion as is contained in these communications."

Wed. Feb. 15, 1911.

The Boston Post CHARLESTOWN STATES NEEDS

New Library, Baths and Playground Urged

A new public library building, all-the-year-round baths, and a playground in Ward 5, were the requests made last night by the residents of Charlestown to Mayor Fitzgerald and Councilors Buckley, McDonald, Smith and Collins at the "town meeting" held in the assembly hall of the high school.

The requests came through a committee of three from the Charlestown Improvement Association consisting of Dr. Francis A. Silva, ex-representative, David B. Shaw and Stanton B. King.

Mr. Shaw said that since 1888 not one dollar's worth of public improvements had been made in Charlestown, with the exception of the erection of the new high school. The district did not receive anything for improvements last year. He said that for 30 years the district has been crying to the city for a new public library building.

Stanton B. King said that he had asked 500 men on Water street what they thought Charlestown needed most, and each replied that baths all the year round they considered the most needy.

Dr. Silva said that he was very much interested in the children and wanted to see a place where the children could play without molestation from the police. In regard to a new public library, he did not want it in the same building with a police station.

The Boston Post
Feb. 11, 1911.
The Independent Democratic Paper of New England

Public Library employees have observed a demand for tales of soldiers of fortune and similar adventures during the past few weeks from young men and boys, which has overtaken the supply of that type of literature kept on hand. "It's the newspaper despatches from the Mexican frontier, following so closely upon the excitement resulting from the capture of American volunteers during the fighting in Nicaragua, that has aroused our youth," said my informant.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER COURT TO DECIDE CONFLICT OVER LIBRARY STATUARY

Dispute of Art Commission and Library Trustees Still Far From Settlement.

The supreme court of Massachusetts will be called upon shortly to decide whether the Boston art commission has or has not the right to pass judgment upon the Bela L. Pratt's statutory to be placed on the granite blocks in front of the public library.

The dispute over this question between Chairman Benton of the library trustees and Chairman Allen of the art commission, has developed into one of the bitterest legal battles in the history of the city. Col. Benton, also counsel for the New Haven R.R., has made a study of the statutes and he contends that his board of trustees has the right to accept or reject the statue, and make the contract for the same without the approval of the art commission.

Chairman Allen of the art commission, backed by the legal brains of members of the art commission, and outside legal talent, contends that the art commission has the final say on this statutory.

Mayor Fitzgerald has been appealed to by both sides in the dispute to make a settlement, but he has proven powerless. Just now the mayor has called on Corporation Counsel Babson to give an opinion on the matter, but he has been plainly told that one or the other side will take the matter to the supreme court, if the opinion of Babson is unfavorable to one or the other.

Fri. Feb. 17, 1911.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER HARMONY REIGNS IN LIBRARY CONTROVERSY

Trustees and Art Commission Reach Working Agreement as to Bela Pratt's Sculpture.

Harmony has been once more restored between the Boston art commission and the trustees of the public library after Mayor Fitzgerald enacted the role of "peace maker" at his own office.

"The library trustees concede the right of the art commission to take, and ask it to take, any action which may aid Mr. Pratt to perform his existing contract with the city," was the statement given out by Col. Benton of the library trustees.

"The art commission concedes the validity of Mr. Pratt's existing contract with the city," was the statement given out by Chairman Allen of the art commission.

MILLION DOLLAR ORDER GIVEN IN SUB-TREASURY

An order was given upon the Boston sub-treasury today for one million dollars, but it wasn't paid. A woman who said her name was Victoria Lorence and her address 387 Somerville avenue, Somerville, went into the sub-treasury on the second floor in the Federal building shortly after noon. She was

Great was the woman's calmness when she calmly thrust a piece of paper through the window to him. "That is an order for \$1,000,000," she said. "I am one of the men of the Boston Public Library. My head was badly hurt there in an elevator and they gave me this order on the sub-treasury. Then she calmly waited for the hundreds of yellow-backs to be counted out for her."

MAY BE TAKEN TO THE COURTS

Matter of Bela Pratt Library Statues.

Mayor Asks Opinion From the Corporation Counsel on It.

Latter Gave Favorable One to Library Board.

The question of what city department has authority in the matter of the Bela L. Pratt statutory to be placed on granite blocks in front of the public library may be carried to the supreme court.

Chairman Thomas Allen of the art commission holds that it is the right of the art commission alone to pass on works of art purchased or given to the city of Boston, while Chairman Josiah H. Benton, who is chairman of the city of Boston, just as firmly asserts that in the particular case of the Pratt statutory it is the legal duty of the library board to finish the Copley square building.

Mayor Fitzgerald has been appealed to, but the mayor evidently does not feel able to referee the controversy, since he in turn appealed to corporation counsel Babson for an opinion on the whole subject.

The mayor yesterday sent the following communication to the head of the law department:

"Your opinion is requested upon the following questions: '1. Whether the approval of the art commissioners is necessary for designs or the completed work of Bela L. Pratt upon the sculptured figures to

be placed on the pedestals in front of the Boston public library? '2. Whether the contract for this work should be signed by the chairman of the art commission? '3. It appears that practically all of the works of art in or about the public library have been submitted to the art commission and approved by them. The designs of Augustus St. Gaudens for these particular pedestals were also submitted to the art commission in photographic reproductions by the president of the board of library trustees, Solomon Lincoln, who wrote in a letter of Sept. 4, 1907, addressed to the art commissioners, 'Of course it is necessary for you to examine them and judge them.'"

"Mr. J. H. Benton, now the president of the board, seems to take a view different from that of his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln. In a letter dated June 1, 1910, he asserts that 'whether the completed groups should be approved by the contract of the Art Commission when the contract is performed, is a question which does not now arise.' The contract, he adds, is 'a contract for part of the library building, and as such is not one for which we think your commission responsible or which requires its approval.' In a letter of Dec. 30, Mr. Benton declared 'that the opinion of the corporation counsel has been received by the library trustees to the effect that it is not the official duty of the library trustees to comply with such request of the art commission, referring to a request that the board of trustees of the public library formally submit Mr. Pratt's models for approval to the commission, after which, if the designs are approved, the commission will sign a reproduction of the original contract. It appears, however, that on Jan. 24 Mr. Pratt himself requested the art commission to pass on his designs. 'Sections 5 and 6 of chapter 410 of the Acts of 1898, establishing a board of art commissioners for the city of Boston, seem to be involved in this issue, and I desire to be advised by you how far any and all of these sections may apply to the question which has been raised.'"

"Your letters of Dec. 3 and Jan. 10, addressed respectively to Thomas Allen, Esq., chairman, art commission, and to the Art Commission, are before me, and it will be unnecessary to repeat so much of your opinion as is contained in these communications. I remain, very truly yours, John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor."

"It appears, however, that on Jan. 24 Mr. Pratt himself requested the art commission to pass on his designs. 'Sections 5 and 6 of chapter 410 of the Acts of 1898, establishing a board of art commissioners for the city of Boston, seem to be involved in this issue, and I desire to be advised by you how far any and all of these sections may apply to the question which has been raised.'"

"Your letters of Dec. 3 and Jan. 10, addressed respectively to Thomas Allen, Esq., chairman, art commission, and to the Art Commission, are before me, and it will be unnecessary to repeat so much of your opinion as is contained in these communications. I remain, very truly yours, John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor."

EVENING HERALD PEACE IN LIBRARY STATUE DISPUTE

Trustees and Art Board Make Courteous Concessions and All Is Well.

Mutual concessions to the dignity and prerogatives of the library trustees and the art commission were made at today's meeting in the mayor's office of Chairman Josiah H. Benton of the former, and Chairman Thomas Allen of the latter commission. Bela L. Pratt, sculptor, and Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson. Offerings of peace and good will marked the ending of the long controversy over the statues which Mr. Pratt is executing to cap the pedestals in front of the Public Library.

Corporation Counsel Babson yesterday furnished Mayor Fitzgerald with an opinion that the art commission had authority to pass upon all works of art furnished to the city, and that the library trustees could not be erected without their approval. Following Corporation Counsel Babson's opinion, today's meeting was arranged. That there was nothing to quarrel about would seem to be indicated by the statement issued following the meeting.

"The library trustees concede the right of the art commission to take, and ask it to take, any action which may aid Mr. Pratt to perform his existing contract with the city," reads the first peace overture in the joint symphony that swelled from the mayor's office.

"The art commission concedes the validity of Mr. Pratt's existing contract with the city," is the response. Under the concession of opinion lies the fact that the statutory is to be paid for with money originally appropriated for the completion of the library and still unexpended, and the further fact that the art commission itself has neither money nor authority to make contracts for the statutory. The contract will be executed by Mr. Pratt and the acceptance or rejection of his work will rest with the art commission, by weight of legal authority and by mutual agreement of all concerned.

Boston Herald Feb. 15, 1911.
THE "TECH" ISSUE.

Col. Josiah H. Benton's appeal for State aid for Boston University, provoking as it did opposition among other leaders of that institution, has served to bring out two fundamental truths. And it is not inconceivable that this may have been Mr. Benton's purpose in following the Tech appeal with his own.

First: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts should decide on a policy toward the institutions of higher education; it will surely continue the exemption of their property from taxation, which partakes of the nature of a grant in aid. It might go further and contribute substantially to the maintenance of colleges and universities, if it does not indeed, as Dr. Berle suggests, start a University of its own, as the western states have done. The important thing now to decide is a general policy. Everything in the past has been haphazard and sporadic; the situation today, with large grants to some trade and other specialized schools, and no aid whatever to others, is pitifully chaotic.

Second: If the state in defining its policy decides to help in the higher education, it should establish certain principles upon which this aid may be extended. That should be automatic in operation, if possible. It would be manifestly feasible to aid colleges according to any one of several bases that might be suggested. Any other course would make the Legislature a judge of conditions on which it is in no sense competent to pass.

Without some self-applying system the Legislature would be subject to the charge of favoritism. It urged to give money to an institution because it is poor, how are the lawmakers to know that this poverty is not a legitimate penalty of bad management?—happily not the situation with the Tech, but conceivably the case with applicants which in the future may rely on any such precedent that may be established. If the expansion of an institution's work is to afford an accepted basis for state aid, how is the commonwealth to know that its grant will not invite further expansion, and so a subsequent claim for a larger measure of support? If the quality of an institution's work, and the place of its graduates in our social and industrial system are to furnish the justification, how are the lawmakers to know what needs are at the hour most imperative, or what class of contributors to the social welfare they should most encourage? Different decades might afford different answers.

These considerations indicate, roughly to be sure, how desirable it is, if the state's policy is to be one of greater liberality toward the higher education, that some definite, consistent, logical, and if possible automatic, scheme for its application be devised. While the Institute of Technology is today the foundation most imperatively in need, no guarantee exists that other institutions will not come forward, as time rolls on, with equally substantial arguments in their behalf. Just as we have enacted a general law by which corporations may organize, putting an end to ceaseless special acts, so we now need the enunciation of a general principle or code of procedure, to define the relation of the commonwealth to these educational obligations. The Tech situation has happily invited the formulation of such principles. No task more clearly deserves the attention of the Legislature.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 15, 1911.

UPHOLDS TRUSTEES

Of Library as to Contract.

Only Ones Who Could Make It, Says Babson.

Thinks Art Commission Can Only Pass on Work.

Gives Mayor Opinion on Pratt Statue Matter.

Thomas M. Babson, corporation counsel, in reply to a communication from Mayor Fitzgerald in regard to the sculptured figures that the trustees of the public library have contracted with Bela L. Pratt to provide as ornaments on the pedestals in front of the library, has given his opinion that the trustees were fully within their authority in making the contract with Mr. Pratt.

On the question as to what authority the art commissioners have in the matter, Mr. Babson decides that the figures have been contracted for in a perfectly legal manner by the trustees, who are authorized to make such contracts, but that until either the design of the work itself shall have been approved by a majority of the art commissioners, the figures cannot be placed in front of the public library.

Mr. Babson also states in his opinion that Mr. Pratt has asked the art commission to view his design, but that the commission apparently insists on receiving a request to do so from the trustees. He adds that he thinks the present situation arises from a mere dispute over a matter of official etiquette, and he is sure that if the art commission would waive the point of insisting that the trustees request their opinion, and accept Mr. Pratt's invitation, the whole difficulty would be immediately straightened out.

Mr. Babson's Opinion.

Counsel Babson's letter to Mayor Fitzgerald is as follows:

"Dear Sir—Your letter of Feb 10 concerning the contract with Bela L. Pratt for the ornamentation of the pedestals in front of the Boston Public Library with certain sculptured figures was received.

"The letter accompanying the request for my opinion does not give many important facts upon which my opinion rests, to wit: the acts of 1887 and 1889 under which the public library was erected, the history of the appropriations made under those acts and what they covered—the real question being, were these blocks and the statuary thereon a part of the library building as planned, for which the trustees could contract and pay out of the appropriation for the building, or was their authority taken away by the passage of section 4 of chapter 416 of the acts of 1887.

"It is stated in your letter that practically all of the works of art in or about the public library have been submitted to the art commission and approved by them. My information is directly to the contrary. As to Mr. Lincoln's letter to the art commission, dated Sept. 4, 1907, it has little or nothing to do with the controversy.

"The contract with Mr. Pratt is for certain designated work. The contract with Mr. St. Gaudens made in 1892 provides in substance that Mr. St. Gaudens was not only to make two groups of statuary, one for each pedestal, and design them, and I should judge from this correspondence that the statuary was

ETIQUETTE IN LIBRARY DISPUTE

Babson Writes Mayor in Controversy Over Pedestal Ornaments at Library.

Corporation Counsel Babson believes that the controversy between the art commission and the Public Library trustees over the Bela L. Pratt ornamentation of the pedestals at the entrance to the Public Library in Copley square is a "mere matter of official etiquette." He also states that the figures ordered by the library trustees from Mr. Pratt cannot be erected or placed on the Public Library until either the design or the work of art itself shall have been approved by a majority of the art commission.

The corporation counsel's opinion is incorporated into a letter sent Mayor Fitzgerald today in reply to questions regarding the legality of the art commission in passing upon the figures which the library trustees have ordered to be placed on the granite blocks at the entrance to the library building. The opinion furnished by the head of the law department will terminate the controversy between the art commission and the library trustees, the mayor hopes.

Immediately after receiving the corporation counsel's opinion, the mayor announced that he would confer tomorrow with Corporation Counsel Babson, Chairman J. H. Benton of the library trustees and Chairman Thomas Allen of the art commission relative to the matter.

Corporation Counsel Babson's opinion in reply to the mayor reads: Your letter of Feb. 10, concerning the contract with Bela L. Pratt for the ornamentation of the pedestals in front of the Boston Public Library with certain sculptured figures, was received.

Information Was Limited.

The letter accompanying the request for my opinion does not give many important facts upon which my opinion rests, to wit, the acts of 1887 and 1889 under which the Public Library was erected, the history of the appropriations made under those acts and what they covered—the real question being, were these blocks and the statuary thereon a part of the library building as planned, for which the trustees could contract and pay out of the appropriation for the building, or was their authority taken away by the passage of sec. 4 of chap. 416 of the acts of 1887.

It is stated in your letter that practically all of the works of art in or about the Public Library have been submitted to the art commission and approved by them. My information is directly to the contrary. As to Mr. Lincoln's letter to the art commission, dated Sept. 4, 1907, it has little or nothing to do with the controversy.

The contract with Mr. Pratt is for certain designated work. The contract with Mr. St. Gaudens made in 1892 provides in substance that Mr. St. Gaudens was not only to make two groups of statuary, one for each pedestal, but to design them, and I should judge from this correspondence that even the photographs designed for the statuary were not submitted to the trustees until 15 years after the contract was made.

Contract Was Legal.

Replying to your request for my opinion I would say that the contract with Mr. Pratt for the statuary was made in May, 1910; that on Nov. 21, I received a letter from J. H. Benton, Esq., president of the board of trustees, asking me as to whether it was the official duty of this board of trustees to comply with the request of the art commission contained in the letter of its chairman, dated Nov. 10, 1910. On Dec. 19 I gave my opinion to the trustees. This opinion answers your second question—it being then and now my opinion that the contract made with Mr. Pratt by the trustees of the Boston Public Library is a legal one and that the chairman of the art commission could not make a contract to expend an appropriation made under the acts of 1887 and 1889 for the construction of the Boston Public Library.

"In reply to your first question I would say that being in hopes the art commission would approve this work of Mr. Pratt before the time arrived to place it upon the pedestals and not being asked directly by either body to decide this question, I have heretofore given no opinion upon the subject. It is my opinion, however, that it cannot be erected or placed on the Public Library until either the design or the work of art itself shall have been approved by a majority of the art commission.

Christian Science Monitor
Feb. 7, 1911.

Chairman of Board
of Trustees of the
Boston Public Library



COL. JOSIAH H. BENTON, JR.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES SAY DEMANDS CALL FOR INCREASED ROOM

Increased use of the public library is given as a reason for the necessity of more room for that institution, in the fifty-ninth annual report of the board of trustees, of which Col. Josiah H. Benton is chairman. The report concerns itself chiefly with the finances of the institution; its growth for the year in books, etc.; a careful study of a pension system; a report of the pressing needs for better district reading rooms and better branch libraries, made by the examining committee; and a report by William F. Kenney, one of the trustees, who was a delegate to the international congress of architects and librarians at Brussels last August.

The attention of the mayor and the citizens is called by the trustees and the examining committee to the necessities and utter lack of necessary accommodations for the public in many of the branch libraries and reading rooms. The trustees say: "The time has passed when the branch libraries can be properly operated in buildings partly devoted to other uses. The scheme of a municipal building devoted to baths, gymnasiums and other activities, and also providing for the library, while apparently having advantages from the point of view of a neighborhood center, does not properly provide for the work of the library."

There were issued from the central library, the branch libraries and the various stations last year 1,671,327 volumes for home use, or for use outside the library buildings. In Bates hall of the central library on Copley square, about 500,000 call slips were used during the year which does not include the magazine room, the newspaper room, the art and private collections, nor the Allen A. Brown musical room.

During the year, 43,319 volumes have been added to the library collection. Of these, 27,535 were purchased, 12,426 were given to the library and the remainder were received by exchange.

The total amount expended for books, including \$6880.77 for periodicals and \$2064.82 for newspapers, was \$8945.59, or about 13 per cent of the entire purpose of the library for all purposes. Besides \$920.30 was spent of all books. The average cost of all books purchased, 17,162 were bought from money appropriated by the city, and 6421 were bought at an average cost of \$1.82 a volume.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1911

ART BOARD MUST APPROVE

Babson's View of the Library Statuary

Contract of Trustees with Pratt Upheld

Figures for Pedestals Long in Dispute

Conference Called by Mayor in Harmony Plan

An opinion from Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson was submitted to the mayor today on the disputed points raised by the trustees of the Boston Public Library and the Municipal Art Commission over the statuary which Bela L. Pratt is executing for the pedestals in front of the Library Building. Mr. Babson had two questions to pass upon by request of the mayor, whether the contract for the work should be made between the Art Commission and Mr. Pratt or between the trustees and Mr. Pratt, and whether it is necessary for the Art Commission to pass on the statuary before it can legally be put in place.

Mr. Babson rules that the contract executed by the Library trustees was perfectly proper in view of the fact that it would have been impossible for the Art Commission to enter into a contract with no money to pay the bill, and he also holds that the approval of the Art Commission is necessary before the statuary is installed. The mayor told Mr. Babson that practically all the work of art in and about the library building have been submitted to the Art Commission and approved by it, including the designs of Augustus St. Gaudens for the pedestals, which were submitted by the former president of the library trustees, Solomon Lincoln. Josiah H. Benton, the present president of the library trustees, "seems to take a different view," the mayor said. Mr. Benton stated some time ago: "The contract is a contract for part of the library building and as such is not one for which we think your Commission responsible or which requires its approval." On Dec. 20, Mr. Benton declared that "the opinion of the corporation counsel has been received by the library trustees to the effect that it is not the official duty of the library trustees to comply with such a request of the Art Commission," referring to a request that the board of trustees of the Public Library formally submit Mr. Pratt's models for approval to the Commission after which, if the figures are approved, the Commission will sign a reproduction of the original contract. Mr. Pratt himself on Jan. 24 asked the Art Commission to pass on his designs.

That the matter will eventually go before the Supreme Court for final adjudication is the belief of persons directly interested. Mayor Fitzgerald refuses to comment on the decision. He has called a meeting of Mr. Babson, President Benton of the Library trustees and Thomas Allen, chairman of the Art Commission, for tomorrow at noon at his office in the hope that an amicable agreement may be reached. The Babson opinion is as follows:

Mayor, City Hall, Boston.
Dear Sir: Your letter of Feb. 10, concerning the contract with Bela L. Pratt for the ornamentation of the pedestals in front of the Boston Public Library with certain sculptured figures, was received.

The letter accompanying the request for my opinion does not give many important facts upon which my opinion rests, to wit: the acts of 1887 and 1889 under which the Public Library was erected, the history of the appropriations made under those acts and what they covered—the real question being, were these blocks and the statuary thereon a part of the library building as planned, for which the trustees could contract and pay out of the appropriation for the building, or was their authority taken away by the passage of Section 6 of Chapter 416 of the Acts of 1887.

It is stated in your letter that practically all of the works of art in or about the Public Library have been submitted to the Art Commission and approved by them. My information is directly to the contrary. As to Mr. Lincoln's letter to the Art Commission, dated Sept. 4, 1907, it has little or nothing to do with the controversy.

The contract with Mr. Pratt is for certain designated work. The contract with Mr. St. Gaudens made in 1892 provides in substance that Mr. St. Gaudens was not only to make two groups of statuary, one for each pedestal, but to design them, and I should judge from this correspondence that even the photographs designed for the statuary were not submitted to the trustees until fifteen years after the contract was made.

Replying to your request for my opinion I would say that the contract with Mr. Pratt for the statuary was made in May, 1910; that on Nov. 21 I received a letter from J. H. Benton, Esq., president of the board of trustees, asking me as to whether it was the official duty of this board of trustees to comply with the request of the Art Commission contained in the letter of its chairman, dated Nov. 10, 1910. On Dec. 19 I gave my opinion to the trustees. This opinion answers your second question—it being then and now my opinion that the contract made with Mr. Pratt by the trustees of the Boston Public Library is a legal one and that the chairman of the art commission could not make a contract to expend an appropriation made under the acts of 1887 and 1889 for the construction of the Boston Public Library.

"In reply to your first question I would say that being in hopes the art commission would approve this work of Mr. Pratt before the time arrived to place it upon the pedestals and not being asked directly by either body to decide this question, I have heretofore given no opinion upon the subject. It is my opinion, however, that it cannot be erected or placed on the Public Library until either the design or the work of art itself shall have been approved by a majority of the art commission.

Boston American
Feb. 7, 1911.

CITY LIBRARY REPORT MADE

The fifty-ninth annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, issued today, covers the year ending January 31, 1911, and states that during that period \$30,002.17 was spent in buying books, periodicals and newspapers, photographs. There were 219,171 volumes issued from the central library for home use, and from 74,132 through branches and reading room stations. From the central library through the branches and reading room stations themselves 1,060,153 were issued. The total for schools and institutions were 150,110. The whole total is 1,671,327.

The report says: "In the purchase of books the trustees have endeavored, within the means at their command, to provide current instructive and useful books for the people and to replace such books worn out by use. And they have sought as well to provide books for the use of scholars so that the library may not lose its distinctive character not only as a popular library for the use of the people, but also as a library for scholarly research and work. They are convinced that it is only by keeping the library strong in these two directions that it can continue to be a great permanent educational institution and of the greatest benefit to the city."

It is my opinion, however, that it cannot be erected or placed on the Public Library until either the design or the work of art itself shall have been approved by a majority of the Art Commission.

I am informed that Mr. Pratt, the sculptor, on Jan. 24, 1911, invited the Art Commission to inspect the designs, models, etc., of his work; that the Art Commission sent the invitation to the trustees of the Public Library trustees, and that the Public Library trustees contend that having made a contract with Mr. Pratt, their authority ceases and that the time and place of the examination of the work is a matter to be arranged for between the sculptor and the Art Commission.

It seems to me that the dispute is a mere matter of official etiquette and could be easily arranged by the Art Commission's waiving this point and accepting the invitation of Mr. Pratt to examine his designs, models, etc. If a majority approve, that would be the end of the matter.

Yours respectfully,
Thomas M. Babson,
Corporation Counsel.

The letter which Mr. Babson incloses in his opinion to the mayor was that written by him to the trustees of the Public Library on Dec. 19, 1910. This letter is as follows:

Trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston.
Gentlemen—The letter of your president of Nov. 21, in which your opinion is requested concerning certain matters connected with the contract between your board and Bela L. Pratt, was received. It would have been replied to before were it not that there have been many matters connected with this contract which had to be investigated.

You ask me whether it is the official duty of your board to comply with the request of the Art Commission contained in the letter of its chairman, dated Nov. 10, 1910. This request is in substance that the Board of Trustees of the Public Library submit Mr. Pratt's model for approval to the Art Commission, after which, if the design is approved, the Art Commission will submit to the trustees an identical contract signed by the chairman of the Art Commission and to be signed by Mr. Pratt and by his honor the mayor.

There being no appropriation for the execution of any painting, monument, statue, bas-relief, bust or other sculpture for the Public Library, the Art Commission could not make a contract under the statute of 1888 with Mr. Pratt because of this act. In the first place, it would subject the Art Commission to a penalty, either of imprisonment for not more than one year or of a fine of not more than \$1000, or both, under Section 16 of Chapter 486 of the Acts of 1900.

Secondly, there being no such appropriation, the auditor could not pay Mr. Pratt any money. The appropriation from which Mr. Pratt is being paid is the balance of the appropriation made by the city under certain statutes for the construction of the Public Library on Copley square.

The real question is, were these blocks and the statuary thereon a part of the library building, as planned for, which the trustees could contract and pay out of the appropriation, or was their authority taken away by the passage of section 6 of chapter 416 of the Acts of 1887.

It appears by photographs of the building as it was to be, and by the report on the cost of the new library building made to the Board of Aldermen April 13, 1891, which report is published as city document No. 54 of 1891, that these blocks in front of the Public Library and the statuary thereon were parts of the original building as planned and for which the appropriations were made by the City Government.

The statute is chapter 68 of the Acts of 1887 and chapter 68 of the Acts of 1889. By section 2 of the act of 1887 it is provided that the said board of trustees shall have

Boston Herald
Feb. 7, 1911.

BOSTON HERALD

LIBRARY TRUSTEES' APPEAL.

Better Branch Accommodations in Boston Are Desired.

An appeal for better branch library accommodation in Boston forms the chief feature of the 59th annual report of the Boston Public Library. The trustees describe the operations of that institution during the past year, and formulate a method of pensions for library employees in compliance with a request of Mayor Fitzgerald, who had called their attention to the act of 1910 authorizing cities and towns to establish retirement systems.

During the year 43,319 volumes were added to the library. Of these, 27,535 were purchased. The total amount expended for books, including \$6880.77 for periodicals and \$2064.82 for newspapers, was \$8945.59. There were issued during the year for direct home use 219,171 volumes at the central library and from the central library through the branches and reading-room stations 74,132 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,060,153 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading-room stations for use at schools and institutions 150,110 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,671,327 volumes.

The newspaper room at the central library, the papers for which are mainly purchased from the income of a bequest of the late William C. Todd for that purpose, has 348 different papers filed for current reading, of which 26 are in the English language, 16 French, 16 German, 7 Italian, 7 Spanish, 7 Swedish, and the rest in 14 other languages, including one in Old Hebrew, published in Jerusalem, and one in Tagalog, published in the Philippines; also Greek, Russian, Armenian, Polish, Welsh, Hungarian, etc. During the last year about 29,657 newspaper volumes were consulted by readers.

The amount appropriated by the city council for the Public Library has risen from \$22,000 in 1901 to \$351,978 in 1910, as compared with \$340,655 in 1909 and \$330,000 in 1908.

"To meet the proper administration of the library," the trustees say, "taking into account the increase in the population of the city, and the enlarged demands made upon the library system, will require a progressive increase in appropriations. The appropriation last year was fully required for the efficient administration and maintenance of the institution."

Boston Journal
Feb. 13, 1911.

BATHS IN CHARLESTOWN.

Committee of Business Men's Association to Urge Matter.

A committee of three to urge upon the mayor and city council the needs of a public library and baths in Charlestown were appointed yesterday at a meeting of the Business Men's Association of Charlestown. A. A. Pales, president of the association, presided. The committee is composed of David H. Shaw, Stanton H. King and Dr. Francis P. Silva. There has been available since 1901 an appropriation of \$2000 for a branch public library and \$2000 for an all the year round bath in ward 3 since July 25, 1907. The city-owned building in Charlestown which was once used as an armory.

Boston Post
Feb. 20, 1911.

The Boston Public Library will not open until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Washington's Birthday. It will continue open from that hour until 10 o'clock p. m.

CITY COUNCIL LIKELY TO PICK '11 HEAD TODAY

The most recent business that comes before the Boston city council at its meeting today is the election of a successor to President Walter Ballantine. The members of the council failed to agree upon any one man at the first meeting of the year last Monday, and no ballot was taken. There is some doubt as to whether or not an election will be accomplished today.

There are three candidates, Councilors John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins and President Ballantine. The first two are active candidates, the third willing, but not insistent. Attridge, it is understood, has three votes of his own. He's a Democrat; Collins, two, his own and Kenny's; Ballantine has the new member, Ernest E. Smith, with him. Councilors Curley and Buckley are Democrats; Curley is in a hospital. Buckley favors Curley. He says that because of Curley's long service in the city government, he should be honored with the presidency. But as Curley is a congressman-elect, and as seven of the nine members are "good government" men, Curley's chances are small.

Kenny would probably go to Ballantine if he left Collins. This would give Collins the balance of power. It is not unlikely that Collins would also go to Ballantine, giving him the presidency again.

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the council a message in which he urges the creation of nine special council committees in addition to the four already in existence. He wants committees on branch libraries, new district municipal buildings, new playgrounds, court houses and police stations, new streets, transportation problems, convenience stations, public health and hospitals and on laws and ordinances affecting the supervision of minors.

The mayor also sent to the council, with a message recommending its passage, the draft of an ordinance, merging the consumptive's hospital department with the health department. He announced that he will veto the ordinance passed at the final meeting of the 1910 council creating a parks and public recreation department by merging the music, bath and public grounds department with the park department.

The mayor recommended that the council authorize Fire Commissioner Daily to sell the old fireboat, engine 21, to Thomas Butler & Co. for \$2500. He also recommended an appropriation of \$5000 for the new quarters for the fireboat that will replace engine 31.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911
LIBRARY BOOKS MUTILATED

Illustrations Torn from Pages of Valuable Books in Bates Hall

Vandals have appeared at the Boston Public Library. The library staff has discovered that illustrations have been torn from books kept on the shelves of Bates Hall and a watch is now being kept. That this work of mutilation is that of persons in the so-called higher walks of life, is the belief of the library people as the illustrations taken consist of family coats-of-arms, private crests and pages of information on genealogy. Branch libraries have also reported mutilations, but they have not been of such large extent.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, FEB 18, 1911
VISITS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Princess Vilma Lwoff-Parlaghy Will Probably Go to Bunker Hill Monument Today.

Rev. and Mrs. Theodore Chickering Williams of 20 Mt. Vernon st. gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of the Hungarian artist, Princess Vilma Lwoff-Parlaghy.

Mr. Williams called at the Lenox, where the princess is staying, to escort her to the reception. On the way the party stopped at the Public Library, where they were received by Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian, who took them over the building. The princess expressed her pleasure not only in the books and paintings, but the fact that it was a public building open for all the people appealed very strongly to her.

The reception was rather informal. As the guests entered, Mrs. Williams presented them to the princess as opportunity offered. The princess, Mrs. Rodman Peabody, Mrs. Josephine Blanchard Ames and Miss Peabody Lowell, assisted by the Misses Ames.

Last evening the princess remained in her rooms at the Lenox. Today, if the weather permits, she will drive about the city, probably visiting the monument at Bunker Hill. In the afternoon or the evening the princess will call upon Mrs. John L. Gardner.

The princess will return to New York tomorrow night.

Boston Post
Feb 22, 1911.

THIEVES WORK AT THE LIBRARY

Valuable Illustrations Are Torn From Books

There is a vigilance committee on duty at the Boston public library. It is composed of members of the library staff and its purpose is to find out who mutilates books.

Examination of books that are kept in Bates Hall, where any person may read them for reference, has resulted in the knowledge that a number have ragged holes where valuable illustrations formerly appeared on the pages.

The library officials are of the opinion that the mutilation, instead of being done by vandals of the bonehead class, is the work of persons from the so-called higher walks of life. This conviction is based on the character of the illustrations that have been cut out. They consist of family coats-of-arms, private crests and various pages of information on genealogy.

The suspicion has been raised that someone desirous of a rare family crest had taken such a means of obtaining a design for it. The genealogical information that was appropriated is regarded as an indication that basis for a family tree was also needed.

Branch libraries have at various times reported mutilations, but they have not been of the grave nature that characterized those at the main library.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1911
LIBRARY AND BATHS WANTED

Charlestown Citizens Name Committee to Press Their Claims Before the Mayor

Charlestown is urgently demanding a branch library and public baths, and at a meeting of members of the improvement association of that district a committee of three consisting of Hon. David E. Shaw, Stanton H. King and Dr. Francis P. Silva was appointed to confer with the mayor. Since 1901 there has been available for a branch public library \$30,000 and also an appropriation of \$30,000 for an all-the-year public bath. This latter item is for changes in the armory building at the corner of Bunker Hill and Lexington streets. If the militia company were transferred to other quarters the appropriation could be used at once.

BOSTON GLOBE—MONDAY, MARCH 6.

YEAR'S PROGRAM HAS 13 PROJECTS

Boston-1915 Will Try to Put Civic Reforms Through.

Definite City Plan and Federation of Greater Boston to Be Urged.

THIRTEEN THINGS BOSTON-1915 WILL TRY TO ACCOMPLISH IN 1911

- 1—Establish a proper public authority to plan and provide for the comprehensive development of the city.
- 2—Federate the cities and towns of the metropolitan district.
- 3—Organize a larger use of school houses.
- 4—Secure a larger and better use of playgrounds and other recreational facilities.
- 5—Create a central civic building.
- 6—Establish more convenience stations and drinking fountains.
- 7—Investigate the part-time school problem.
- 8—Create a central library for teachers.
- 9—Secure laws for enforcing parental responsibility.
- 10—Make definite provision for better sidewalks.
- 11—Diminish through a prompt return of births needless blindness and disease among infants.
- 12—Secure more practical examinations for licenses to practice medicine.
- 13—Extend free art exhibitions.

Believing that the best way to assure the millennium in 1915 is to begin the work of improvement in 1911, Boston-1915 has announced its program for the present year, containing 13 specific projects which the organization pledges itself to work for.

The majority of these projects, it appears, were initiated by various conferences of Boston-1915 itself, but several have been sponsored by other organizations, such as the Boston chamber of commerce, the United improvement association, the Women's municipal league and the Massachusetts child welfare committee, with which Boston-1915 will cooperate.

The statement issued by Boston-1915 is in part as follows: "After a year of persistent study and investigation Boston-1915 today makes public its program for 1911, setting forth 13 definite projects demanding special attention. The organization makes itself responsible for pushing through these projects before the end of the year."

"The program constitutes the largest cooperative undertaking in connection with the development of a city yet attempted in any American community. An idea of the thought and time consumed in its preparation is conveyed when it is understood that during the past 12 months there have been over 20 meetings of the various committees and conferences dealing intimately with projects submitted by the various organizations. Every association of any importance in the city connected with the work of Boston-1915 has been represented in the making of the common plan."

City Plain Needed First.

"The 13 projects of the 1911 program follow: "1. Establish a proper public authority to plan and provide for the comprehensive development of the city."

"A definite city plan is necessary to the healthy growth of any modern city. Until the main needs of the whole community have been carefully studied and mapped out, no single project can be carried forward with any certainty that it is really best for the city."

"At the present time there are pressing demands for street and boulevard developments amounting to more than \$25,000,000. Which of these improvements is the most important and most necessary to the city and should be undertaken first it is impossible to say with conditions as they are. The facts should be determined before the city's money is used for any of them."

"Boston is in great need of better transportation, but experience should have taught us that it is costly and futile to construct highways, tunnels, etc. haphazard. The suburbs are building up rapidly, but if they are developed without a general plan it will cost millions to undo present mistakes. The congestion in some parts of Boston is as bad as in any other city in the

1915 proposes to study the needs of the children of Boston use the play grounds. Perhaps when the children have learned the lesson they will teach their elders how to use the parks.

Central Civic Building.

"5. Create a central civic building. "It is estimated that there are in Boston more than 60 charitable and civic organizations paying rents aggregating \$20,000 a year. These could be brought together in one building to avoid duplication and increase cooperation. Many civic bodies are ready for such a move and the proposition is feasible from the financial viewpoint."

"6. Establish more convenience stations and drinking fountains. "This project, carefully studied by the United improvement association, is here to make for temperance as well as for general comfort. A definite plan for such stations is under consideration and, together with house bill No. 1331, kept aside for the construction of convenience stations in all cities of more than 8000 inhabitants, should be vigorously pushed by those who would have Massachusetts on a par with others in this matter of communal decency."

"7. Investigate the part-time school problem. "There is now practical agreement that one of the best ways to promote industrial education is through the part-time school, a plan under which the boy spends part of his time in school and part of it in the shop or store."

"8. Create a central library for teachers. "It has been felt that the busy teachers of Greater Boston should have some central place wherein to find, with as little trouble as possible, the latest information and suggestions through which they and their teaching may be kept right to the front. The plan will be provided if the teaching force and those interested in the schools will urge it."

Parental Responsibility.

"9. Secure laws for enforcing parental responsibility. "The first step is to get a law making desertion of wife or minor children a crime. Such legislation is found in house No. 22, which drafts Dr. D. Cushing, president of the Massachusetts society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is petitioning many of the abuses of children and much of the suffering comes through the desertion by the father."

"The proposed law makes it possible that all the provisions of probation and of suspended sentence may be used in these cases as in non-support, and section 7 thereof, that 50 cents shall be paid to the family for each day's hard labor performed by anyone found guilty of desertion and put in jail."

"10. Make definite provision for better sidewalks. "This plan is embodied in a bill, house No. 563, put in by the United improvement association, which provides for the building each year of 10 miles of sidewalk."

"11. Diminish through a prompt return of births needless blindness and disease among infants. "If the board of health knew of every birth in the city of Boston within 48 hours of its occurrence, it would be within the board's power to stop 30 percent of all blindness that is brought about every year. It would go a long way, too, toward preventing the present dreadful waste of infant life."

"Moreover, prompt returns mean fuller birth returns, so that it will be possible to prevent in more instances than at present, the labor of children under 14 years. House No. 669 makes such returns compulsory and should be worked for by every citizen."

Medical Examinations.

"12. Secure more practical examinations for licenses to practice medicine. "Examinations for those who are to practice medicine are now made entirely on book work and by written tests. No assurance is given, therefore, that the young physician is able to deal with an actual case of disease. It is important and practicable to require every applicant, as a part of his examination, to answer questions concerning actual patients brought before him."

"13. Extend free art exhibitions. "This work of bringing good art directly to the people, and of explaining the meaning and beauty of the pictures has been already well begun, and should be continued."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1911.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

Marquette Society of Boston to Meet Clark March 16.



EDWARD A. SULLIVAN. ROBERT P. BARRY. THOMAS P. BRENNAN.
DEBATING TEAM TO REPRESENT BOSTON COLLEGE.

The Marquette debating society of Boston college will meet the representatives of the Clark college debating club Thursday evening, March 16, in Boston college hall, James st. in a dual debate. The subject of discussion will be, "Resolved, That the United States should increase its navy by a more extensive system of ship subsidy." The Boston college team will speak on the affirmative, and the Clark team will defend the negative side of the question. The subject was selected by representatives of the two colleges at a meeting held last month, and the speakers who will represent the two institutions were selected at trial debates held for the purpose. Each team will consist of three speakers, who will be allowed 15 minutes to deliver his speech and five minutes for rebuttal.

The Boston college team will be made up as follows: Robert P. Barry '14 of Newton, Edward A. Sullivan '14 of Cambridge, and Thomas P. Brennan '15 of Forest Hills. The judges will be selected within a few days, the board consisting of three men, one to be selected by each college, and the third, William F. Kenney, trustee of the Public Library, will be the chairman of the debate and will introduce the speakers.

This will be the second meeting of the two colleges in a debating contest, the other debate taking place last year at Worcester.

Boston Transcript March 15, 1911

There has been added to the Allen A. Brown Music Collection in the Boston Public Library the original manuscript collection of all the prize catches, canons, and glees, and those submitted to the committee of "The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club" from 1763 to 1794, in score, formerly the property of the club, compiled by and in the handwriting of E. T. Warren, the secretary, with an index to each volume. It is in thirty-two volumes, smooth, oblong folio, in the original boards, with dated leather labels on sides (re-backed with calf) and Warren's bookplate after he took the name of Horne.

The Catch Club was formed in 1761, and E. T. Warren was its secretary till 1794. In 1763 the first prizes were offered—one for two catches, a second for two canons, and a third for two glees—which were competed for until 1794, when they were discontinued for some years. These volumes contain the compositions of all the glee writers of the period—Arne, Haynes, Darnley, J. S. Smith, Webb, Lord Mornington, Paxton, Atterbury, Dr. Cooke, Atcock, Stevens, Calcott, Hook, etc., etc., and comprise 2269 compositions, of which 600 have never been printed or published. The volume of 1787 is notably thick, that being the occasion when Dr. Calcott sent in nearly one hundred compositions.

In the volume for 1784, where a glee, "Hail Thou Sweet," by George Hickey, aged thirteen, occurs, the original manuscript is inserted bearing this note: "N is 8th June, 1784, at the Club. The young Gentleman Author of this Glee told me by Ld. Berkeley that my entry in the book was erroneous. Lord Berkeley desired me to show him the book in order that he might correct it, which was accordingly laid before him, and Dr. Burney, who happened to be there, and sat by him, lent his hand to some passages wherein the Author accused me of the mistake; and on perusing this original copy I found my copy perfectly right, so far as to agree with it, therefore I took the liberty to rub out the alteration made by pencil. E. T. W."

This remarkable and valuable collection, the mine from which Warren drew the material for his famous printed Collection of Catches, etc., was afterwards the property of the organist, Thomas Greatorex, and at his death was sold by auction for £20, in 1831.

not unlikely that some
go to Bullantyne, giving him the pres-
idency again.
Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the council
a message in which he urges the crea-
tion of nine special council committees
in addition to the four already in ex-
istence. He wants committees on
branch libraries, new district municipal
buildings, new playgrounds, court
houses and police stations, new streets,
transportation problems, convenience
stations, public health and hospitals
and on laws and ordinances affecting
the supervision of minors.
The mayor also sent to the council
a message recommending its pas-
sage, the draft of an ordinance merg-
ing the consumptives' hospital depart-
ment with the health department.
He announced that he will veto the
ordinance passed at the final meeting
of the 1910 council creating a parks and
public recreation department by merg-
ing the music, bath and public grounds
department with the park department.
The mayor recommended that the
council authorize Fire Commissioner
Daly to sell the old fireboat engine 31,
to Thomas Butler & Co. for \$2555.
He also recommended an additional
appropriation of \$5000 for the new
quarters for the fireboat that will re-
place engine 31.

Boston Transcript

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911
LIBRARY BOOKS MUTILATED

Illustrations Torn from Pages of Valuable
Books in Bates Hall

Vandals have appeared at the Boston
Public Library. The library staff has
discovered that illustrations have been
torn from books kept on the shelves of
Bates Hall and a watch is now being
kept. That this work of mutilation is
that of persons in the so-called higher
walks of life, is the belief of the library
people as the illustrations taken consist
of family coats-of-arms, private crests
and pages of information on genealogy.
Branch libraries have also reported mutila-
tions, but they have not been of such
large extent.

THIEVES WORK AT THE LIBRARY

Valuable Illustrations Are
Torn From Books

There is a vigilance committee on duty
at the Boston public library. It is com-
posed of members of the library staff and
its purpose is to find out who mutilates
books.

Examination of books that are kept in
Bates Hall, where any person may read
them for reference, has resulted in the
knowledge that a number have ragged
holes where valuable illustrations for-
merly appeared on the pages.

The library officials are of the opinion
that the mutilation, instead of being done
by vandals of the boulevard class, is
the work of persons from the so-called
higher walks of life. This conviction is
based on the character of the illustra-
tions that have been cut out. They con-
sist of family coats-of-arms, private crests
and various pages of information on gene-
alogy.

The suspicion has been raised that some-
one desirous of a rare family crest had
taken such a means of obtaining a de-
sign for it. The genealogical information
that was appropriated is regarded as an
indication that basis for a family tree
was also needed.

Branch libraries have at various times
reported mutilations, but they have not
been of the grave nature that character-
ized those at the main library.

1. Federate the cities and towns of the metropolitan district.
2. Organize a larger use of school houses.
3. Secure a larger and better use of playgrounds and other recre-ational facilities.
4. Create a central civic building.
5. Establish more convenience sta-tions and drinking fountains.
6. Investigate the part-time school problem.
7. Create a central library for teachers.
8. Secure laws for enforcing par-ental responsibility.
9. Make definite provision for bet-ter sidewalks.
10. Diminish through a prompt re-turn of births needless blindness and disease among infants.
11. Secure more practical examina-tions for licenses to practice medicine.
12. Extend free art exhibitions.

Believing that the best way to as-
sure the millennium in 1915 is to begin
the work of improvement in 1911, Bos-
ton-1915 has announced its program
for the present year, containing 13
specific projects which the organization
pledges itself to work for.

The majority of these projects, it
appears, were initiated by various con-
ferences of Boston-1915 itself, but sev-
eral have been sponsored by other
organizations, such as the Boston
chamber of commerce, the United im-
provement association, the Women's
municipal league and the Massachu-
setts child welfare committee, with
which Boston-1915 will cooperate.

The statement issued by Boston-1915
is in part as follows:
After a year of persistent study
and investigation Boston-1915 today
makes public its program for 1911,
setting forth 13 definite projects de-
manding special attention. The organ-
ization makes itself responsible for
pushing through these projects before
the end of the year.

"The program constitutes the largest
cooperative undertaking in connection
with the development of city yet at-
tempted in any American community.
An idea of the thought and time con-
sumed in its preparation is correlative
when it is understood that during the
past 12 months there have been over 200
meetings of the various committees and
conferences dealing intimately with pro-
jects submitted by the various organi-
zations. Every association of any im-
portance in the city connected with any
phase of the work of Boston-1915 has
been represented in the making of the
common plan.

City Plan Needed First.

"The 13 projects of the 1911 program
follow:

"1. Establish a proper public authority
to plan and provide for the compre-
hensive development of the city.
"A definite city plan is necessary to
the healthy growth of any modern city.
Until the main needs of the whole
community have been carefully studied
and mapped out, no single project can
be carried forward with any certainty
that it is really best for the city.

"At the present time there are pres-
ent demands for street and boulevard
developments amounting to more than
\$25,000,000. Which of these improvements
is the most important and most neces-
sary to the city and should be under-
taken first it is impossible to say with
conditions as they are. The facts should
be determined before the city's money
is used for any.

"Boston is in great need of better
transportation, but experience should
have taught us that it is costly and
futile to construct highways, tunnels,
etc., haphazard. The suburbs are build-
ing up rapidly, but if they are developed
without a general plan it will cost fu-
ture millions to undo present mistakes.
The congestion in some parts of Boston
is as bad as in any other city in the
world, but it is of no use to try to
relieve it unless there is a definite plan
toward which to work.

"The city planning conference of
Boston-1915 in its recent report declares
that a city plan should include trans-
portation (passenger and freight) by
rail, by road and by water; water sup-
ply and drainage, lands for public uses,
and building and housing regulations,
and that such metropolitan improve-
ments should be planned by a perma-
nent commission.

"On their recommendation the directors
of Boston-1915 have put in a bill (house
No. 1100) creating such a commission.
Moreover, the organization is backing
three bills that will help to make bet-
ter housing conditions (senate No. 197,
increasing the sanitary police from five
to 10; house No. 444, defining a tenement
house, and house No. 1285, making over-
crowding a misdemeanor.

Greater Boston Federation.

"2. Federate the cities and towns of
the metropolitan district.

"Boston-1915 does not mean political
Boston, with its artificial boundaries.
It means Greater Boston, the fourth
largest city in the United States and
the 10th largest in the world.

"We come together to solve the ques-
tions of water supply, sewerage and
parks; why not federate to solve other
pressing questions like housing, trans-
portation, land reservations, etc? Bos-
ton-1915 is backing house No. 715, to
create a federation of metropolitan
Boston."

"3. Organize a larger use of school
houses.
"The school buildings in the city of
Boston alone have cost more than \$25,
000,000 and they are used about two
hours a year out of a possible 400
hours. Three-quarters of the time they
must school buildings stand idle they
might be used for lectures, for music
for clubs, for classes, for neighborhood
meetings and gatherings of every
proper sort.

"A plan of development prepared by
an advisory committee of the Boston
school committee and accepted by the
school committee is all ready to be car-
ried out. It is only a question of money,
of energy and of local interest.

"Boston is given the credit of creat-
ing the city playground. Other cities
have copied the idea, but they have
gone one step farther. They have dis-
covered what they are for.

"The youth conference of Boston-

Central Civic Building.

"5. Create a central civic building.
"It is estimated that there are in Bos-
ton more than 60 charitable and civic
organizations paying rents aggregating
\$60,000 a year. These could be brought
together in one building to avoid dupli-
cation and increase cooperation. Many
civic bodies are ready for such a move,
and the proposition is feasible from the
financial viewpoint.

"6. Establish more convenience sta-
tions and drinking fountains.
"This project, carefully studied by
the United Improvement association, is
sure to make for temperance as well as
for general comfort. A definite plan
for such stations is under consideration
and, together with house bill No. 133,
of Cambridge, and Thomas F. Brannan
of Forest Hills. The judges will be
selected within a few days, the board
consisting of three men, one to be se-
lected by each college, and the third
member to be the choice of these two.
William F. Kenney, trustee of the Public
Library, will be the chairman of the
debate and will introduce the
suggestions.

"7. Investigate the part-time school
problem.
"There is now practical agreement
that one of the best ways to promote
industrial education is through the
part-time school, a plan under which
the boy spends part of his time in
school and part of it in the shop or
store.

"No one system of part-time school-
ing can be or should be imposed, how-
ever, on all communities. The plan
must vary with local needs. The Mas-
sachusetts child welfare committee has
put in a bill (house No. 464) authorizing
the state board of education to make
an investigation and providing the
necessary fund for doing so.

"8. Create a central library for teach-
ers.
"It has been felt that the busy teach-
ers of Greater Boston should have some
central place wherein to find, with as
little trouble as possible, the latest in-
formation and suggestions through
which they and their teaching may be
kept right up to date. Such a center
will be provided if the teaching force
and those interested in the schools will
urge it.

Parental Responsibility.

"9. Secure laws for enforcing parental
responsibility.

"The first step is to get a law mak-
ing description of wife or minor children
in crime. Such legislation is found in
house No. 372, for which Grafton D.
Cushing, president of the Massachu-
setts society for the prevention of Crim-
inality to Children is petitioner. Many
of the abuses of children and much of
the suffering caused through the dis-
section by the father.

"The proposed law makes it possible
that all the provisions of probation and
of suspended sentence may be used in
these cases as in non-support, and sec-
tion 7 provides that 50 cents shall be
paid to the family for each day's hard
labor performed by anyone found guilty
of desertion and put in jail.

"10. Make definite provision for better
sidewalks.

"This plan is embodied in a bill, house
No. 566, put in by the United Improve-
ment association, providing for the
building each year of 10 miles of side-
walk.

"11. Diminish through a prompt re-
turn of births needless blindness and
disease among infants.
"If the board of health knew of every
birth in the city of Boston within 48
hours of its occurrence, it would be
within the board's power to stop 30 per-
cent of all blindness that is brought
about every year. It would go a long
way, too, toward preventing the pres-
ent dreadful waste of infant life.

"Moreover, prompt birth returns
mean fuller birth returns, so that it will
be possible to prevent in more instances
than at present, the labor of children
under 14 years. House No. 696 makes
such returns compulsory and should be
worked for by every citizen.

Medical Examinations.

"12. Secure more practical examina-
tions for licenses to practice medicine.

"Examinations for those who are to
practice medicine are now made entire-
ly on book work and by written tests.
No assurance is given, therefore, that
the young physician is able to deal with
an actual case of disease. It is im-
portant and practicable to require every
applicant, as a part of his examination,
to answer questions concerning actual
patients brought before him.

"13. Extend free art exhibitions.
"This work of bringing good art di-
rectly to the people, and of explaining
the meaning and beauty of the pictures
has been already well begun, and should
be gradually extended so as to meet
the needs of all sections of the city.

"This will not only provide a new
source of pleasure, there will also be
an actual practical gain to business and
to manufacturing through the training
of the artistic sense of the community."

Boston Transcript March 13, 1911

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of Catches, etc., was afterwards the prop-
erty of the organist, Thomas Greatorex,
and at his death was sold by auction for
£20, in 1831.

ing chemistry. In November, 1861, to become second lieutenant in G company, 2d battalion, 1st Mass cavalry. On Jan. 2, 1862, the regiment embarked for New York for Port Royal duty. Dr Bowditch's company did market duty in Edisto Island, S. C., and saw active service in the battle of Secessionburg, Dec. 13, his regiment being a part of the reserve. Bowditch taken part in the rescue of the slain. In the next day Bowditch's raid in April killed, but it was ditch was reported who fell.

Commissioned captain May 13, 1863, he was in the battle of Stevensburg, Alameda in the battle of Gettysburg, where he struck six times. He was at Upperburg, Culpeper, Rapidan, Bristoe and Antietam, and was severely wounded. He was shot in the leg and arm. He was discharged Feb. 15, 1864, in honorably entered the service. He was commissioned of the 5th Massachusetts cavalry. He took part in some of the earliest movements of the war at Petersburg and at Richmond with the 1st, 2d, 3d, 1865. June 3 Maj Bowditch was assigned, came to the rear, reentered the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and studied anatomy under Dr. Williams. He entered the study of medicine with Dr. Wyman between terms. The degree of A. M. D. in 1867. Upon his return to the U. S. in 1867, he spent some time in Germany, France, at Leipzig he studied anatomy to physiology. He returned to the U. S. in 1867, to become assistant professor of physiology in the medical school. In 1876 he was made professor.

He married Selma Knauth of Leipzig on Jan. 5, 1871. He had three children and two sons. Born Jan. 23, 1873; Fanny, born May 18, 1874; Theodor, born Sept. 2, 1878; Selma and Ingersoll, born Oct. 1880. Harold, born in Dresden, born 1888, and Manfred, born in Dresden, born 1891.

Dr Bowditch had been a member of the joint scientific committee on education and health of the State and was science associated with those duty in reference to consider public schools in reference to their relation to public health. He served on the State committee from 1871 to 1891. Since 1875 he has been one of the managers of the Adams and Nervine Asylums. In 1893 he was dean of the faculty of the Harvard medical school. In 1896 he was president of the Massachusetts Society of Infant Asylums. In 1876 he received a second trip in Europe with his family and his second trip in children, and to examine the laboratories of the foreign universities. He then new medical construction building of Harvard University. He had received Cambridge, Eng. To receive a degree in medicine from the University of London and Leipzig. From the Boston public he was a trustee for several years chairman of the board.

In May, 1897, he retired from the Harvard faculty and had since that time lived quietly at his Jamaica Plain home.

where it belonged if it wished to make advances in special fields of medicine. He was one of the first to realize the value of the land in Longwood avenue, for he foresaw the time when that district would be singled out as the location of numerous hospitals. He laid his views before certain Boston men of means, with the result that the land in Longwood avenue was bought, Major Hiram L. Higginson being one of the contributors. It is said that the conception of the plan which resulted in the present group of Medical school buildings was due more to Dr. Hough than to any other man.

Dr. J. M. Bowditch was a student in the Lawrence Scientific School when, in November, 1861, he volunteered for service in the army and became second lieutenant. He was in Company G, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, First Massachusetts Cavalry. His regiment embarked at New Bedford for Port Royal on Jan. 10, 1862, and he was from then until the end of the year in that service. On June 25, 1862, he was in active service. On June 25, he was commissioned first lieutenant. He took part in the battle of Secessionville, and his regiment was a part of the reserve at Fredericksburg. He was also in General Stoneman's raid, during which his cousin Stephen was killed. Commissioned captain May 1, 1863, he was in the battles of Gettysburg, Aldie, in which his horse was killed; at Upperville, struck six times; Bull Run; Bristoe; and at New Hope March 29, 1865, where he was shot in the right forearm. He was honorably discharged Feb. 15, 1864, but was recommissioned the service, receiving a commission of major in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. He took part in the some of the earliest movements against Petersburg, and entered Richmond with Weitzel, April 3, 1865, and was discharged, he remained in the army. In 1895, Major Bowditch, he resigned, came home and reentered the Lawrence Scientific School and also studied anatomy under

Professor Wyman. Since that time he held many positions in which he served well the interest of the city and State. He was a member of the Boston School Committee from 1877 to 1880 and was a member of the Joint Special Committee on Education and Health of the American San Education Association, which considered the public schools in relation to public health. He also was a trustee of the Boston Public Library from 1886 to 1902. He was a strong defender of the city against the proposed system of vivisection, which he believed retarded the progress, on a proper basis of physiological progress, as indicated by a physician, as indicated in the text. It means that it is unnecessary for him to earn his living.

him to earn his living. Dr. Bowditch was married in 1871 to Miss Selma Knauth of Leipzig, Ger., a daughter of Professor Knauth of the Leipzig University. She survives. They have three children: Mrs. Henry C. Jones of Cambridge; Miss Fannie Bowditch, who resides at home; Mrs. Elliot N. Jones of Boston, Mrs. H. W. van Loon, Maudie E. Stone of Framingham; Dr. Harold Bowditch of Boston; and Manfred Bowditch, a student at Harvard. Dr. Bowditch also is survived by his two brothers, Charles P. Bowditch and Alfred Bowditch; his two sisters, Mrs. Richard Stone of Boston and Miss Charlotte Bowditch, who makes her home at 105 Barbara, Cal.

fore saw the time when that district would be singled out as the location of numerous hospitals. He laid his views before certain Boston men of means, with the result that the land in Longwood avenue was bought, Major Henry L. Higginson being one of the first contributors. It is said that the conception of the plan which resulted in the present group of Medical School buildings was due more to Dr. Powditch than to any other man.

John Bowditch was a student in the Lawrence Scientific School when, in November, 1861, he volunteered for service in the army and became second lieutenant in Company G, Second Massachusetts Cavalry. His regiment embarked on the ship "Ark" for Fort Mifflin on Jan. 10, 1862, and from then until the end of the war, he was in active service. On June 28 he was commissioned first lieutenant. He took part in the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam. He was a part of the reserve at the Battle of Fredericksburg. He was also in General Stoneman's raid, during which his cousin was killed. Commissioned captain May 23, 1863, he was in the battles of Steeplesburg, Aldie, in which he was wounded by bullets; at Upperville, Culpeper, Rapidan, Bristoe and at New Hope Church, Nov. 27, where he was shot in the right forearm. In 1864 he again entered the service, receiving the commission of major in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. He took part in some of the earliest movements against Petersburg, and on April 3, 1865, John Richmond with the 10th Cavalry, resigned, came home and rejoined the Lawrence Scientific School. He also studied anatomy under Professor Wyman.

Professor Wyllie held many positions in which he served well the interest of the city and State. He was a member of the Boston School Committee, from 1880 to 1881, and was a member of the Joint Special Committee on Education and Health of the American Medical Science Association, which considered the public schools in relation to public health. He also was a trustee of the Boston Public Library from 1885 to 1902. He was a strong defender of the profession, which he believed to be the necessary basis of physiological progress. He never practiced as a physician, as independent means made it unnecessary for him to earn his living.

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Santa Barbara, Cal.

Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, a well-known physiologist and for many years a resident of Jamaica Plain, died this morning at his home in Moss Hill road.

Dr. Bowditch was born in Boston April 4, 1840, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '61. Seven years later he was graduated from the Harvard medical school, and thereafter was the recipient of numerous degrees for his attainments in his special field.

He made a deep study of physiology both in France and Germany between the years 1868 and 1871, and on his return to this country he was made assistant professor at the Harvard Medical school and later professor.

From 1895 to 1902 he was a trustee of the Boston Public Library, and he had published many papers on physiological subjects. During the Civil war, Dr. Bowditch served in the United States volunteer cavalry as a captain and later a major. In 1871 he was married to Miss Selma Knauth of Leobers.

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sides of the casket were draped with gray broadcloth. Masses of violets filled the lower end of the casket and surrounded his army sword, which was placed diagonally over the body. Cremation was at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

PRAISES LIBRARY FRESCOES.

Miss Schmith Lectures on Art and
People of France.

"From an artistic point of view the Boston Public Library is absolutely perfect, and among the most beautiful artistic treasures it contains are the incomparable frescoes by Puvis de Chavannes," said Miss Anna Seaton Schmith yesterday afternoon, in a lecture before the Mineral Art League, Hotel Oxford, on "France; Her Art and Her People."

"Puvis de Chavannes possessed the quality of imagination, which a number of Boston painters greatly lack. Besnard, Dagnan-Bouveret and Rodin are the leaders possessed of imagination in France, who realize that spirituality must be preserved for the people, and that a reaction must come against the present spirit of materialism in art."

Miss Seaton Schmitt spoke entertainingly on her life among the French people, including her winters in the Paris studio quarters, and summers among the peasants of Brittany, in the company of Elizabeth Nourse, the American artist.

tion, chargeable against the library, was \$107,214.48 for the year. This includes the eleven principal branches and nineteen reading-room stations. The attendance of pupils from the Sunday schools engaged in the reading rooms was very large. The East Boston, Roxbury, Graham's Corner and West Roxbury branches, and seven of the readings-room stations, had made substantial gains in circulation. The Sunday attendance and the issue of books on Sundays have also grown. The South and West End branches are now open on Sundays, and warrants the continuance of this policy. The number of new books added to the collection during the year was 1,250, and the number of old volumes and the increase in the number of books replaced or others worn out or condemned is from 1884 to 1914, 10,000. The number of new collections of books added to the reading rooms is 4690, as against 2840 in the preceding year.

At the Central Library the average number of books lent upon Sundays and holidays for use outside the Library Building was 749. The largest number lent on a single Sunday was 1217. The largest attendance on any single Sunday in the Bates Hall reading-room was 325. During the year 811 persons consulted the bound files of old papers and the number of such volumes used was 20,667.

During the year 8261 volumes were added to the Central Library from the city appropriations and 5545 from the trust funds income, the total number being 13,806. In excess of 1000 volumes were added to the circulating and reading-room stations received 8801 volumes from the city appropriation and 3876 volumes from the trust funds incomes while 920 volumes were added to the Hoxbury branch and the Hoxbys Avenue Athenaeum. There were 12,458 volumes received by gift and 44 by exchange. Purchases of recent fiction, costing \$1314, comprise 1353 copies under the title, of which 14 are in languages other than English. Purchases of fiction not recent, to provide additional copies needed for circulation and to replace wornout and discarded copies, costing 10,627 volumes and 88,922.95. The total purchase bill for the year was \$108,997. Substitutes 23.4 per cent of the entire amount expended for all books.

Throughout the year the attendants have systematically investigated every unaccounted or delayed application for books which has been brought to their attention. Out of 507 such instances reported, 235 have resulted in the ultimate delivery of the book desired. In 115 other instances the book not found at first has been located later and reserved for the applicant, but not called for by him. In the remainder of the cases the reason for the delay or inability to deliver the book has been traced and explained to the applicant.

The total number of volumes available for public use is 961,522, while in 1852, the year in which the library was formed, there were but 9888 volumes. Of this total, 767,960 volumes are located at the central library. During the year a total of 169,910 cards were added to the catalogues.

The plan for the year in the number of persons holding borrowing cards was 800. The total number of borrowers carried out during the year was 1,044. Of this number women and girls held 69,876, pupils of public and parochial schools 20,419, and students of high schools 1,000. The total was 23,014. In the children's department a substantial increase was indicated, the total number of books issued being 1,000. The work found in the permanent collection of fine, well-illustrated books in the reference room of the children's department, begun last year, has been continued. It is an educational factor. In the choice of these books the range has been wide enough to include the best of the modern as well as copies of world classics, literary or artistic merit and acceptability to children forming the basis of selection. It has been found that the majority of children that these books have given them a desire for reading, and from parents and teachers, the best of help and encouragement on the subject of suitable books. These two results realize the aim of the collection. In the children's department the schools, for instruction in library methods, given by the custodian of the children's rooms, has continued and has

Two notable gifts were received in the fine art department during the year: one of 200 photographs from Mrs. E. S. Green and one of 221 photographs from Mrs. J. C. Phillips. A group of 1833 photographs of views and industries of different countries has been purchased for the circulating collection. There are 3120 lantern slides, of which 215 were acquired during the year.

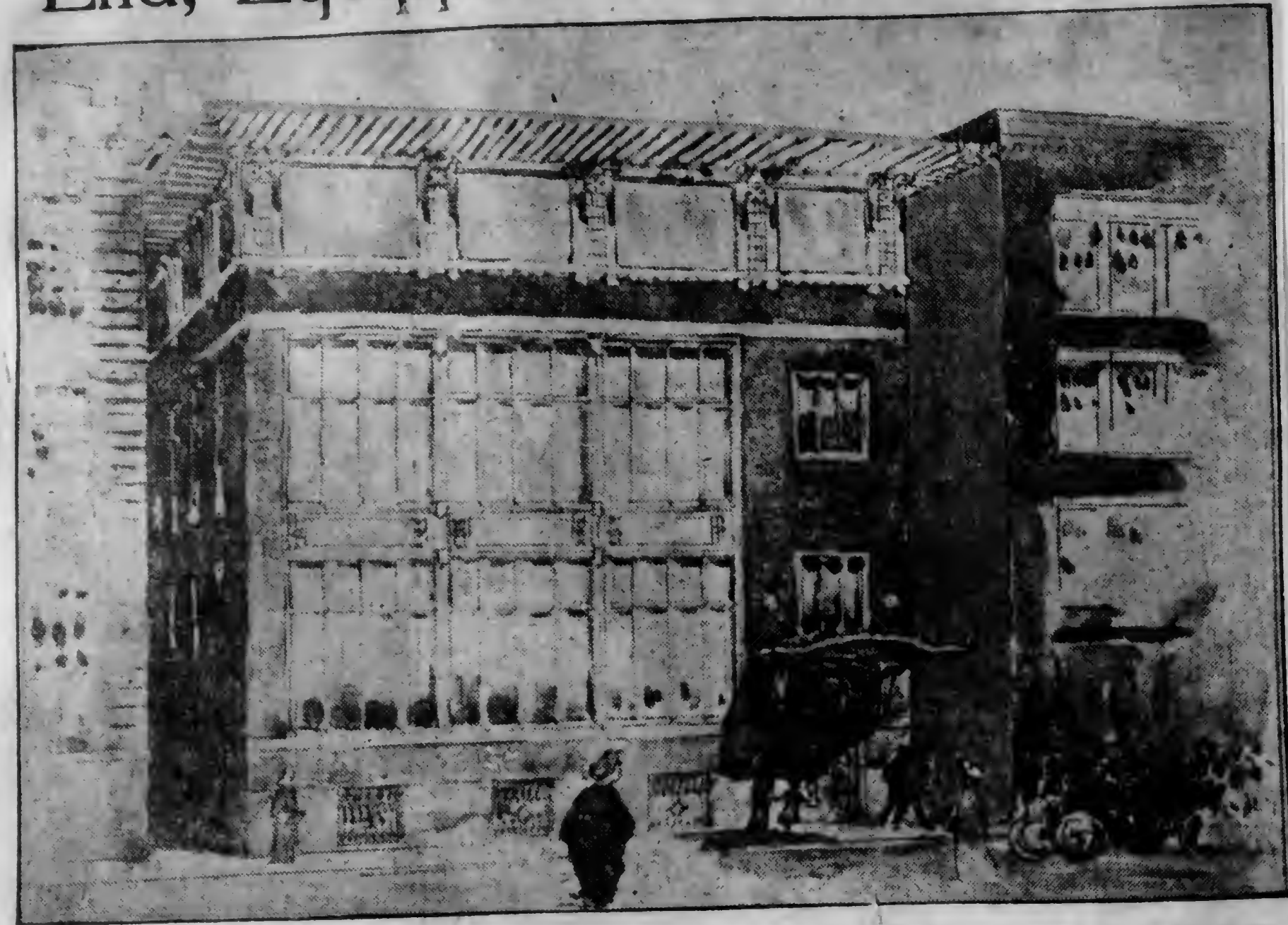
To the Alice A. Brown music room 1010 volumes were added during the year, of which 505 were new. Three exhibition cases have been placed in this room for displaying the **Music Works**.

There has been an increase in the attendance of clubs for whom reservations at the club and library materials have been made in the Fine Arts reading rooms. The visits have included thirty-eight study clubs, attended by 1198 students, 166 classes, attended by 390 students, attended by 78 students, thirty-eight classes under private direction with 879 students, and conferences between students and instructors in connection with the H. H. Lowell collegiate course, requiring provision for about 140 individuals. Besides the reservation mentioned provision has been made

for meetings and conferences by teachers from the public schools, for meetings of the Eastern Art and Manual Training Association, the New England History Teachers' Associations and for other meetings and conferences upon literary and educational subjects. There were also free public lectures given in the lecture hall and exhibitions in the fine arts exhibition room during the year.

Repairs and improvements during the year include work on the engines and boilers at the central library; installing new lights in Bates Hall and the newspaper reading-room; the removal of the old fountain basin at the West End branch; the laying of a new granolithic walk and the planting of shrubbery in the yard. Telephone boxes have been installed in several branches and thirty framed pictures have been hung in the branches and reading rooms.

Plan Branch Library for North End, Equipped With Roof Garden



SKETCH SHOWING THE PROPOSED NEW BRANCH LIBRARY IN THE NORTH END IN THE OLD ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH, REMODELLED ACCORDING TO THE IDEAS OF THE LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

Boston's Board of Library Trustees yesterday submitted to Mayor Fitzgerald a request that the city government pass an appropriation of \$85,000 in the immediate future for a new branch library building in the North End.

With the request, the trustees submitted an outline of the plans which they have for the proposed new building and a perspective sketch, showing how the building would look if constructed as contemplated.

The trustees stated that the Church of St. John Baptist property on North Bennet street would make a fine site for the new library building. The church, the trustees say, could be reconstructed and made into a splendid branch library building.

It was stated in the communication that the trustees have learned that the city can obtain this property for \$38,000, and that they have already secured an option on it for 90 days from March 15, at that price.

The trustees estimated that it would cost about \$42,000 to reconstruct the church as desired, and that \$5,000 would be needed for fitting up the building. The building planned would be 56 feet long, 71 feet wide and two stories high. The plans also contain provision for a remarkable novelty in city libraries, namely a roof garden open air reading room for use in the summer time.

At the recent "town meeting" at which the residents of the city proper expressed their wants to the Mayor and City Council, a new library building was the only thing asked for by North End citizens.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, MAR 22, 1911.

NORTH END BRANCH.

Trustees of the Public Library Submit Plans.

An \$85,000 branch library building for the North End district has been suggested to the mayor by the Boston board of library trustees. In a communication to the mayor the library board requests an appropriation of that sum in the immediate future, and with the request the trustees submitted a sketch of the plan which they have for the proposed building, showing how it will look when completed. One of the most interesting features of these plans is an open-air garden, for use as a reading room in the summer time.

As planned, the building would be 56 feet long, 71 feet wide and two stories high. The trustees estimate that the plans which they have would cost about \$42,000 if carried out, and they stated that the building now occupied by the church of St. John the Baptist on North Bennet st would make a most desirable site for the library building.

The communication further stated that this building could be secured by the city for \$38,000, and that the trustees have already secured an option on it at that price for 90 days from March 15.

The erection of such a branch library was the only thing asked by the residents of the North End in the recent "town meetings," when the wants of the citizens were made known to the mayor and city council.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1911

BRANCH LIBRARY FOR NORTH END

Library Trustees Ask for \$85,000 to Buy Church of St. John the Baptist

An appropriation of \$85,000 is sought by the trustees of the Boston Public Library for a new branch library in the North End. The trustees would buy the Church of St. John the Baptist property on North Bennet street, on which they have an option for ninety days from March 15, the price being \$38,000. The sum of \$42,000 is desired to reconstruct the church and \$5,000 for fittings. The plans submitted to the mayor provide for a novelty in city libraries—a roof garden and open-air reading-room for use in summer.

Boston Daily Globe.

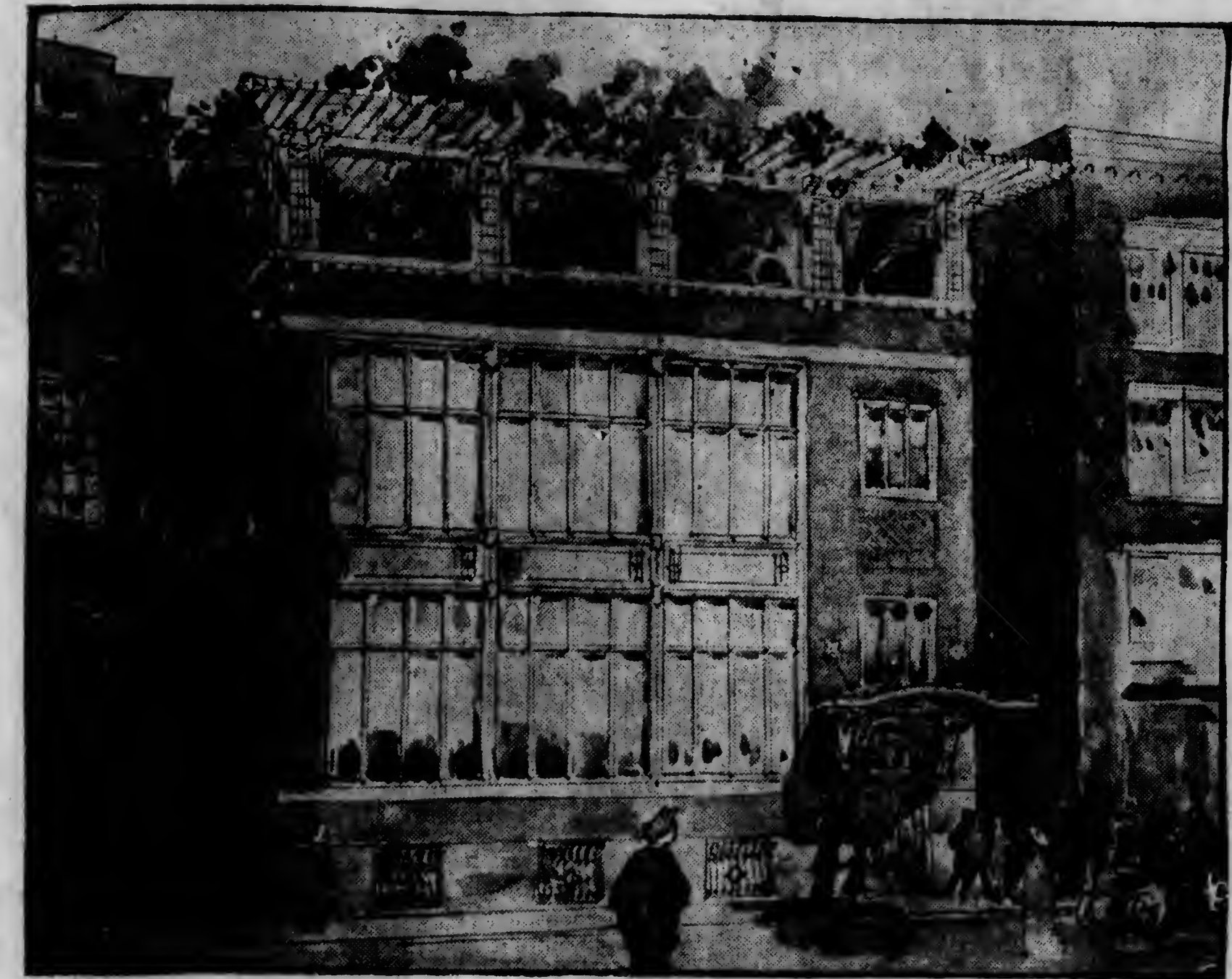
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THURSDAY, MAR 23, 1911.

FOR NORTH END BRANCH OF LIBRARY.

Trustees Recommend the Purchase of St John the Baptist Property on North Bennet St—Imperative Need of Increased Accommodations.



PROPOSED REMODELING OF NORTH BENNET-ST PROPERTY FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES.

The trustees of the Boston public library have urged upon Mayor Fitzgerald the need of a building for the North End branch of the library. At present the trustees maintain a reading room and distributing department in the building of the North Bennet-st industrial school, but this has been inadequate for years.

Assuming that Mayor Fitzgerald would recognize the requirements of the district and authorize the acquisition of a building to be devoted to the branch library, the trustees have undertaken to find a structure which would meet the present needs. J. H. Benton, chairman of the board of trustees, has informed the mayor that the city can purchase the St. John the Baptist church property on North Bennet-st, which comprises 4980 feet of land, with a building.

The property may be bought for the assessed valuation of \$38,000, the trustees report, and believing that to be a reasonable price they have taken an option for 90 days from March 15. They advise the purchase.

In advocating this location, chairman Benton in a communication to Mayor Fitzgerald says: "The estate is in the judgment of the trustees, properly located to serve library purposes in ward 6. It is near the main avenues of travel, but sufficiently removed therefrom to avoid the noise of street cars and teams. It is nearly opposite the open grounds connected with the municipal gymnasium, and in the vicinity of several large schools which would be served by the library station."

The trustees have had the building examined by Messrs. Magnus and Walsh, architects, who report to them that the walls and foundations are in good condition and of adequate thickness to permit remodeling for library purposes, and also that it is feasible to make such changes and reconstruction of the building as will provide two stories, each with a floor area of approximately 300 square feet, and flat roof.

"Such reconstruction would give an adequate room for adults and a small hall seating 25 persons on the first floor, and on the second floor good reading and reference rooms for children, with excellent top lighting. Provision can also be made, if desired, for an open-air reading room upon the roof for summer use."

The trustees inform the mayor that the architects have estimated the expense of reconstruction at \$38,000 for second-class or \$45,000 for first-class construction. They advise fireproof construction.

An appropriation of \$85,000 is requested, of which \$38,000 is to be expended for the property, \$42,000 for reconstruction and \$5,000 for fitting the building for library use.

The library situation at the North End has reached that point when something must be done to improve the accommodations.

The examining committee of citizens, who made their report to the trustees this year after a careful personal examination of the situation, stated as follows:

"Ward 6 is set off by itself at a considerable distance from any other station of the library. Even the West End branch is more than a mile away through the crowded busy streets, where children could not be safely sent even in daylight, and the Central library at Cooper st is inaccessible for either children or adults without the payment of two car fares."

"Under all circumstances, the cry for better library facilities for the North End district should not go unheeded. Your committee feels thrust upon them the solemn responsibility of speaking for those who cannot speak for themselves. No child of the thousands who play on the streets in that part of the city should ask the city of Boston for a book and be sent away empty-handed. It is difficult to state the conditions, the need, the opportunity, too strongly."

BOOK-HUNGRY CHILDREN.

IN behalf of the thousands of book-hungry children in the North End the Boston public library trustees have made to the mayor a strong appeal for a comparatively small appropriation with which to provide a branch library for a crowded section of the city that now has only a reading room.

In their letter to the mayor the trustees embody the report of a sub-committee, which after setting forth the library needs of the North End and telling how inadequately they are supplied, presents this vivid picture of actual conditions:

"Let any warm-hearted student of social conditions go to the North End-st reading room at the hour when the boxes of books come in from the central library. Let the visitor stand for half an hour at the delivery desk and watch the eager faces and the outstretched hands of the children. The bright-eyed Italian boy, the keen-faced Jewish girl, the Greek or Portuguese, is often ragged and ill fed and bears the marks of the home where severe poverty cramps and dwarfs the life. But if the boxes contained sweetmeats or toys they would hardly be more joyously greeted than are these piles of rusty books. . . . There is surely no part of our city where the hunger for books is so keen and so universal as among the crowded tenements of the North End, where the children of 20 different nations are being made into American men and women."

There surely ought to be no difficulty whatever in finding the \$85,000 which the trustees deem necessary in furnishing proper library facilities for a population of nearly 36,000, and surely no book-hungry child should ask the city of Boston for a

PROF WHITNEY DEAD.

Stricken Suddenly at New Haven—
The Last of Four Distinguished Brothers.

NEW HAVEN, March 27.—Prof Henry Mitchell Whitney of this city died yesterday afternoon of heart failure. He was the last of four brothers, three of whom were Prof Josiah Dwight Whitney, Harvard geologist; Prof William Dwight Whitney, Yale philologist, and James Lyman Whitney, for some years head of the Boston public library.

Prof Whitney was born in Northampton in 1843 and graduated from Yale in the class of '64, after serving in the civil war with the 52d Mass volunteers. He was a member of the Christian commission, and later attended Princeton and Andover theological seminaries. For 28 years he was professor of English literature in Eliot college, Hartford, Conn., and achieved a reputation as a lecturer and clergyman. Since 1896 he had been head of the Blackstone memorial library in Branford, Conn.

He leaves a widow, three sons, Prof Albert Warren Whitney and Josiah Dwight Whitney of New York and Dr. James Lyman Whitney of San Francisco, and a daughter, Mrs. Louis R. Moore of Branford.

REAPPOINTED
BY THE MAYOR

To Fill Vacancies in
City Departments.

Dr Durgin Will Continue on the
Board of Health.

Other Well-Known Officials
Reappointed.

Mayor Fitzgerald filed with the city clerk, today, to be forwarded to the civil service commissioner, the following reappointments of officials in city departments:

Dr Samuel H. Durgin, to be a member of the board of health.

John J. Murphy, to be a member of the board of assessors.

Charles Logue, to be a schoolhouse commissioner.

Robert S. Peabody to be a member of the board of commissioners of the department of parks.

Edward P. Mcweeney to be a commissary of hospital trustees.

William P. Kenney to be a library trustee.

William M. Murphy to be a bath trustee.

James W. Dunphy and Max E. Wyanski to be sinking funds commissioners.

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES
RECEIVE BEQUESTS

All Are Remembered Under
Will of Late James
L. Whitney.

Before the end of this week every employee of the Boston Public Library, no matter what his or her position, will have received a sum of money from the estate of the late James L. Whitney, formerly a member of the library force, and who left in his will \$1500 to be distributed among all of his former friends and associates in the library service of Boston. Already many of the employees have been paid their share of the gift.

James L. Whitney died last September, after forty years' service at the library, a part of which was spent as librarian. He left an estate of \$250,000.

In his later years Mr. Whitney was directly connected with the statistical department. Each employee in this department has received \$10. Before entering the statistical department Mr. Whitney was connected with the catalogue department, and the clerks there have been given \$5 each. In the history and other departments all employees receive \$5, while those under 20 years of age have or will receive \$3 each.

In his bequest Mr. Whitney has even remembered the scrub women. To these he left \$1 each.

HONOR THE BUILDERS.

It is a lamentable fact that the "life-saver" receives little attention compared with that accorded the "life-destroyer." One concise paragraph may be assigned the former, but there must be hundreds of lengthy columns devoted to the exploitation of the latter. This striking contrast, if it proves anything, proves that there is far keener interest in methods of destruction than in those of preservation.

During the last few weeks thousands in this community have learned from a gigantic sign upon the front of the old Art Museum the name of its demolisher. And his name may well have been advertised, for never was a building in this city more gracefully demolished. From day to day the passerby saw it melt gradually away without unseemly noise or turmoil, the front wall standing like a stately screen between the public and the devastation taking place in the rear. Peace to its ashes, artistically laid to rest!

And now it would be of some interest to ascertain how many of the vast concourse of passers could give the name of the distinguished architect who was responsible for this building's erection. Without detracting from the glory of the "puller-down," one could but wish that the glaring announcement had stated not only that this building was "being taken down" by Robert R. McNutt, but that it was "erected by John H. Sturgis," thus paying a last compliment to one whose work had been for many years a unique landmark.

There is a public prejudice on this side of the water against signed work by architects, such as was clearly demonstrated some years ago when Messrs. McKim, Mead & White attempted to place an architectural autograph upon the Public Library; this prejudice has often robbed posterity of much desired information, and stolen from many creators the credit due them. And who can furnish a good reason for this withholding from the architect that which is the prerogative of painter, novelist and sculptor?

May we have more "signs" for the "puller-up" and not so many for the "puller-down"? The prestige of the latter has of late years been steadily upon the increase. There is no easier way of winning fame than by wholesale, or even retail, demolition. On all sides "signs" are being set up in honor of the destroyer. Here is one for the "puller-down" of a great man—a large corporation, of a choice literary idol, of a cherished ideal. The man who can demolish something has won his spurs and his admission to "Who's Who." Destructive criticism has become so popular a function that the constructive kind is almost obsolete, and the old-time book, heroine has given place to an objectionable female who comes not to fulfill but to destroy our pet illusions.

Has not the popular vocation of picking flaws in everything, from Pilgrim fathers to twentieth century mothers, been greatly overworked, and have there not been altogether too many "signs" erected to muck-rakers and slanderers? Let us hope that the Boston 1915 enterprise may add one more association to its extensive list: one to promote a vital interest in "puller-up," so may we learn to give thanks far more generously for the "creation and preservation" of what is best in this community.

FREE READING, BUT NO PLACE TO READ

Boston Has Splendid System of Branch Libraries, but Overcrowding of Small Quarters is Severe Handicap — Conditions in East Boston, South Boston and Charlestown — Library Trustees Alive to Needs and Have Asked for New Buildings.



Boston prides itself upon being the literary center of the United States. With the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard college—which may be counted as a part of Greater Boston's educational system—and the various public and private day and night schools, it is only natural that Bostonians should feel that when it comes to educational facilities that their city is not obliged to take a back seat for any other place on the map.

Another institution which plays an important part in the education of the Boston youth, as well as the adult, is the public library, with its numerous branches, situated in different parts of the city.

These branch libraries and reading rooms have been a great thing for Bostonians from the start and Boston has recruited so many persons thirsting for knowledge and action to its army of readers that complaints have come in from different sources.

Complaints from persons who have gone down to their branch library to spend an evening or to exchange a book, and who have found a line of readers standing outside the door like a crowd around the ticket window of a vaudeville show on a Saturday afternoon.

Headed complaints on this score have come objections to the locations of some of these branch libraries which are in the midst of a turmoil most of the time.

These complaints have come principally from the East Boston branch, the City Point reading room and the Broadway extension library, which rooms have been entering to an ever new degree.

The City Point reading room, for example, is in a poor location and in a very small room, above which is a moving picture show, the noise of which

window until some one comes out and leaves a standing space vacant.

Inside, when all the seats are filled, the children stand around, leaning against the walls or book shelves, and read in this manner while waiting for a chance to get a seat.

Naturally the ventilation cannot be good in a room 15 by 50 feet containing all the children that it will hold.

The defects in location and accommodation of the City Point reading room can be found in the Broadway extension reading room, where the elevated trains thunder by within a very few feet of the library.

This frequent thundering of the trains may be an irritant to provide realism to some who are reading about the villain turning the heroine out into the storm in some of the fiction numbers, but to those who are trying to enjoy a quiet evening over a magazine this noise is nothing short of a nuisance.

This room seats but 50 persons, and there are more than 300 children over 10 years of age in the schools which make use of this reading room. In the divided classes of these schools graduating classes of these schools alone are 22 pupils, and most of them use this room for reference work and in preparation for writing composition.

On days when there is a half holiday in the schools on account of the limit of the only this, but there have been crowds outside numbering as high as 200, waiting in case of a chance to get inside. At such times the lettering on the reading room windows, "Free to all," looks like a bit of cruel satire.

The trustees of the public library appoint annually an examining committee of prominent citizens, both men and women, to investigate all branches of the service. This committee is subdivided into smaller committees each subcommittee being detailed to inspect a different department and make a report in writing.

The East Boston branch library was visited by a subcommittee at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon early in December. They reported that they were

entering the library 37 children and 22 adults. The children's department was uncomfortably congested.

On the way into the library the encountered children on the steps, and questioned them as to why they did not go in. Two little girls remarked: "There's no room in there for us, it's too crowded." During the 35 minutes the place seemed like an overcrowded schoolroom.

The children had to be kept quiet so as not to disturb the adults who were using the library, and it seemed a pity that the little ones could not talk sedately to each other, reading the books they were to select for their school studies.

The East Boston branch library is situated on the second floor of a building which is also occupied by a pre-apprentice school in printing and binding, besides an average from the Lyman grammar school. Typically across the street is police station 7, from which prisoners are brought to the court each morning and taken out often in view of the children coming to or from the school or library.

The ring of the patrol wagon bell is always the signal for the children in the library to drop their books and rush outside to see what is going on in police circles. This is said to be the cause of many people keeping their children from the library of this branch is 50 persons, 45 in the children's portion of the room and 5 in that for adults. The attendance ranges from 200 to 700 daily. On an ordinary evening there are present 300 persons from 7 to 9 p.m., 200 under, and 112 over 18 years of age.

This room is very poorly ventilated, which necessitates opening all the windows every little while to obtain fresh air.

The Boston public library has the best system of caring for the people through its branches in the country, and some of the poorest buildings.

The trustees have annually called the attention of the mayor and the city government to the over-crowded and

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Boston Journal
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These complaints have come principally from the East Boston branch, the City Point reading room and the Broadway extension library, which rooms have been catering to an overflow for some years.

The City Point reading room, for example, is in a poor location and in a very small room above which is a moving picture show, the noise of which can be distinctly heard in the reading room.

In the vicinity of the City Point reading room are four schools, as well as the Perkins Institute, and the children from these schools jam into the reading room late in the afternoon in the quest for knowledge. There is only seating capacity for 50, whereas twice that number are often crowded into the room.

The children who are late in the daily after-school library rush are obliged to stand outside and peek through the

window until some one comes out and leaves a standing space vacant.

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The trustees of the public library appoint annually an examining committee of prominent citizens, both men and women, to investigate all branches of the service. This committee is subdivided into smaller committees each

being detailed to inspect a different department and make a report in writing.

The East Boston branch library was visited by a subcommittee at 5 o'clock on an afternoon early in December. They reported that they were astonished by its wretched condition. The outside entrance was poorly lighted and extremely uninviting. As they stepped into this entrance the outside air seemed more like the wind-whirled doorway of a forlorn ramshackle than the stairway of a public library.

The chairman of the committee, in order to satisfy himself of the number that used the library, made another visit, and from 4 to 4:30 o'clock

there entered the library 87 children and 22 adults. The children's department was uncomfortably congested.

On the way into the library he encountered eight children on the steps, and questioned them as to why they did not go in. Two little girls remarked "There's no room in there for us. It's too crowded." During the 5 minutes the place seemed like an overcrowded schoolroom.

The children had to be kept quiet so as not to disturb the adults who were using the library, and it seemed a pity that the little ones could not talk freely to each other regarding the books they were to select for their school studies.

The East Boston branch library is situated on the second floor of a building which is also occupied by a pre-appropriated school in printing and binding, besides an overflow from the Lyman grammar school. Directly across the street is police station 7, from which prisoners are brought to the court each morning and taken out often in view of the children coming to or from the school or library.

The ring of the patrol wagon bell is always the signal for the children in the library to drop their books and rush outside to see what is going on in police circles. This is said to be the cause of many people keeping their children from the library.

The seating capacity of this branch is 80 persons, 42 in the children's portion of the room and 38 in that for adults. The attendance ranges from 200 to 700 daily. On an ordinary evening there were present 314 persons from 7 to 9 p.m., 202 under, and 112 over 18 years of age.

This room is very poorly ventilated, which necessitates opening all the windows every little while to obtain fresh air.

The Boston public library has the best system of caring for the people through its branches in the country, and some of the poorest buildings.

The trustees have annually called the attention of the mayor and the city government to the overcrowded and inconvenient accommodations and have recommended erection of separate branch buildings in East Boston, South Boston, Charlestown and the North End.

In the report made by the trustees this year to the mayor and council the board went exhaustively into the conditions that exist in the places mentioned and urged immediate action to relieve the congestion.

The Series Will
Be Well Worth
Preserving

STORY PICTURES

A Series of Reproductions of Famous Paintings, Telling Stories of
History, Literature or Romance

Very Interesting
and Highly
Educational



No. 74—"The Round Table," by Abbey.

(Copyright by E. A. Abbey. From a copy sent, copyright by E. A. Abbey, Boston.)

It is singular that Edwin A. Abbey was the first great painter to depict the quest of the Holy Grail. Ten years ago only the most illustrious of many poets who have used it in "Paradise" and now the quest of the Grail is the subject of the most popular of the new series of the Boston Public Library. It is perhaps the most famous of these stories in literature. The Round Table, which most con-

spicuously so that visitors to the delivery room are at once attracted by it, is the most brilliant and colorful of the series. It is a reproduction of the famous painting by Sir John Everett Millais, which depicts the knights of the Round Table gathered around the table in the forest of Camelot. The scene is one of great beauty and interest, and it is a fitting introduction to the series of story pictures.

After the implementation of the new plan, the delivery room is now a place of great interest and beauty. The new series of story pictures, which are now being distributed to the various branches of the library, are a most valuable addition to the collection. They are not only beautiful and interesting, but they are also educational and instructive. They tell the stories of the great events of history and literature in a way that is easy to understand and remember. They are a most valuable addition to the collection, and they are a most fitting introduction to the series of story pictures.

Many knights beside Galahad more to seek the Grail and their adventures are told in Malory's famous "Morte D'Arthur." Galahad, the purest of knights, is the one who finally achieves the quest. The story is one of great interest and beauty, and it is a fitting introduction to the series of story pictures. The Round Table, which most con-

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1911.

NEARS MARK OF MILLION

Volumes in Public
Library Increase.

Many and Varied Additions in
the Past Year.

Librarian H. G. Wadlin
Makes His Report.

The report of Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the public library, which has been issued, details the activities of the library system in all its departments and through its various channels for the past year, and shows the intimate influence of this great institution upon the city.

The total number of volumes lent for home use from the central library, the branch libraries, reading rooms, stations, and through schools and institutions was 1,602,235. Of this total 41,138 went from the central library on Copley square, and the balance of 1,561,097 from the branches and other channels. Books were sent on deposit to 136 different places.

The percentage of fiction in the books circulated for home use was 66.9 percent, non-fiction 33.1 percent. In defining "fiction," the librarian says: "The term 'fiction,' while apparently obvious, nevertheless, as used in different libraries, includes different classes of books. Hence before statistics of the circulation of fiction can be properly understood, the kind of books included in the terms should be defined. They may include cheap and ephemeral novels without literary merit or interest, as well as books which have become classics."

"Of the volumes circulated by us, however, and included in these statistical statements, about one-half comprise carefully selected stories for young readers. Among these are the classic fairy tales and stories of adventure. The other books classed as 'fiction' are principally standard works for adult readers, including the best recent publications in this department of literature, and the works of well-known writers—Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and the other masters of English prose fiction."

South End Uses Most Books.
If the books taken out for home use are any indication of the "book-hunger" of the community it may be interesting to contrast the various sections of the city that are supplied by means of the branch libraries and stations as distinct from those supplied from the Central library. These figures show that the South End leads with 88,598 taken out for home use. South Boston comes next with 88,528. Then come Uphams Corner, 83,460; East Boston, 82,676; Roxbury, 77,344; West End, 69,608; Dorchester, 49,929; Roslindale, 43,504; Codman square, 42,692; Charlestown, 40,842; City Point, 39,444; Jamaica Plain, 37,783; West Roxbury, 34,320; Brighton, 33,183; Allston, 28,881; Warren street, 28,594; Mt. Vernon, 24,790; Boston Station, 22,963; Roxbury Crossing, 22,754; Broadway extension, 22,673; Mt. Pleasant, 21,388; Faneuil Hill, 21,326; Lower Mills, 14,651; Orient Heights, 13,457; Neponset, 12,043; Mattapan, 10,511; North Bennet, 10,460; North at 861.

As a distinct section South Boston, including City Point, seems to lead the

branch libraries the Sunday attendance has steadily increased. The South End and West End branches are now open at 12 o'clock on Sunday instead of at 2 o'clock, the opening hour previously, and the attendance warrants the continuance of the new rule. The open hours of the West Roxbury branch have been extended, and this branch is now open every evening instead of Saturday evenings only. The increased use of the branch and its enlarged circulation justifies the changes.

The number of new books added to the branches during the year shows an increase from 316 to 152 volumes, and the increase in the number of books replaced for others worn out or condemned is from 438 to 517 volumes. The number of volumes added to the permanent collections of the reading rooms is 460, as against 246 in the preceding year. The collections have thus been materially strengthened.

The branches of the library are knit together by an effective plan of organization, and, as operated in connection with the central library, they occupy a place in a unified system which is of the highest importance. The relation to the schools is close; they bring the collections of the central library near to the citizens in their immediate vicinity, and through their own collections and by the provision of opportunities for reading within the buildings, they form educational centers in the various districts, whereby books are brought within reach of all. Our present buildings, and these should be supplied to enable the library system to be operated to the point of highest efficiency," says Mr. Wadlin.

The maximum attendance in the newspaper reading room at any one time during the year was 78, on Dec. 4. During the year 911 persons consulted the bound files of old papers, and the number of such volumes used was 29,660.

The average number of books lent on Sundays and holidays from the

HORACE G. WADLIN,
Librarian of Boston Public Library.

city with 126,884 volumes taken out for home use during the year. Judging from the Central library statistics more books are taken out for home use in February than in any month of the year. Last year 25,815 were taken out in February, 25,569 in March and 25,291 in April—the three biggest months. The three smallest months are July 16,148, August 17,237 and September 18,001.

Total Nears Million Mark.

An anonymous gift in memory of Arthur Mason Knapp was "Drawings of the Old Masters in the Universally Galleries and the Library of Christ Church, Oxford." Three volumes follow. Edited by Sidney.

The British museum sent eight volumes printed by the museum, including the famous "Codex Alexandrinus," in reduced photographic facsimile. Allen A. Brown gave 20 volumes of music for the Brown collection of music.

The first volume of the catalog of the Allen A. Brown Music Library has been issued, also two parts of the second volume.

The Allen A. Brown dramatic collection of 350 volumes has been placed in the Boston-Tenney room. The total number of volumes available for public use in the library the first of the present year was 877,338. Of these, 767,369 were in the Central library. When the library was opened in 1872 it had 388 volumes; in 1880, it had 97,386; in 1890, it had 178,230; in 1900, it had 280,882; in 1910, it had 530,027; in 1911, it had 767,369.

The children's department of the central library has become very much of an institution in itself. The total number of volumes issued for home use from the children's department of the Central library was 7,726. Miss Alice M. Jordan, the custodian of the department, says:

"The permanent collection of fine, well-illustrated books, begun last year in the reference room has been of distinct value as an educational factor. In the choice of these books the range has been wide enough to include picture books for little children as well as copies of world classics. Literary or artistic merit and acceptability to children form the basis of selection. We have been gratified by hearing from children that these books have given them a desire for reading and from

parents and teachers that they have found help and enlightenment on the subject of suitable books. These two results realize the aim of the collection. More young children than usual have been brought to the library by older brothers and sisters, and have added materially to the care of the room during the past year. In some cases the children are seemingly too young to profit much by library visits, but the older ones cannot come without them."

The practice of reserving classes from the schools, for instruction in library methods, given by the custodian of the children's room, has continued, and the librarian says, the schools which have accepted this service have generally continued it.

As an indication of the extent to which Bates hall is used some idea may be gained from the fact that 580,000 call slips for books were required during the year. Oscar A. Bierstadt, chief of the reference department in Bates hall, remarks:

"Any statistics were kept of the volumes consulted and of the visitors in Bates hall it is impossible to believe that the figures for the year just ended would show a great increase over those of the preceding year. The character of the studies pursued here is of a high order."

Classes and Lectures.

In the fine arts department two notable gifts have been received during the year, one of 288 photographs from Mrs. E. S. Green and one of 221 photographs from Mrs. J. L. Phillips. A group of 1323 photographs of views and industries of different countries has been purchased for the circulating collection. The total number of photographs and process pictures in the fine arts department, including the Granger collection, is: Photographs 20,688, half-tone and process pictures 2871, colored photographs 209. The lantern slides now number 324, of which 214 have been acquired during the year.

There has been an increase in the attendance of classes, for whom reservations of tables and library material have been made in the fine arts reading room. The visits have included 38 study clubs, attended by 1108 members; 116 classes from school or colleges, attended by 257 students; 28 classes under private direction with 479 students and conference between students and instructors in connection with the Harvard-Lowell collegiate courses, requiring provision for about 160 individual visits.

The public lectures given last year were notably successful and largely attended.

Sunday Attendance Increased.
In the branch libraries the Sunday attendance has steadily increased. The South End and West End branches are now open at 12 o'clock on Sunday instead of at 2 o'clock, the opening hour previously, and the attendance warrants the continuance of the new rule. The open hours of the West Roxbury branch have been extended, and this branch is now open every evening instead of Saturday evenings only. The increased use of the branch and its enlarged circulation justifies the changes.

The number of new books added to the branches during the year shows an increase from 316 to 152 volumes, and the increase in the number of books replaced for others worn out or condemned is from 438 to 517 volumes. The number of volumes added to the permanent collections of the reading rooms is 460, as against 246 in the preceding year. The collections have thus been materially strengthened.

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HORACE G. WADLIN,
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Boston Herald
March 27, 1911.

BOOK READING AT HOME HAS FALLEN OFF

Public Library Report Shows
45,000 Less Volumes Called
for Than Last Year.

Boston readers are not availing themselves of the privileges of the Boston Public Library for books for home reading to the extent that has prevailed in the past, according to figures contained in the annual report of the librarian, made public today. In Librarian Wadlin's report the figures show that during the year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 1,602,235 volumes were taken from the library, while during the same time in 1909 and 1910 the readers had withdrawn 1,647,846 books, showing a decrease of over 45,000 volumes.

This situation is in spite of the fact that there have been added to the book shelves of the central library and its 11 branches and 17 reading rooms, through purchase and gifts, 48,319 new volumes. During the previous year 26,292 new books were received.

A statistical table giving the number of books in the possession of the library each year since its foundation in 1852 shows an increase from 968 volumes to 861,522.

The report says: "The purchase of recent fiction, costing \$1214.02, comprise 1253 copies, under 99 different titles, of which 14 were in languages other than English. Purchases of fiction, not recent, to provide additional copies needed for circulation, and to replace worn-out and discarded copies, comprise 16,027 volumes, costing \$3522.45. The total expenditure for fiction, \$3836.97, constitutes 23.4 per cent. of the entire amount expended for all books."

In the course of the year, 630,000 call slips for books to be used at the tables were required by readers in Bates Hall.

The total expense of operation of the branch system, chargeable against the city appropriation, including the 11 principal branches and the 17 reading room stations, or minor branches, was \$197,216.65 for the year.

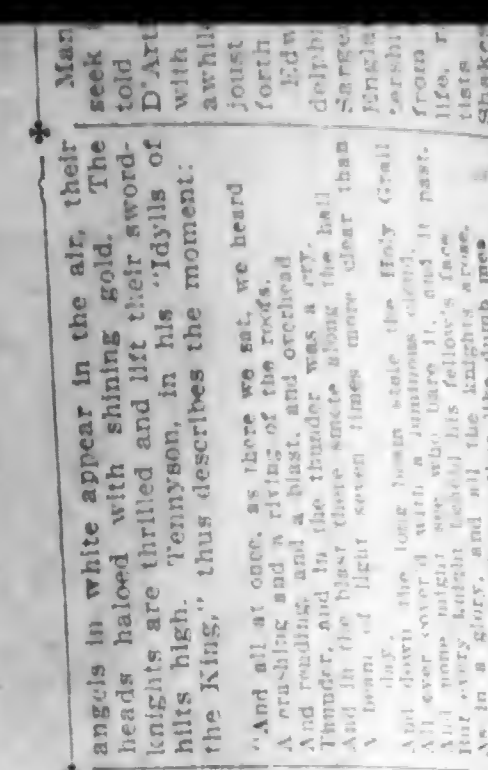
The number of new books added to the branches during the year shows an increase from 316 to 152 volumes, and the increase in the number of books replaced for others worn out or condemned is from 438 to 517 volumes. The number of volumes added to the permanent collections of the reading rooms is 460, as against 246 in the preceding year. The collections have thus been materially strengthened.

Boston Journal
March 28, 1911.

Dr. Durgin Among Nine Reappointed by Mayor

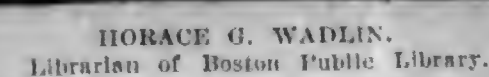
Mayor Fitzgerald filed nine reappointments yesterday with the city clerk. Among them was that of Samuel H. Durgin, M. D., as chairman of the Board of Health, that appointment, which was delayed almost a week after it was announced, was accepted by politicians as proof the mayor had truly abandoned his purpose to reorganize the health department and that it will continue to be administered from the mayor's office.

The mayor reappointed Robert S. Penney chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners, Edward F. McSweeney chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Consumptive Hospital Department, John J. Murphy chairman of the Board of Assessors, and these other officials: Charles Laque, schoolhouse committee; William P. Kenney, library trustees; William M. Murphy, bath trustees; James W. Dunphy and Max R. Wyszanski, sinking funds commissioners.

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a o t c h f l i s f m y 8 7 3 1 O r 3 1 3 1

Librarian H. G. Wadlin
Makes His Report.

[illegible][illegible]

The average number of books lent upon Sundays and holidays from the Central library for use outside the library building was 710. The largest number lent on any single Sunday was 127. The total number of books on article Sunday in the Bates hall reading room was 325, the number present Feb. 6, 1940, at 2 p. m.

[The page contains several large black redaction marks.]

**Public Library Report Shows
45,000 Less Volumes Called
for Than Last Year.**

Boston readers are not availing themselves of the privileges of the Boston Public Library for books for home reading to the extent that has prevailed in the past, according to figures contained in its annual report of its library in its annual report of the Librarian made public to-day. Librarian Wadlin's report the figures show that during the year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 1,602,225 volumes were taken from the library, while during the same time in 1909 and 1910 the readers had withdrawn 1,647,846 books, showing a decrease of over 45,000 volumes.

This situation is in spite of the fact that there have been added to the book shelves of the central library and to the branches and it remains to be seen, through purchase and gifts, 48,319 new volumes. During the previous year 56,292 new books were received.

A statistical table giving the number of books in the possession of the library each year since its foundation in 1822 shows an increase from 9683 volumes to 961,522.

The report says:

"The purchase of recent fiction, costing \$114,02, comprise 135 titles, comprising 11 different series, of which 14 were in languages other than English. Purchases of fiction, not recent, to provide additional copies, and to replace worn-out and discarded copies, comprise 10,627 volumes, costing \$3525.35. The total expenditure for fiction, \$9383.36, constitutes 23.4 per cent. of the entire amount expended for all books."

In the course of the year 1910, 650,000 calls for books to be used at the tables were required by readers in Bates Hall.

The total expense of operation of the branch system, chargeable against the city appropriation, including the 11 principal branches and the 37 reading room stations, or minor branches, was \$107,214.68 for the year.

The number of books added to the collection during the year shows an increase from 3446 to 7552 volumes, and the increase in the number of books added, and placed on the shelves of the reading rooms is from 4584 to 5167 volumes. The number of volumes added to the permanent collection during the year was 4584, against 2846 in the preceding year. The collections have thus been materially strengthened.

Dr. Durgin Among Nine Reappointed by Mayor

Mayor Fitzgerald filed his resignation with the city clerk, yesterday.

Among the members of that of Samuel H. Alford, as chairman of the Board of Health, that appointment, which was delayed almost a week after it was announced, was accepted by the politicians as proof of the city's purpose to reorganize the health department and that it will continue to be administered from the city hall.

The mayor reappointed Robert S. Peabody chairman of the Board of Assessors, and Edward F. McSweeney chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Consumptive.

John J. Murphy chairman of the Board of Assessors, and these other officials: Charles Logue, schoolhouse committee; William F. Kenney, library trustee; William M. Smith, board of education; and W. J. Murphy and Max E. Wyanski, sinking funds commissioners.

Boston Herald
Mar. 28, 1911.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Some comment has been made because the libraries of the late George Riddle, sold at auction here this week, was not larger and contained so few theatrical books. There was little reason for Mr. Riddle to own a large library, living as he did within easy access of the Boston Public Library and the books of Harvard University. With the notable exceptions of Augustin Daly, and Henry Irving, few actors and managers of late years have been interested in acquiring books. With our present system of touring the country every season they are not long enough in one place to get together conveniently many volumes. Mr. Daly collected a large number of works relating to the drama and when his fortunes seemed at low ebb in 1878 the auctioneer was kept busy selling them for several days. At that time Mr. Daly was hard at work adapting plays from foreign sources, but he found opportunity soon to lay the foundation of another and a larger library which after his death brought nearly \$200,000. Irving's books and autographs were sold at high prices, but at their dispersion many a small collector had a chance to secure some treasure he had long wanted. For years Irving dominated the English market for theatrical books and whenever an American buyer sent an order for a rare volume he was told that it had been reserved for the actor-manager. Lucky indeed was the American if Irving already owned the book which was reserved, for that contingency sometimes brought the choice volume to this country. Charlotte Cushman's library was the last collection of a player to be sold in this city. Her books were not largely theatrical, although many were valuable because they contained her autograph or book plate, or because they were presentation copies from the authors. The great actress probably never dreamed that a generation after her death "association books" would be eagerly sought by book buyers, and that her presentation copies would prove ready sellers. Garriek's fine library, with its price-less treasures of Shakespeareana and Burton's great collection of much of the best in theatrical literature are well known, and many even of the minor actors of former days were indefatigable book collectors. Francis Wilson is the best known collector among present day players, and mention should be made of the Lowe Library presented to Harvard by John Draw, which formed the nucleus of the splendid collection of dramatic books now owned by the university.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD MARCH 28, 1911

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, heads the committee planning for a monster concert and dance of the present and past attaches of the library. The affair will be held on the night of April 28, in Copsey Hall, and the proceeds will be added to the fund of the Library Mutual Benefit Association. The party will be in one sense celebration of the fact that all persons employed at the library at the time of the death of James H. Whitney, former librarian of Boston, benefited under his will. Mr. Whitney died last September. This week all the employees under 21 years received \$2 each, those over that age from \$5 to \$7, and others got \$10 and \$15. Librarian Wadlin and his assistant, Otto Fleischner, each received \$25.

Boston American
March 30, 1911.

"BOOKWORMS" IN SOUTH END

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, has issued a report showing that the South End is the most literary section of Boston. In the past year 1,602,225 volumes were loaned by the central library and the various branches. The South End branch has taken \$8,508 books, while South Boston comes next with 80,520.

The next in rank are Uphams Corner, 83,450; East Boston, 83,070; Roxbury, 77,344; West End, 55,508; Dorchester, 44,395; Roslindale, 43,544; City Point, 42,062; Jamaica Plain, 37,783; West Roxbury, 34,320; Brighton, 33,083; Allston, 28,484; Warren street, 25,904; Mt. Hope, 24,790; Boylston station, 22,903; Roxbury Crossing, 22,784; Broadway extension, 22,073; Mt. Pleasant, 14,503; Parker Hill, 20,295; Lower Mills, 12,043; Orient Heights, 13,457; Neponset, 12,043; Mattapan, 10,111; North Bennet street, 10,405; North street, 6,651.

Of the books loaned 64.9 per cent. were fiction.

The report also shows that there were not as many books taken out for home use during the year 1910 as in 1909. In 1909 there were 45,000 more volumes issued for reading at home than last year, despite the fact that the library has received 43,319 additional new volumes, 12,448 of which were gifts.

Judging from the report February is the greatest reading month in the year, for more books are taken from the library in that month than any other. March is a close second. There is less reading during July, August and September.

BOSTON HERALD LIBRARY USERS DECREASE

Home Circulation in Boston Less in 1910 Than in 1909.

The fact that 45,000 less volumes were withdrawn from the Boston Public Library last year than in 1909 does not necessarily indicate that public interest in the privileges of the library is on the wane, according to Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian.

"Library officials cannot give a definite single reason for the decrease in withdrawals during 1910," he said. "The amount of home use always fluctuates, and we were not surprised by the drop last year. The same thing has happened before and will happen again. It means very little."

"This year may develop a large increase over 1909, and it may not. Our records only show the home circulation. No account is made of the number of books withdrawn and used in the reading room. The number thus used is equally as large as the number of books taken home. The use of books in the reading room constantly increases and home use relatively diminishes."

"The weather and state of business have much to do with home circulation. In bad weather more people remain indoors and pass their leisure time reading, and when business is poor the unemployed spend much more time at home reading. When employed all day, only a small proportion of the working people desire to spend the evening reading library books. They are satisfied with a look at the daily paper."

"Home circulation decreases heavily when we have a long and pleasant summer, for the people spend most of their leisure time outdoors."

During the year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 1,602,225 volumes were taken from the library, while during the same season the year before the readers had withdrawn 1,647,846 books.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, MAR 30, 1911.

NEARLY A MILLION BOOKS IN LIBRARY

Total Loaned in Year
1,602,225 Volumes.

More Than Two-Thirds Taken From
Branches About the City.

The total number of books in the Boston public library, including its branches, lacks only about 1,000 of a round million, according to the annual report of the librarian, Horace G. Wadlin, just issued.

The total volumes loaned was 1,602,225, less than one-third being taken from the main library. More than two-thirds of the total comprised fiction. Here are some figures in regard to circulation of books from various branches during the year:

South End 83,068, South Boston 84,005, Uphams Corner 83,450, East Boston 83,070, Roxbury 77,344, West End 55,508, Dorchester 44,395, Roslindale 43,544, Codman sq 42,062, Charlestown 40,544, City Point 40,342, Jamaica Plain 37,783, West Roxbury 34,320, Brighton 33,083, Allston 28,484, Warren at 25,904, Mt. Hope 24,790, Boylston station 22,903, Roxbury Crossing 22,784, Broadway extension 22,073, Mt. Pleasant 14,503, Parker Hill 20,295, Lower Mills 12,043, Orient Heights 13,457, Neponset 12,043, Mattapan 10,111, North Bennet street, 10,405; North street, 6,651.

To replace worn out fiction 10,027 volumes were bought at an expense of \$88,637. Works by Catholic authors to the number of 1500 were bought during the year from the fund given for that purpose by Patrick J. Sullivan.

In Bates hall 58,000 books were called for to be read on the premises during the year, and the class of books thus used is pronounced very high.

The fine arts room has had gifts of photographs and half tones aggregating nearly 60,000.

Boston Transcript
March 31, 1911.

MASTERPIECES OF SCULPTURE

Lecture by Edmund von Mach at the
Boston Public Library

Edmund von Mach lectured last evening at the Boston Public Library on the subject of "Recent Masterpieces of Sculpture." Speaking of Boston sculpture, he said, "the splendid Fenways and outlying parks, the new esplanade, glorious if you face the water or look into the distance toward the gilded dome of the State House, all seem as if created for the creation of fine statuary. A beginning has been made in this connection. There is the John Boyle O'Reilly monument, beautiful as far as it goes, but much too modest for its location, and the Shaw monument, which would be even more impressive if you came upon it in a setting of green shrubbery with plenty of space in front where you could enjoy it undisturbed by whizzing cars and the noise of a busy street. One of our finest equestrian statues, that of Hooker, stands in the bare State House grounds. A picture was shown of this statue with a background of trees, taken before it was erected in Boston.

"Statuary of the kind I have in mind for the embellishment of Boston," said the speaker, "is very expensive, and generally possible only when it is commemorative of some person of national importance. The present difficulty in Boston is that so comparatively few persons know what has been done in sculpture and consequently what can and should be done also here. But Boston is growing daily more conscious of the need of the beautiful, and we may hope that she will soon awake even more fully to the important help which sculpture in public places and parks gives to the love of the beautiful."

Mr. von Mach's lecture was copiously illustrated by lantern slides of monuments and sculptures old and new in all parts of the world. The American works shown in the illustrations included those of Saint-Gaudens, French, Barnard, Macmonnies, Pratt, Bartlett and others.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911

MASTERPIECES OF SCULPTURE

Lecture by Edmund von Mach at the
Boston Public Library

Edmund von Mach lectured last evening at the Boston Public Library on the subject of "Recent Masterpieces of Sculpture." Speaking of Boston sculpture, he said, "the splendid Fenways and outlying parks, the new esplanade, glorious if you face the water or look into the distance toward the gilded dome of the State House, all seem as if created for the creation of fine statuary. A beginning has been made in this connection. There is the John Boyle O'Reilly monument, beautiful as far as it goes, but much too modest for its location, and the Shaw monument, which would be even more impressive if you came upon it in a setting of green shrubbery with plenty of space in front where you could enjoy it undisturbed by whizzing cars and the noise of a busy street. One of our finest equestrian statues, that of Hooker, stands in the bare State House grounds. A picture was shown of this statue with a background of trees, taken before it was erected in Boston.

"Statuary of the kind I have in mind for the embellishment of Boston," said the speaker, "is very expensive, and generally possible only when it is commemorative of some person of national importance. The present difficulty in Boston is that so comparatively few persons know what has been done in sculpture and consequently what can and should be done also here. But Boston is growing daily more conscious of the need of the beautiful, and we may hope that she will soon awake even more fully to the important help which sculpture in public places and parks gives to the love of the beautiful."

Mr. von Mach's lecture was copiously illustrated by lantern slides of monuments and sculptures old and new in all parts of the world. The American works shown in the illustrations included those of Saint-Gaudens, French, Barnard, Macmonnies, Pratt, Bartlett and others.

BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911.

LIBRARY USERS DECREASE

Home Circulation in Boston Less in 1910 Than in 1909.

The fact that 45,000 less volumes were withdrawn from the Boston Public Library last year than in 1909 does not necessarily indicate that public interest in the privileges of the library is on the wane, according to Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian.

"Library officials cannot give a definite single reason for the decrease in withdrawals during 1910," he said. "The amount of home use always fluctuates, and we were not surprised by the drop last year. The same thing has happened before and will happen again. It means very little."

"This year may develop a large increase over 1909, and it may not. Our records only show the home circulation. No account is made of the number of books withdrawn and used in the reading room. The number thus used is equally as large as the number of books taken home. The use of books in the reading room constantly increases and home use relatively diminishes."

"The weather and state of business have much to do with home circulation. In bad weather more people remain indoors and pass their leisure time reading, and when business is poor the unemployed spend much more time at home reading. When employed all day, only a small proportion of the working people desire to spend the evening reading library books. They are satisfied with a look at the daily paper."

"Home circulation decreases heavily when we have a long and pleasant summer, for the people spend most of their leisure time outdoors."

During the year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 1,602,225 volumes were taken from the library, while during the same season the year before the readers had withdrawn 1,647,846 books.

Boston Sunday Globe.

First Issued Oct 14, 1877.
THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1911.

The special committee on branch libraries of the city council, consisting of John J. Attridge chairman, Ernest E. Smith and Timothy J. Buckley, and accompanied by chairman J. H. Benton and trustees William F. Kenney and Samuel Carr of the library board, made a tour of inspection of the proposed branch library sites yesterday afternoon.

The first place visited was the Shawmut-ay reading room in the South End,

thence to the branch library at the Broadway extension, the North Bennet-st site, recommended by the board of library trustees, the reading room of the East Boston courthouse, and the library in Charlestown. In this district the proposed site adjoining the building of the Bunker Hill council, K. of C., was also inspected. The place inspected was the old townhouse on Cambridge at West End.

The trustees of the library informed the committee that the church property on North Bennet-st may be purchased for \$38,000, the trustees holding an option on the sale for 90 days from March 15. The cost of alterations and improvements will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000 additional.

In recommending the North End branch library the trustees stated that they did not desire to be understood as being unmindful of the needs of the other parts of the city. They feel that as all improvements cannot be met this year but the North End branch library should be undertaken and carried out on account of its unusual size and was by authorization of King VIII, set up in all churches. This translation is to this day retained in the Psalter of the Book of Common Prayer.

"The Puritan element of the English church had its own translation, which was published in 1537. It was called the Geneva Bible. The translators were John Knox and his friends. This translation was used very extensively until the authorized version of 1611 appeared."

"This translation was joint work of the English churchmen and the Puritans, who worked on it for more than seven years. It was known for many years as the 'Royal Version' and only after a long time was called popularly the Authorized Version. It was printed first the year 1611 in Folio, by Robert Barker."

In 1811 appeared the 'Revised Version' of the New Testament.

In 1885 the whole of the Revised Version was published and has been used since in most churches.

Boston Herald
April 2, 1911.

INSPECT LIBRARY SITES.

Accompanied by President Josiah H. Benton and his colleagues on the board of trustees of the library department, a sub-committee of the city council including Councilmen Attridge, Buckley and Smith yesterday inspected sites for branch libraries in the North, South and West ends, Charlestown and East Boston. The councilmen will submit a report to the council at tomorrow's meeting.

Boston Post
April 4, 1911.

At the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon I noticed a distinguished looking middle-aged German in the periodical room carefully looking over the magazines published in German and French.

To an attendant with whom he talked a few minutes later, he said: "I like to come here, because it helps me to keep up my knowledge of what is going on in the old country, and also gives me a chance to read my own language. I have lived in America so long now and have so got in the habit of reading the local newspapers and books and magazines in English that sometimes I nearly forget my own tongue."

"This year may develop a large increase over 1909, and it may not. Our records only show the home circulation. No account is made of the number of books withdrawn and used in the reading room. The number thus used is equally as large as the number of books taken home. The use of books in the reading room constantly increases and home use relatively diminishes."

"The weather and state of business have much to do with home circulation. In bad weather more people remain indoors and pass their leisure time reading, and when business is poor the unemployed spend much more time at home reading. When employed all day, only a small proportion of the working people desire to spend the evening reading library books. They are satisfied with a look at the daily paper."

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During the year ending Jan. 31, 1911, 1,602,225 volumes were taken from the library, while during the same season the year before the readers had withdrawn 1,647,846 books.

Boston Record
March 31, 1911.

Public library officials are intending to secure an injunction against Dan Cupid within a year half a dozen young women have entered the marital state, as many more are contemplating that step, and two of that number become brides within a month.

April 7, 1911
The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic Paper
of New England

BIBLE EXHIBIT AT THE LIBRARY

The Public Library opened yesterday an exhibition of Bibles in celebration of the tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the English Bible in 1611. The collection includes many of the rarest specimens in English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Latin and Polyglot. The total number of the Bibles exposed is 64. Dr. William M. Arnold, the bibliographer of the Boston Public Library, speaking with the Post representative, gave an interesting statement. He said that the earliest English translation of the Bible is by John Wyclif. It was, however, not published for a long time. About the year 1525 William Tyndale's version of the New Testament in English appeared as the first English New Testament.

"The first English translation of the Holy Bible," said Dr. Arnold, "was published in 1535. It was translated by Miles Coverdale and was first printed in Zurich, then at London."

"This translation of Miles Coverdale was revised a few years later by a committee headed by Archbishop Cramer. This Bible was called the Great Bible on account of its unusual size and was by authorization of King VIII, set up in all churches. This translation is to this day retained in the Psalter of the Book of Common Prayer."

"The Puritan element of the English church had its own translation, which was published in 1537. It was called the Geneva Bible. The translators were John Knox and his friends. This translation was used very extensively until the authorized version of 1611 appeared."

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In 1811 appeared the 'Revised Version' of the New Testament.

In 1885 the whole of the Revised Version was published and has been used since in most churches.

Boston Transcript
Apr 2, 1911.

IN MEMORIAM

(A. O'N.—Obit March 31, 1911)

Rest thee, rest thee, in thy April bed,
While Spring comes overhead,
Spring that to us brings poignancy and pain.

To thee the endless gain
Of that undimmed and everlasting grace
Thy Paradisaal face
Makes brighter in the fields beyond our sorrow.

Shadowing our tomorrow,
Forgive us thou, if our too saddened speech
Lifts but to beseech
What thy too gracious strength

All thy life's length,
Forebore to question, nobly reconciled
In nature sweet and mild,
To follow, lured by some familiar sign
Promptings of the Divine.

Let our poor grief be strong as earth may render.

We must but think—so tender
God greets thee beyond our weakness,
And glorifies thy meekness—
That where thou art we see thee

With kindling memory
In unforgettably gracious guise
Cherished of our mortal eyes,
In which affection immortally binds
To heaven our hearts and minds.

April shall come again, but never thou
With gladdening Spring above
The beauty of the flowers, the green grass;
Thy face shall pass

No more to that retreat which knew
Thy Presence calm as dew,
Gentle as peace, and delicate
In service. . . . No more we wait,
But bid you, bid you, our most gracious friend

Rest to the end,
Among the tender April flowers,
And thoughts of ours,
Till it so please His will who summoned you

To call us too—
And we bring with us hoarded by the years,
Not griefs nor tears—
But all the joy you gave us knowing you,
Womanly true!

WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE

The Series Will Be Well Worth Preserving

STORY PICTURES

A Series of Reproductions of Famous Paintings, Telling Stories of History, Literature or Romance

Very Interesting and Highly Educational



NEGOTIATING LOAN

From the Boston Post of April 6, 1911.
It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury is negotiating with the Government for a loan of \$100,000,000.

NOTE—The above dispatch was first published in the Boston Post of April 6, 1911.

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Boston Post
Apr. 15, 1911.

STORY PICTURES

New Feature of The Boston Post—A Series of Reproductions of Famous Paintings, Telling Stories of History, Literature, Art or Romance—Very Interesting and Highly Educational.
The Series Will Be Well Worth Preserving.

(Copyright, 1911, by E. A. Grier.)



No. 93—"Galahad the Deliverer," by Abbey.

(Copyright by E. A. Abbey. From a copy print, copyright by Curtis & Cameron, Boston.)

Sir Galahad, after he left the Castle of the Maidens, was wedded to the Lady Blanchefleur, but because of a vision he turned away from his young bride as soon as the voices which had united them were uttered. The panel depicting this episode is the most pathetic of the frieze decorations in the Boston Public Library, in which Edwin A. Abbey has illustrated the Quest of the Holy Grail. Then we see, in the next panel, the pure knight repelling the evil that he had unconsciously wrought before at the Castle of Amfortas.

In "Galahad the Deliverer" the hero is starting upon the final adventure in his long and arduous quest. A mystic voice has commanded him, "Go thou to the sea and enter into Solomon's ship, which shall bear thee to Sarraa." The peasant folk, who had cursed him because his neglect to question Amfortas had wrought woes to them, now throng about to bless him because peace and plenty have come through him to their country. On his great white charger, the light of high purpose in his eyes, he rides on, hardly hearing the people hail him, so intent is he on achieving the Grail. It seems to be the moment pictured by Tennyson in his poem, "Sir Galahad,"

Then more the trees, the copes and
Wings flutter, voices lower clear;
O just and faithful knight of God!
Ride on! The prize is near.
So pass I heedless, hall and grange;
By hedge and ford, by park and pale,
All arm'd I ride, whatever be the
Until I find the Holy Grail.
With Sir Percival and Sir Bors he is wafted by magic power in Solomon's ship to Sarraa, a far away city, where King Evreake ruled before he came to Britain. There Galahad became King after a long imprisonment and there he achieved his life-long goal. He had fashioned with infinite care and love the Golden Tree, symbol of his perfected life upon earth. Naught remained for

him to do, so he knelt and prayed that at last he might see the Grail. Although he knew that he might not look upon it and longer live, the red cloak that he has steadfastly worn upon his adventures is about to fall from his shoulders, seven angels with crimson wings appear and finally Joseph of Arimathea, his saintly ancestor, reveals to Galahad the Holy Grail in all its shining glory. Galahad is made perfect and in the death of the body he has found life for the soul.

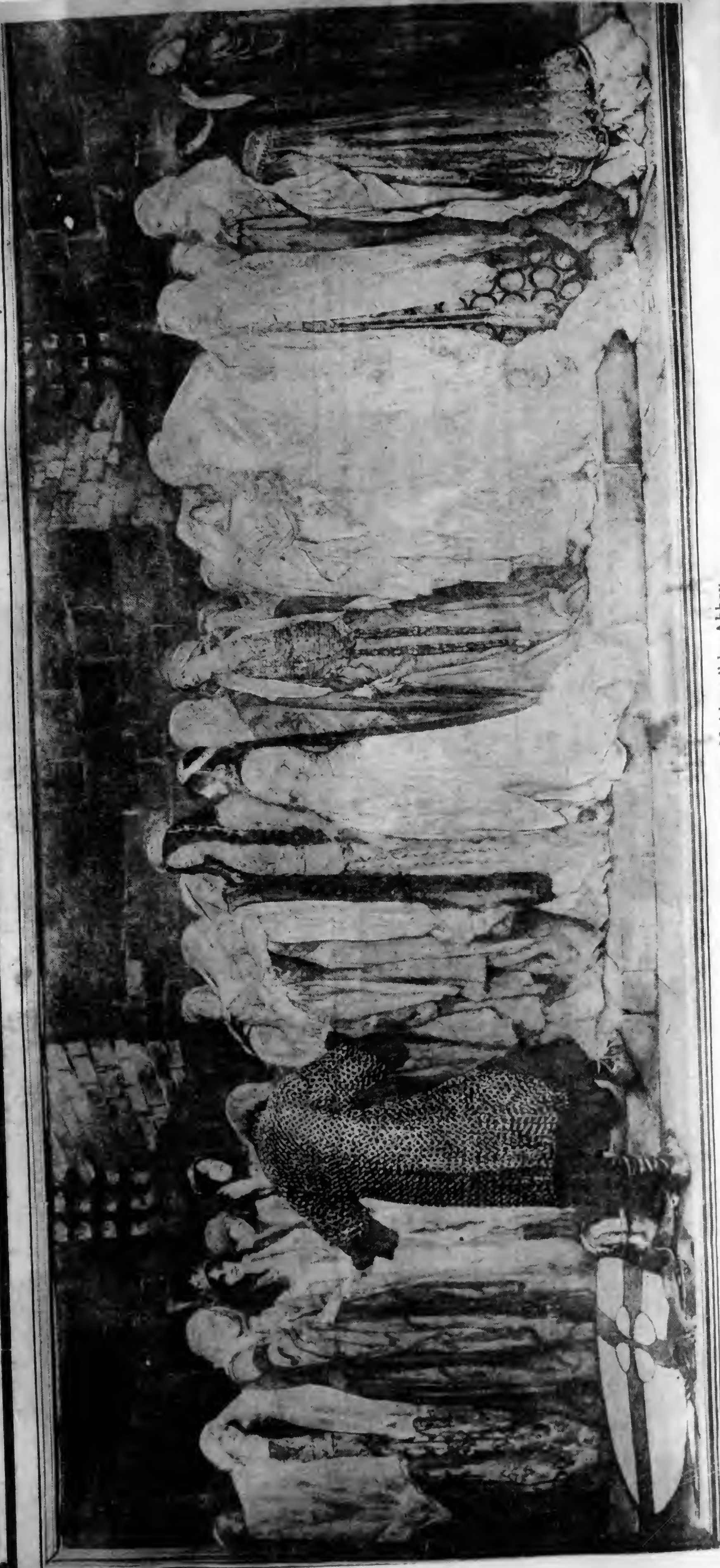
BOSTON POST, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1911

The Series Will
Be Well Worth
Preserving

STORY PICTURES

A Series of Reproductions of Famous Paintings, Telling Stories of
History, Literature or Romance

Very Interesting
and Highly
Educational



No. 84—"The Castle of the Maidens," by Abbey.

Before Galahad reaches the Castle of the Maidens he has seen the Holy Grail in the enchanted castle of Amfortas. Edwin A. Abbey, in the long panel at the north end of the delivery room at the Boston Public Library, depicts the last of the knights at the moment when he holds the vision but fails to see its meaning. But because of his failure he sees the opportunity, the Grail disappears and his long quest continues. He learns his error in the succeeding panel, the evil that is unwittingly done in the world.

Sir Galahad, after he left the Castle of the Maidens, was wedded to the Lady Blanchefleur, but because of a vision he turned away from his young bride as soon as the vows which had united them were uttered. The panel depicting this episode is the most pathetic of the frieze decorations in the Boston Public Library, in which Edwin A. Abbey has illustrated the Quest of the Holy Grail. Then we see, in the next panel, the pure knight repairing the evil that he had unwittingly wrought before at the Castle of Amfortas.

In "Galahad the Deliverer" the hero

contrast to the dark walls of the chamber, which could be heard in miles away, and upon it the knight blew lustily. While he was waiting for the knights to assemble he saw seven brothers he had just overcome, knights of the domain, had quarrelled with the duke of the castle and slain him. They imprisoned the count and his people. She had prophesied: "Lords, as ye have gained this castle because of a maiden, ye shall also lose it because of a maiden, and a true man." To prevent another maiden by the body of the

the prophecy from coming true the knights had guarded the roads and captured a maiden, as was said. As soon as Galahad had been told the story he heard the knights of the country around him, coming in answer to the duke's call, they would abolish all the wicked customs. Then Galahad ordered his men to take the duke's daughter and to swear that they would abolish all the wicked customs. Then Galahad ordered his men to take the duke's daughter and to swear that they would abolish all the wicked customs. Then Galahad ordered his men to take the duke's daughter and to swear that they would abolish all the wicked customs.

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Feature of The Boston Post—A Series of Reproductions of Famous Paintings, Telling of History, Literature, Art or Romance—Very Interesting and Highly Educational.
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(Copyright, 1911, by E. A. Grosier.)



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Then move the trees, the copse nod,
Wings flutter, voices hover clear;
O just and faithful knight of God!
Ride on! The prize is near.
So pass I, lord, I, had and grace;
By bridge and ford, by park and pale,
Alarmed I ride, whatever be the
Until I find the Holy Grail.
With Sir Percival and Sir Bors he is wafted by magic power in Solomon's ship to Sarra, a far away city, where King Evreake ruled before he came to Britain. There Galahad became King after a long imprisonment and there he believed his life-long goal. He had fashioned with infinite care and love the Golden Tree, symbol of his perfected life upon earth. Naught remained for

him to do, so he knelt and prayed that at last he might see the Grail, although he knew that he might not look upon it and longer live. The red cloak that he has steadfastly worn upon his adventures is about to fall from his shoulders, even angels with crimson wings appear and finally Joseph of Arimathea, his saintly ancestor, reveals to Galahad the Holy Grail in all its shining glory. Galahad is made perfect and in the death of the body he has found life for the soul.

Thurs. April 5, 1911

The Boston Post

At the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon I noticed a distinguished looking middle-aged German in the periodical room carefully looking over the magazines published in German and French. To an attendant with whom he talked a few minutes later, he said: "I like to come here, because it helps me to keep up my knowledge of what is going on in the old country, and also gives me a chance to read my own language. I have lived in America so long now and have so got in the habit of reading the local newspapers and books and magazines in English that sometimes I nearly forget my own tongue."

*Christian Science Monitor
Sunday April 9, 1911*

BIBLES ON EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of Bibles, in celebration of the centenary of the authorized version of the English Bible in 1611, is now on view in the Boston Public Library.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.

Public Library Lecture on Birds.

There will be a free illustrated lecture at the public library Monday evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Field and Forest club, given by Edward H. Forbush, state ornithologist of Massachusetts, on "Useful Birds of Farm, Field and Forest, and How We Can Protect Them."

Fri. April 7, 1911.

EVENING RECORD.

LIBRARY OPENS BIBLE EXHIBITION

The public library opened an exhibition of Bibles in celebration of the centenary of the Authorized Version of the English Bible in 1611. The collection includes many of the rarest specimens in English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Latin and Polyglot. The total number of the Bibles exposed is 61.

Fri. April 12, 1911.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER STEINERT NAMED FOR BOSTON ART COMMISSION

Library Trustees Decline to Submit Name of J. T. Coolidge to Mayor for Reappointment.

Mayor Fitzgerald announced last evening that he will send to the civil service commission today the name of Alexander Steinert of 401 Commonwealth ave. for the place on the municipal art commission now held by J. Templeman Coolidge Jr.

This place is one for which the library trustees are authorized to suggest three names to the mayor, one of whom must be given the position. The library trustees this year declined to submit the name of Mr. Coolidge for the commission, and no official reason has been given for the refusal, but it is understood to be due to differences of opinion between the art commission and library trustees on matters in which there was mutual concern.

The Boston Post BIBLE EXHIBIT AT THE LIBRARY

The Public Library opened yesterday an exhibition of Bibles in celebration of the centenary of the Authorized Version of the English Bible in 1611. The collection includes many of the rarest specimens in English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Latin and Polyglot. The total number of the Bibles exposed is 61.

Dr. William M. Arnold, the bibliographer of the Boston Public Library, speaking with the Post representative, gave an interesting statement. He said that the earliest English translation of the Bible is by John Wycliff. It was, however, not published for a long time. About the year 1535 William Tyndale's version of the New Testament in English appeared as the first English New Testament.

"The first English translation of the Holy Bible," said Dr. Arnold, "was published in 1535. It was translated by Miles Coverdale and was first printed in Zurich, then at London.

"This translation of Miles Coverdale was revised a few years later by a committee headed by Archbishop Cranmer. This Bible was called the Great Bible on account of its unusual size and was by authorization of King VIII. 'set up' in all churches. This translation is to this day retained in the Parler of the Book of Common Prayer.

"The Puritan element of the English church had its own translation, which was published in 1567. It was called the Geneva Bible. The translators were John Knox and his friends. This translation was used very extensively until the authorized version of 1611 appeared.

"This translation was joint work of the English churchmen and the Puritans, who worked on it for more than seven years. It was known for many years as the 'Royal Version' and only after a long time was called popularly the Authorized Version. It was printed first the year 1611 in Folio, by Robert Barker.

In 1881 appeared the 'Revised Version' of the New Testament.

In 1885 the whole of the Revised Version was published and has been used since in most churches.

BOSTON TRAVELER

Talk on Birds—At the meeting of the Field and Forest club in the lecture hall of the Public Library tonight, Edward H. Forbush will be the speaker. His subject will be "Useful Birds of Farm, Field and Forest, and How We Can Protect Them."

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

Rare Bibles at Library.

The Boston Public Library in recognition of the tercentennial of the authorized version of the Bible of 1611, has an exhibition sixty-four volumes of different versions of the Bible, including rare specimens in English, German, Greek, Hebrew, Latin and Polyglot, worth hundreds of dollars. These will remain on exhibition throughout this month. The service in commemoration of this event will be held in Trinity Church Sunday afternoon at 3:30, April 23. At this service and James Wood, LL.D., of New York will make addresses. Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of the church will conduct the service.

*Boston Post
April 18, 1911.*

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The Boston Public Library will not open Wednesday until 12 o'clock noon, but will then continue open until 10 p. m.

Sund. April 23, 1911.

BOSTON HERALD ART COMMISSION VACANCY

Secretary J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., of the municipal art commission, is not a candidate for re-appointment when his term of office expires in May. In his place the public library trustees suggest that Mayor Fitzgerald appoint President Henry Lefavour of Simmons College, Alexander Steinert or George W. Chadwick, director of the New England Conservatory of Music. The statute provides that the art commission shall consist of representatives of the Art Museum, public library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston Art Club and Boston Society of Architects.

Mon. April 24, 1911.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER HAVE \$5400 FOR LIBRARY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION FUND

Hoped That Amount Will Be Increased to \$10,000—Some of the Contributors.

About \$5400 has already been raised for the endowment fund of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association. A concert is to be given by employees of the library from 8 to 10 p. m. April 28 at Copley hall, to be followed by a dancing party. It is hoped to increase the fund to \$10,000 with the proceeds of the concert.

Josiah H. Benton, the president of the board of trustees, has taken great interest in the establishment of a large invested fund. Through the sales of his book on the Old Town house of Boston, the proceeds of which have by him been applied to this purpose, and through the cooperation and generosity of others who have through him become interested in this project, the gifts to the trust fund have been made amounting to over \$3700.

Of this amount \$708.50 comes from Mr. Burton, \$600 from George R. White and \$100 each from Thomas M. Babson, Thomas F. Boyle, George W. Brown, Samuel Carr, Sidney Chase, George C. Crocker, W. E. L. Dillaway, Arthur F. Estabrook, Estabrook & Co., Wilmont R. Evans, Ezra C. Fitch, Alfred Hemerway, John Hogg, John Hopewell, Samuel H. Hudson, William V. Kelton, Gardner M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Rogers, Samuel P. Mandell, Oliver W. Mink, Thomas Minns, Herbert Parker, J. Nelson Parker, N. W. Rice, Dr. W. L. Richardson, Charles W. Sherburne, A. Shuman, Alexander Steinert, Galen L. Stone, Charles H. Taylor, Lucius Tuttle, Charles H. Tyler, Horace G. Wadlin and Frank G. Webster. Theodosia E. Macurdy gave \$25 and Frank C. Blaisdell \$10.

In connection with the forthcoming entertainment a considerable sum has been given, including \$100 each from Mrs. J. M. Sears, Robert G. Shaw and Mrs. Bayard Thayer, \$50 from James W. Dunphy, \$25 each from Allen A. Brown, George R. Barrett, Alfred Hoffner and Thomas S. Perry, \$10 each from F. J. Libbie, Francis Bullard, Carl W. Ernst, Langdon L. Ward, George E. Littlefield, Most Rev. Wm. H. O'Connell, Miss Heloise Hersey, John Murdoch, Oscar Bierstadt, Walter G. Forsyth and Louis Levisaur. There were contributions of \$5 each from Miss Sarah Mack, Mrs. Gertrude Sheffield, Mr. Woods and Miss Blakie.

*Boston Record
April 24, 1911*

Seen and Heard

A grave problem is facing the officials of the Boston public library. Each one is offering some suggestion to defeat Dan Cupid. Since June, 1910, no less than six of the most valuable young women have become brides. On May 3 Miss Mildred Grush will become the wife of Dr. John Arthur Furber, a Boston dentist, making the list of newlyweds seven. In June at least two more of the young women of the Copley square institution are to marry.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911
ENDOWMENT FUND NOW \$5400

Public Library Employees Hope to Increase It to \$10,000 with Proceeds of Concert

Many of Boston's leading citizens have contributed to the endowment fund being raised by the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association. Already there is \$5400 on hand and the association hopes to have \$10,000 with the proceeds of the concert and dancing party to be given at Copley Hall next Friday evening.

Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, has contributed the proceeds of the sales of his book on the Old Town House of Boston and has also been instrumental in securing the gifts from citizens.

The sum of \$708.50 comes from Mr. Benton, \$600 from George R. White and \$100 each from Thomas M. Babson, Thomas F. Boyle, George W. Brown, Samuel Carr, Sidney Chase, George C. Crocker, W. E. L. Dillaway, Arthur F. Estabrook, Estabrook & Co., Wilmont R. Evans, Ezra C. Fitch, Alfred Hemerway, John Hogg, John Hopewell, Samuel H. Hudson, William V. Kelton, Gardner M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Rogers, Samuel P. Mandell, Oliver W. Mink, Thomas Minns, Herbert Parker, J. Nelson Parker, N. W. Rice, Dr. W. L. Richardson, Charles W. Sherburne, A. Shuman, Alexander Steinert, Galen L. Stone, Charles H. Taylor, Lucius Tuttle, Charles H. Tyler, Horace G. Wadlin and Frank G. Webster. Theodosia E. Macurdy gave \$25 and Frank C. Blaisdell \$10.

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About \$5400 has already been raised for the endowment fund of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association. A concert is to be given by employees of the library from 8 to 10 p. m. April 28 at Copley hall, to be followed by a dancing party. It is hoped to increase the fund to \$10,000 with the proceeds of the concert.

Josiah H. Benton, the president of the board of trustees, has taken great interest in the establishment of a large invested fund. Through the sales of his book on the Old Town house of Boston, the proceeds of which have by him been applied to this purpose, and through the cooperation and generosity of others who have through him become interested in this project, the gifts to the trust fund have been made amounting to over \$3700.

Of this amount \$708.50 comes from Mr. Burton, \$600 from George R. White and \$100 each from Thomas M. Babson, Thomas F. Boyle, George W. Brown, Samuel Carr, Sidney Chase, George C. Crocker, W. E. L. Dillaway, Arthur F. Estabrook, Estabrook & Co., Wilmont R. Evans, Ezra C. Fitch, Alfred Hemerway, John Hogg, John Hopewell, Samuel H. Hudson, William V. Kelton, Gardner M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Rogers, Samuel P. Mandell, Oliver W. Mink, Thomas Minns, Herbert Parker, J. Nelson Parker, N. W. Rice, Dr. W. L. Richardson, Charles W. Sherburne, A. Shuman, Alexander Steinert, Galen L. Stone, Charles H. Taylor, Lucius Tuttle, Charles H. Tyler, Horace G. Wadlin and Frank G. Webster. Theodosia E. Macurdy gave \$25 and Frank C. Blaisdell \$10.

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BELA L. PRATT'S NEW WORKS ON EXHIBITION

Models Shown of Public Library Figures, Army Nurses' Memorial Group for Statehouse and Hale Statue for Salem.



FIGURES FOR FRONT OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Full-sized models of the figures to be placed in the open before the Boston public library, the model for the army nurses' memorial to be placed in the state house and small models of the Hawthorne memorial for the city of Salem and of the Edward Everett Hale statue are upon private exhibition in the studio of their sculptor, Bela L. Pratt, this week.

Monday and yesterday numbers of Boston people interested in art viewed the models and it is expected that the studio at 4 Harcourt st. will be crowded each afternoon of the exhibition. The trustees of the public library and members of the art commission have seen the library models and it is said are highly pleased with the work.

The models are in clay and it is expected that as soon as the exhibition is over the molds from which the bronze figures are to be cast will be begun. The three great Boston places are shown in one room, and the Hawthorne memorial, the Edward Everett Hale statue and a smaller pair of models of the public library figures set up as they will appear before the library building, appear with other bits of statuary in a second room.

The library models represent Science and Art and in both cases the seated figures will rest between the great blocks of stone now before the building, so that while they have a height of 7 ft. 3 in. the bases of the pedestals will be fully 15 feet wide. The proportions of the figures show that if standing they would be 10 feet high. Both figures show idealized conceptions, that of Art of a young woman of high intelligence, while Science bears a more

mature face and form of severe and dignified lines. Both are massive, gowned with the light underdress of the Grecians and the heavy overdrapery so familiar in classic statuary. The texture of the overdrapery has been brought out so that one can almost conceive of the weight of the garment. The posture of the figures is natural and easy. Art holds in her left hand a painter's palette and in her right a brush. Science is contemplating a plain sphere held in her left hand.

The army nurse memorial is also a work in which the figures are of heroic proportions. It represents a union soldier supported on the battle field by a plainly garbed nurse. His back rests against her knee and his head is pillowed on her arm. In her hand is a replica of the typical army tin from drinking. The young soldier has swooned and the strong-faced nurse is gazing upon his face with great solicitude. The head of the soldier is bound with a light bandage and his cap has fallen to the ground, while clasped in his left hand is his long Springfield rifle.

Every detail of the two figures in this group has been carried out by Mr. Pratt with wonderful fidelity, showing just above the rough army shoes are the heavy woolen socks soldiers wore. The faces are both well done, that of the soldier being particularly fine. There is just a touch about the forehead of the nurse that is not appealing to some, but the memorial has been seen and admired by a very large number of people, and no words but those of praise have been said of the group.

The statue of Rev. Edward Everett Hale is as yet only in a model of about

three feet six inches, but there can be no mistake about the merit of the artist's work. It is Edward Everett Hale as Boston people of this generation will always recall him. The tall, slightly bent figure, with kindly, genial face is walking. The right foot is drawn back, the cane acting as a slight support, and in the left hand is a soft felt hat held naturally at the side. The long hair is slightly tossed by the wind and the breeze has parted the skirts of the overcoat.

The sculptor has depicted Mr. Hale as he was about 10 years ago, his kindly eyes beaming with sympathy and all the dignity of the man expressed admirably in the clay figure. Undoubtedly it is one of the most lifelike statues of great men ever seen in this city.

According to plans for the Hawthorne memorial for Salem, the figure is to be surrounded by a semicircular marble background, somewhat similar in effect to that of the Shaw memorial on Beacon st. The bronze figure of Hawthorne is to rest in the center of the semicircle and back of it will be a panel representing the "Scarlet Letter," showing the heroine against a garden wall, with head modestly downcast, her hand concealing the letter of shame, while her other hand, at her side, is in contact with a bloom of hollyhock.

The figure of Hawthorne is depicted seated upon a small bowlder, the broad forehead and long hair prominently shown, as the hat and cane are held in the left hand, which the cane between the knees supports. The greatcoat is open and the right hand rests easily upon the hip. The posture is simple and unrestrained, and the figure typifies the dignity of the man in an unusual degree. The face is a splendid likeness.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1911.

WILL ASK FOR \$85,000.

To Establish Branch Library on North Bennet St.

The committee on branch libraries of the city council will report to the board on Monday recommending that \$85,000 be appropriated for the branch library on North Bennet st.

The committee also recommends that the finance commission be requested to investigate and ascertain whether or not the church property could not be bought for less than \$25,000.

Boston Globe
April 28, 1911

Trustees Boston Public Library.

Editor People's Column—Who are the trustees of the Boston public library? How are they appointed? What is their salary?
Boston. Helen Marsh.

The trustees are Alexander Mann, Josiah H. Weston, Samuel Carr, Thomas F. Boyle and William B. Kenney. They are appointed, one each year, for a term of five years, by the mayor. They receive no salary.

Boston Herald April 28, 1911 CIVIC SPRING CLEANING.

Boston now compares favorably with her sister cities in public cleanliness, which is perhaps not the highest praise, but the spring never comes, with its reviving and freshening touch, that the dinginess of many civic spots is not painfully accentuated. The harvest of beauty to be reaped from the expensive and thorough overhauling given to the soil of the Common is yet to come. Meanwhile, a very small expenditure would vastly improve the aspect of other public and semi-public places. That sad quadrangle, the central court of the Public Library, which should be a refreshment to the eye for at least two-thirds of the year, needs the prayerful attention of the authorities, and the improvements recently made to the grounds of the West End Branch would be doubled in value were a few climbing plants started along one of the walls bounding the grounds. Nothing can lend charm to the cold regularity of the City Hall, but a few dollars intelligently spent in fertilizers could turn its sorry grass plots into thick and brilliant turf. Nobody has ever yet explained why the immediate surroundings of the Board of Health should most of the time be squalidly shabby when a moderate expenditure would smooth the asphalt of the abutting streets so that they should not forever reek with filthy water, and a moderate care would prevent the constant littering of both streets and sidewalks with bits of unsightly waste paper. Of all public buildings, that concerned with the sanitary administration of the city should be a model of neatness and cleanliness.

In matters of this kind we still have relatively low civic standards. For this reason we endure the horrors of the Fenway dumps, and accustom ourselves to seeing the premises of those who summer out of town grow more and more slovenly as the weeks pass by, until one can almost gauge the length of time that a family has been absent by the accumulation of rubbish in the doorway and upon the sidewalk. Somebody is paid to keep such premises in order when the owners are absent, but the aspect of some fashionable streets suggests that the summer business of the choremen is a sinecure. Perhaps these fortunate persons, like their employers, also summer out of town. A little civic activity would enable the city to set an example of spick and span neatness that might perhaps be reflected in the improved keeping of private premises. What we need is a civic and personal awakening to the importance of physical neatness and sweetness. Sound ideals in these matters have a demonstrable value as a commercial advertisement. There is no reason, climatic or otherwise, why Boston should not be brilliantly charming in her spring attire and beautiful all summer long.

Sketch Of Public Library And Some Of Cupid's Victims



Mrs. Charles B. Butler,
Nee Eleanor M. Williams.

Mrs. Francis J. O'Hara,
Nee Miss Anna M. Moran.

Mrs. Frank W. Martin,
Nee Miss Grace M. Williams.

CUPID AIMS FROM SHELTER OF BOOKS

Tiny Marksman Makes a Creditable Record in Public Library.

Boston's library is in a state of siege. According to the trustees and executives, there seems not the slightest chance of putting the enemy to rout, which, they say, appears strange, as the disturber is but the smallest kind of a personage. The smallest is only in stature, for the enemy is one called Cupid, and his snarls since the birth of the world have broken and made all sorts of institutions.

In the library, however, his work has been deadly. Since last June 15 his shafts have penetrated the hearts of six of the comeliest girls there. Four have succumbed to the wounds inflicted by the little god and are married, and the other two will be soon. On the day in 1910 when the little god made his first appearance in the library he singled out Miss Grace M. Williams of Dorchester and with a merry laugh launched a shaft from his bow and then departed, chuckling in gloe. Miss Williams was married to Frank W. Martin, an insurance man, June 15. Then, as if not satisfied with his work, Cupid again passed into the sacred precincts of the library and shot another dart. This time it struck a sister of his first victim, and on Sept. 21 Miss Eleanor M. Williams was married to Charles B. Butler, a newspaper man.

Then in rapid succession the little fellow wounded Miss Alice Hennessey and Miss Anna M. Moran of South Boston. The third victim of the god married Martin J. Connelly, attached to one of the city's large dry goods houses, and the other became, the wife of Francis J. O'Hara, a leather man, on April 19. They are now in the South on a wedding trip.

The next to fall before the deadly arrows were Miss Mildred Grush and Miss Margaret Barry of Dorchester. The first is soon to marry Dr. J. Arthur Furleigh, a Back Bay dentist, and the other Frank Hannigan, an executive in the library.

April 28, 1911.

EVENING HERALD

CIVIC SPRING CLEANING.

Boston now compares favorably with her sister cities in public cleanliness, which is perhaps not the highest praise, but the spring never comes, with its reviving and freshening touch, that the dinginess of many civic spots is not painfully accentuated. The harvest of beauty to be reaped from the expensive and thorough overhauling given to the soil of the Common is yet to come. Meanwhile, a very small expenditure would vastly improve the aspect of other public and semi-public places. That sad quadrangle, the central court of the Public Library, which should be a refreshment to the eye for at least two-thirds of the year, needs the prayerful attention of the authorities, and the improvements recently made to the grounds of the West End Branch would be doubled in value were a few climbing plants started along one of the walls bounding the grounds. Nothing can lend charm to the cold regularity of the City Hall, but a few dollars intelligently spent in fertilizers could turn its sorry grass plots into thick and brilliant turf. Nobody has ever yet explained why the immediate surroundings of the Board of Health should most of the time be squalidly shabby when a moderate expenditure would smooth the asphalt of the abutting streets so that they should not forever reek with filthy water, and a moderate care would prevent the constant littering of both streets and sidewalks with bits of unsightly waste paper. Of all public buildings, that concerned with the sanitary administration of the city should be a model of neatness and cleanliness.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1911

They have hung Sargent's new Public Library decoration in the Paris Salon, so that Bostonians will be sure to see it.

Boston Herald
Apr. 28, 1911.
Library for North End.
The city council committee on branch libraries yesterday voted to recommend to the city council on Monday the adoption of an order appropriating \$25,000 for a branch library on North Bennet street in the North end. The committee also recommended that the finance commission be requested to investigate and determine whether the church property selected for the site cannot be purchased for less than \$38,000. The health commissioners during the next few days will formally notify the marketmen and storekeepers generally that the regulations compelling the covering of all food stuffs for sale will be enforced on Saturday afternoons and evenings as well as on every other weekday beginning May 1.

The Boston Journal
April 28, 1911.
Favor Order for North End Branch of Library
At a meeting of the City Council's committee on branch libraries, held yesterday, it was decided to recommend next Monday the adoption of an order appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose of establishing a branch library on North Bennet street, North End. It is planned to acquire a church building on that street, and the Finance Commission has been asked to investigate and see if the building cannot be obtained for less than \$38,000.

Boston Herald
April 29, 1911.
SARGENT'S COMING WORK FOR BOSTON
Exhibits a Huge Decorative Wall Painting at the British Academy.
LONDON, April 28.—There was a distinguished gathering at Burlington House today for a private view of the Royal Academy, which will open tomorrow. There are few paintings in the exhibition which can be described as "pictures of the year," but among the exhibitions is the Hon. John Collier's "Eve," a nude. An unusually large number of portraits are shown, of which but one, the archbishop of Canterbury, is by John Singer Sargent. The famous American is represented, however, by a landscape, "A Waterfall," an open-air study, "The Loggia," and a huge decorative wall painting, "Armageddon." The last named work is intended for the Public Library in Boston, Mass.

Boston Argus Advocate
Apr. 29, 1911.
BRANCH LIBRARY
Interesting Pen Picture by Librarian Wadlin on Work of the Dept.
CITIZENS AROUSED
Committee Appointed to Canvass Public Sentiment and Hold Meeting

The vestry of St. John's church was well filled, Tuesday evening, when Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, delivered a most interesting and instructive address on this famous municipal institution. Mr. Wadlin possesses the happy faculty of setting forth in sensible terms, facts and figures in so attractive a manner as to win his auditor's attention at once and retain it throughout his discourse. In point of delivery, Mr. Wadlin is easy and conversational, keeping always within the line of simplicity and never even suggesting pedantry, a fault which so many speakers of high intellectual attainments, are apt to lapse into. Mr. Wadlin was presented to the audience by the Rev. Charles E. Jackson, rector of the parish, and given cordial greeting. By way of preface, Mr. Wadlin sketched the historic inception of sundry memorable events that were given birth in Boston. Such, for instance, as the first freight railroad ever operated in America, the first public school and the first public branch library ever created in the world. This latter honor belongs to East Boston, where the first branch library was established in 1871. Mr. Wadlin then took up the history of the Boston Public Library, citing in a most delightful way its conception and the public-spirited men who gave it life and nurtured it into strong and permanent existence. In quick succession, the speaker passed on Joshua Bates, and his munificent gifts to the institution. Mayor Quincy, George Ticknor and Mayor Bigelow. Pen pictures were also drawn by Mr. Wadlin of the library's first place of habitation, as well as the famous old building on Boylston regarded with so much affection by all the old time Boston boys and girls. The latter building, however, within a month after its occupancy was found to be totally inadequate to the demands placed on it. The Commonwealth was then appealed to, and generously contributed the site whereon is now located the stately edifice of which all Bostonians are so justly proud. Mr. Wadlin then entered into an exposition of the plant itself, together with a description of the statuary, frescoes, paintings and other interior embellishments. To the right, as you enter, is the newspaper room, which attracts a different class of readers from what we see upstairs. The work done in the newspaper room is as useful in its way, as anything done in any other part of the library. For example, a man has a chance of finding employment through the help columns in the papers, while somebody from other parts of the world comes and finds his home paper. Beyond the newspaper room, is the periodicals which are so placed that they are easy to find. Next is the pattern room, the excellence and completeness of which is largely due to the kindness of President Buchanan. Up one flight is the statistic department. Returning to the front of the building and, turning to the other direction, we find the auditing and catalogue departments. Going up one flight, we have the main stairway which is very beautifully decorated. Up another flight, we find the pictures by Sargent illustrating the progress of the world. These pictures have attracted an exceedingly large number of visitors just to see them alone. On the floor above the Sargent pictures is the fine arts department. Going down to the second floor you have a large spacious reading room, with reference and public catalogue. The founders of this library were scholars, and people from all over the world find books here which cannot be found elsewhere, because they are hard to duplicate. Many can find the duplicated today. The first branch

branch would cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000. City councillor Attridge was the next speaker and said: "The East Boston branch library was established in 1871, in the old Lyman building. Today it is in practically the same condition, without any remodeling or any additions whatever. Of course, as citizens of Boston we are proud of our grand city library building, but we are not so proud of some of the branch libraries. Jamaica Plain is happy because soon a new building will be opened in that section. The man who suggested that building is no other than our speaker tonight, Mr. Wadlin. In my opinion there should be a new library branch building here in East Boston. I believe that with a good hard fight we may be able to get the money for a branch public library in the North End this year; after that I will strive with might and main to secure an adequate amount for the erection of a branch library here in East Boston. The education that a man gets, through a library, is not forced upon him. The man or woman goes to the library of his or her own free will—we should have a branch library that should be a credit to the city and not that we should be ashamed as we are of the present conditions. The next speaker of the evening was Councillor Smith. He said that the way to assimilate the foreigners is first by the public schools and next by the public library. As I have been about the city I must say that I am proud of the schools in the various districts, but not so much of the branch libraries. The North End has a small building and children find it almost impossible to get books out. Our committee will first remedy that condition and then East Boston. I am absolutely ashamed of you East Bostonians that you cannot get together and decide on a site for this library. You should call meeting after meeting until an agreement is made. Contrast the way that the North End people went about it. They put up a definite, concrete proposition and showed plans of a library. East Boston can get together on a traffic tunnel because it is business. You ought to have a ten times greater meeting on this public library. If your people do not wake up, I think that Charles Town will get their library first. I say that because they have a definite site agreed upon. Business men will look out for fire protection, and police protection and so forth. But there is no organized effort in the matter of libraries. Yet there should be, because it is more important than fire protection or anything else. You have got to help assimilate all of the foreigners who are coming over here. You must begin at once. I hope that other churches and other civic bodies who call meetings and organize the citizens of the district in this great movement at once.

ACTION AT LAST.

Citizens Organize Committee on Behalf of a New Branch Library Building.
Immediately following the spirited address of Councillor Smith, which supplemented those of Councillor Attridge and Mr. Wadlin, and which caused a profound impression, Rector Jackson invited all the men present to remain and discuss the present needs of the library, with the end in view of devising ways and means towards securing a proper and adequate building in East Boston. With Mr. Smith's words ringing in his ears, Mr. Jackson called the gathering to order and urged, if possible, that some action might be taken whereby the present deplorable situation would be remedied and the needs of the people adequately supplied. Mr. Jackson suggested that a committee, made up from the churches, improvement associations, Home club, and kindred organizations, might be urged to cooperate and be represented on a general committee to take charge of the entire matter, which would have its culmination in a great public meeting. Mr. Jackson explored the unfortunate lassitude of our people, but hoped that all had seen an end to this deplorable spirit. Mr. George S. Webster, president of the Improvement association, was the next speaker. He agreed that something should be done at once. He too, deplored the procrastination of our citizens and hoped the meeting would result in definite action. As to the question of a site, Mr. Webster thought that a location in the vicinity of Marion and Saratoga sts. might meet with popular approval. It was immaterial, however, to him as to the location so long as it would be central and adequate. The Rev. George S. Fiske spoke at length as to the situation and conditions and urged immediate action. Mr. Fiske was in some doubt as to the advisability of selecting a site and, on that score, asked several pertinent questions of Councillor Smith who had urged the selection of a definite site and its presentation to the Mayor and Council as the choice of East Boston. Postmaster Corrigan made an exceedingly spirited address as to the situation, and also urged immediate action. During the course of his speech, Mr. Corrigan brought out the fact that East Boston also had the honor of having created within its boundaries the first branch

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THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1911.
LIBRARY FOLK ENTERTAIN.
Audience of 1000 Hears Program by Mutual Benefit Association Members in Copley Hall
An audience numbering about 1000 attended an entertainment by members of the Boston public library employees' mutual benefit association last evening in Copley hall and the dance that followed.
Among the attractions were operatic solos by Miss Lillian A. Tortorella, an employee of the library, her selections being from "Il Ballo" and "La Tosca."
Edwin F. Rice of the card catalog department gave tricks and juggling entertainment, aided by William Messer, William McCarthy and C. H. Chase.
Miss Ella T. Shea sang, Miss Ina McCann gave character sketches, Miss Augusta Arvedon executed a fancy dance. Willie H. Benjamin sang three solos, and his daughter, Miss Ida A. Benjamin, also sang.
Choral numbers were given under direction of J. Francis Driscoll, director of the cathedral sanctuary choir. The chorus was composed of Mary M. Burke, Agnes J. Daley, Maude E. Doyle, Elsie M. Holden, Lillian A. Tortorella, Mary G. Wall, Julia R. Zaugg, soprano; Alice A. Downing, Flora A. Ennis, Mary E. Hagerty, Margaret M. Kennan, Ella T. Shea second soprano; Margaret M. Barry, Gertrude M. Conroy, Anna G. Doonan, Katherine J. Gorham, Anna E. Mantle, Alphid Olson altos.
The accompanists were Miss Mary Peral, Miss Ethel White, Charles Doggett, Miss Helena Tortorella and Miss Benjamin.
Messrs. Benton, Kenney, Mahn and Boyle of the board of trustees were present for a short time.
Michael J. Conroy was floor director and the aids were Robert F. Dixon, William J. Ennis, Walter G. Forsyth, Francis J. Hannigan, Clement F. Hayes, Otto A. Heilmann, William P. Hensoldt, John J. Horgan, James J. Kelley, Michael McCarthy Jr., Alexander D. Magee, George V. Mooney, William J. Mulloney, Charles W. Murphy, John J. O'Brien, John H. Reardon, Morris J. Rosenberg, William C. Wallace, Miss Mary A. C. Bernin, Miss Florence M. Bethune, Miss Elizabeth Colton, Miss Grace M. Connell, Miss Mary P. Curley, Miss Gertrude M. Harkins, Miss Elizabeth M. Kelley, Miss Mary B. Kelley, Miss Mary L. Kelly, Miss Josephine C. Kenney, Miss Katherine E. Walsh, Miss Ethel E. Knowles, Miss Anna C. McQuarrie, Miss Therese A. Masterson, Miss Katherine F. Muldoon, Miss Mary E. Mulvaney, Miss E. Potts, Miss Margaret H. Reid, Miss Mary A. Reynolds, Miss Elizabeth P. Ross, Miss Ellen L. Sullivan.
Mayor Fitzgerald arrived at the hall about 1 a m and made a speech on the library and the loyalty of its employees. He sang "Sweet Adeline" and with Mr. Benjamin and Miss Benjamin formed a trio which sang several pleasing numbers.

Boston Post
Apr. 30, 1911.
LIBRARY WORKERS GIVE ARTISTIC PROGRAMME

Mrs. Josiah H. Benton, Mrs. Thomas P. Boyle, Mrs. Samuel Carr, Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. William F. Kenney, Mrs. Alexander Mann and Mrs. Horace G. Wadlin were the patronesses for the concert and dance of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association, which was held in Copley Hall on Friday evening. The Public Library chorus, directed by Mr. J. Francis Driscoll, gave the concerted numbers, and all the participants of the programme were members of the association. Mr. Willie H. Benjamin, Miss Ella T. Shea, Miss Ida A. Benjamin and Miss Lillian A. Tortorella gave vocal numbers. Mr. Edwin F. Rice contributed two selections of magic; Miss Augusta Arvedon, a dancing number, and Miss Ina McCann, a reading.
Dancing followed the concert programme, and a reception was tendered the officers of the association: Horace G. Wadlin, president; Margaret A. Sheridan, vice-president; Michael J. Conroy, secretary; Frank C. Blaisdell, treasurer; George H. Connor, collector; directors, Theodore E. Mearns, James W. Kenney, James J. Kelley.

Boston Herald
April 30, 1911.
ART STUDIOS AND GALLERIES

Many Figures of Interest to Public in Rooms of Sculptor Bela Pratt.
TWO MEN SHOW LANDSCAPES
Mrs. Peabody's Pastels and Pencil Sketches Seen at the Copley Gallery.

By WINIFRED HAWKRIE.
Many Models on View at Pratt Studio
Boston contains so much of present interest to the city as the studio of Bela Pratt on Harcourt street. There are collected the finished models of statues, designs for which through newspaper cuts have been for months familiar to the public. There are the seated figures of Art and Science, intended for the Public Library entrance, and subjects of the long continued battle between the trustees of the library and the art commission of the city; the recently finished model of the Nathaniel Hawthorne statue, to be placed in the park at Salem; the monument to the nurses and here to which is to go in the State House; and the model for the statue of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the site for which has not been decided. There, also, is the joyous frieze, "The Dance," made for the Boston Opera House, and a replica of the statuette, "Mother and Child," now on exhibition at the Boston Museum.
The figure of Dr. Hale, Mr. Pratt counts among his best works. It triumphs not merely over the difficulties of portrait statuary designed for public erection; it is not merely so close as portraiture that it must be entirely satisfying to all who recall the familiar figure in its characteristic dress and pose, but with rare success it presents the spirit of the man, and makes him a symbol of New England and of his time. It is peculiarly fitting that Mr. Pratt should have accomplished this three-fold portraiture, for it is type Dr. Hale embodied that is to be commemorated as much as his rare personality and achievements.

Expression of Eyes True to Nature
The expression of the eyes is that of a seer or a prophet. It is another triumph for the artist that he has realized the symbolic usefulness of this expression, which was characteristic of Dr. Hale, and has caught it so successfully. A staff is held in one hand and a broad brimmed hat in the other; the figure is tilted forward naturally, as it would be in walking, a pose which happily averts the immobility of the usual memorial statue.

In the small adjoining room the completed models for the two figures which will eventually be seen against the facade of the Public Library dominate everything else by their noble proportions and promise to discredit the charge of triviality which has been brought against them in the late controversy. There is nothing trivial in these large and dignified figures, in which are carried out the graceful, classic traditions of St. Gaudens, with the hint of the personal which warms and makes human the which warms and makes human the sculpture's conceptions, while in no way sacrificing their repose and purity of outline. In the smaller models of the figures of Science and Art this serene charm predominates, but in the final bronze casts dignity and greatness are added. The lines of these seated figures, simple almost to austerity, cannot be a disturbing element in the facade of the building; they are rather onedirectly in keeping with its imposing horizontal effect and will sink into harmony with it.

The balance of the entire composition is helped by a detail of the lamps, placed one on each side of the figures. On the blocks which support the lamps are chiselled the names of scientists and artists, repeating an important motive in the decoration of the library building itself. Newton, Darwin, Franklin, Morse, Pasteur, Cuvier, Helmholtz and Humboldt represent the scientists; with the sculptors Phidias, Praxiteles and Michelangelo the American St. Gaudens is given place. The painters are Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt and Velasquez.

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324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
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MONDAY, MAY 1, 1911
Exhibitions now open:
Museum of Fine Arts—Egyptian Antiquities.
Museum of Fine Arts—Engravings by Durer.
Vose's Gallery—Greenwood and Stevens Exhibit.
Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of Pottery.
Copley Gallery—Mrs. Peabody's Pastels.
Fogg Art Museum—Modern Engravings.
Cambridge Boat Club—Photographic Exhibit.
Belmont Public Library—Belmont Artists Works.
Copley Gallery—American Paintings.

SARGENT'S "ARMAGEDDON"
John Singer Sargent's latest instalment of his Boston Public Library mural decorations takes the form of a painting of "Armageddon." This name is used in Revelation xvi. 16, and signifies the Mountain of Megiddo. The reference in the passage in Revelation is probably to Megiddo, but some refer it to the plain of Esdraelon in Galilee and Samaria, famous as a battlefield, where Gideon won his victory over the Midianites. From the fact of its warlike associations, Armageddon has come to take on a symbolic sense, and is used as meaning the battlefield where the forces of Good and Evil meet in combat. This seems promising as a motive for a mural painting, and we shall be much interested to see how Sargent has worked it out as a part of his great scheme of religious history embodied in allegory. Doubtless the Armageddon as interpreted by the painter is the figurative place of conflict held by the writer of the Apocalypse, where "the kings of the earth and of the whole world" gathered for the battle of the great day of God. Such a conception would be full of splendid possibilities for the mural painter. Mr. Sargent has been travelling in the East, and he is no doubt familiar with the plain of Esdraelon, so that the scene of the battle might be based on actual observation of the locality made famous by so many fights. Here Barak triumphed over Sisera; Gideon defeated the Midianites; Saul perished in the final defeat of Saul by the Philistines and of Josiah by Pharaoh Necho of Egypt. The great contest between Elijah and the prophets of Baal occurred in this plain; here Jehu came riding to Jezreel; the armies of Assyria and Egypt met here repeatedly, and in modern times the plain has figured in the wars of Napoleon.
The treatment of the theme would, of course, appeal to Sargent, and fit in with his general scheme of decoration. Surely, every one will be on hand to see what he has to say on the subject of the greatest of living painters can do with such an inspiring motive.

Boston Globe
May 2, 1911.
JOSIAH H. BENTON PRES.

Officers Elected by Trustees of Boston Library—Wonderful Growth of That Institution.

The trustees of the Boston public library held their annual meeting yesterday and unanimously elected these officers: Josiah H. Benton pres., Thomas P. Boyle vice pres., Della Jean Deery clerk.
An interesting statement of the growth of the library during the 15 years that Mr. Benton has been a member of the board of trustees was read by him. He showed that in 1894 the appropriation was \$167,000, whereas in 1910 it was



JOSIAH H. BENTON,
President of Boston Library Trustees.

\$231,978, a gain of 111 percent. The expenditure in 1894 was \$197,750, as against \$263,968, an increase of 119 percent.
There were 22 branches and 14 stations of the public library in 1894. Mr. Benton said, while last year there were 33. The expense connected with these branches has grown from \$26,653 to \$107,235 in the 15 years. The number of employees for the same length of time has jumped from 163 to 411, and the salary expense from \$94,138 to \$244,388. While the percent salary expense of the total expense was 63% in 1894, last year it was 63.4.
Perhaps more than any other item the circulation figures best show the growth of the library. In 1894 the circulation was 90,922, as against 1,627,300 last year, an increase of 79 percent. The increase in per capita circulation for home use is from one and one hundredths to two and 23 one hundredths.

room of the East Boston branch of the public library last night, the purpose being to decide if possible on a suitable location for the new public library, which East Boston hopes to get in the near future.

George S. Webster, president of the East Boston Improvement Association, presided, and George F. Murphy of that organization, who is also connected with the Citizens' Trade Association of East Boston, was chosen secretary. The East Boston Improvement Association, represented by Benjamin Sullivan, was represented by Benjamin Sullivan, and the Boston Police Association, represented by the fourth section improvement association. Delegates were also present from the Home Club, the woman's association of East Boston.

Numerous locations were discussed as desirable for the proposed building, but no definite understanding was reached. Another meeting will be held in about two weeks.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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MONDAY, MAY 8, 1911

WHITE INSTEAD OF LEFAVOUR

Library Trustees Name Boston's Heaviest Taxpayer for Consideration as Art Board Member

Mayor Fitzgerald has received a letter from President Benton of the Public Library trustees announcing that as Dr. Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, declines to have his name considered as a candidate for the Art Commission, the library trustees would suggest the name of George R. White. The other two names suggested a few weeks ago are those of Alexander Steinhart and George W. Chadwick. The mayor is called on to appoint a member of the Art Board as the term of J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., expires this month.

per cent, there being 250 regular employees and 128 Sunday and evening assistants, a total of 414. In 1894 there was expended for salaries \$94,130; in 1910 the payroll showed an increase of 100 per cent, the salaries amounting to \$244,808. The salary expense was 28½ per cent of the total expense for the library in 1894; 69.4-10 was the per cent in 1910, a rise of 10 per cent. The circulation of the library shows an increase of 70 per cent during the past seven years, for it advanced from 941,943 volumes to 1,662,253. The per capita circulation for home use in 1894 was 1.23-100 per cent; in 1910 it had reached 2.50-100 per cent, an increase of 91 per cent.

Mon. May 8, 1911 EVENING HERALD, CITY COUNCIL GIVEN LUNCHEON BY MAYOR

Urged to Authorize Certain Loans Before Executive Leaves for Europe.

Mayor Fitzgerald this afternoon gave a lunch to the members of the city council at Young's Hotel for the purpose of convincing them of the necessity of authorizing certain loans and appropriations during the next few weeks so that the city's business, from a financial standpoint, may be completed before he starts for Europe with the chamber of commerce.

The mayor, during the luncheon, advised the council to make a personal inspection of garbage disposal and street lighting plants in some of the western cities before authorizing the contract for either street lighting or garbage disposal.

This afternoon the mayor sent to the council an order appropriating \$400 for seats on the public grounds and \$200 for seats on the parks; also an order appropriating \$200 for the expenses of the proposed Municipal Athletic League.

The mayor also informed the city council that the library trustees had submitted to him the name of George R. White, one of Boston's heaviest taxpayers, for appointment as a member of the art commission to succeed J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., who retires. The library trustees had previously sent the name of Dr. Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, who declined to stand as a candidate.

We had thought of Daniel Webster as the man from which his honor could conveniently be taken an eye at Daniel Webster by way of showing that there are others; but the Art Commission seems unresponsive, and though nobly denies that the mayor is a bigger man than Julia Ward Howe, the Howe case has, we fear, established an obstructive precedent. Furthermore, there is some doubt whether the bust would be received with salacious and bosommas at the Public Library, which seems to cherish the scholarly prejudice in favor of political dead ones. Here are two possibilities exhausted, and a third falls as when we recall that the bust is a bust, since it were a statue it might be set up on Welles Avenue, the only sandpapered thoroughfare in Dorchester. And yet the way out of the difficulty is simple enough if we survey the situation in his honor's own large-minded fashion. Let us place his counterfeited presentment in Symphony Hall, that it may forever suggest to all beholders that music hath charms. Great men have been commemorated in that auditorium, but never another who could discharge a social obligation or render a municipal courtesy or quell a political riot by singing "Sweet Adeline."

10 May 18, 1911

Boston Transcript

RELIGION STARTED GREEK DRAMA

Professor W. F. Harris Discusses Origin Before Archaeological Institute of America

That religion was the origin of the Greek drama was the statement of Professor William F. Harris in a lecture before the Archaeological Institute of America at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon. The priests of Dionysus, he said, offered the only real hope of immortality that would appeal to the masses, and there was a great movement on the part of the people from the established worship of the Olympian gods to the worship of Dionysus. The priests of Dionysus adapted to their propaganda dramatic elements which had previously existed in other worships, and the ritual grew into drama. This religious origin left its impress.

Stereopticon slides of the performance of the Agamemnon in the Stadium in 1895 were shown. Professor Harris was one of the three men in control of this notable production.

author, and he evidently drew on the whole sum of human knowledge, his works seem to treat of so many learned subjects," said the youthful student.

Boston Herald
May 19, 1911

Miss Agnes Doyle, assistant in the circulation department of the Public Library, says this is the time of the year when people from the West make a large percentage of the visitors. Many of them exhibit a supposedly characteristic New England fondness for research among the genealogical books. The westerners, it seems, are beginning to get keenly interested in their family trees, doubtless with a view of boosting their social status.

term "fiction," while apparently obvious, nevertheless, as used in different libraries, includes different classes of books. Hence before statistics of the circulation of fiction can be properly understood, the kind of books included under the term should be defined. They may include cheap and ephemeral novels, without literary merit or interest, as well as books which have become classic. Of the volumes circulated by us, however, and included in these statistical statements, about one-half comprises carefully selected stories for young readers. Among these are the classic fairy tales and stories of adventure. The other books classed as "fiction" are principally standard works for adult readers, including the best recent publications in this department of literature, and the works of well-known writers—Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and the other masters of English prose fiction.

The Providence Public Library has secured the duplicate collection of books on printing offered for sale by the Saint Bride Foundation Institute in London. This notable collection of books on printing (housed in a building erected for the purpose, in close proximity to one of Wren's most interesting London churches, Saint Bride's Church, near Saint Paul's), is chiefly made up of two great collections. One of these is the Passmore Edwards Library, and the other is library of the late William Blades, well known as the biographer of William Caxton. Catalogues of both collections have been printed.

Mr. D. B. Updike of the Merrymount Press, interested in the library in the matter and started a subscription for the purchase of the books, with a gift of \$125. Citizens of Providence raised the remaining \$500 needed in a few days.

The Lynn Public Library issued to the public last year 232,153 volumes—slightly more than in the previous year. Of this number, 29,218 were delivered through the public schools, 41,055 from the juvenile department, 62,550 from the open shelves, and 99,330 from the remainder to the various deposit stations. Comparisons with the previous year show a gain in the circulation of literature, fiction, science and the arts, and a loss in history, biography, sociology, religion and philosophy. The increase in fiction was largely from the juvenile department and from the school circulation.

A spectator at the opening ceremonies of the new building of the New York Public Library remarked on the fact that the architect gave the keys of the library to some municipal official, and the official handed them on to another official, and he to another, and so on, ad infinitum.

Meanwhile, the chief librarian, who sketched on an envelope ten or fifteen years ago, the main plan for the building, which has been followed with little modification, this librarian who has been a moving and inspiring force in the construction and will be the executive officer of the library—sat in a row behind, and looked on.

This is typical of many occasions of ceremony at libraries. Public officials, mayors, aldermen, library trustees and what not, stand then in the full glare of the lime-light, and the librarian is allowed to crouch behind a palm in the rear—if he has been good. It is not always so, of course. Nor is it always true that library trustees who are foremost on frock-coat and high hat functions are those who see the library at no other time. But there is a goodly number of them who are lovely ornaments, and nothing else.

The librarian of the Greenfield Public Library, writing of last year's work, says: The total circulation for home use was 62,577 volumes, which is 3170 more than last year.

The circulation of a library is in a sense, the record of its work, but the number of books issued is never the total story of its accomplishment, nor the whole measure of its usefulness to the community. The countless queries that are answered day after day, the inquiries looked up for clues, the help given to school debates and theses, the care spent upon the choice of books, the lists of new books, the mere remembering of the tastes of individuals—all enter largely into the success of the institution.

The first number of "New York Libraries" to appear since the fire in the State Library at Albany, contains a leading article on the destruction of the books and manuscripts. It acknowledges the magnitude of the disaster, but concludes with these words: But an institution like the State Library is something more than a mere collection of books and manuscripts. Valuable as these were, they were not the vital part of the library. They were but the material side of an organization whose real life and character lay in the spirit and ideas that animated it, the quickening organizing force which directed its form and activities, the soul which made it what it was. The best part of the richest of the State Library was beyond the reach of any fire—its traditions, its ideals, its record of substantial achievement, its place in the hearts of those who have obtained from it inspiration, enrichment and guidance, the thousands of ties of affection and gratitude that have been formed during its years of unselfish service. These are the things that give it value. These are the things that give it its true distinction and provide the guarantee of its permanent and growing place in the State. The State Library has not been destroyed. For a time its outward activities will be limited and hampered, but the ideas, traditions, motives and the personnel that have given it character are still at work and in a comparatively short time will have the materials ready for a more extensive and efficient service to the State than it has ever rendered in the past.

Haverhill has a population of about 45,000, and is fourteenth in size in the State. The Public Library has about

New York matter, and in the course of library reader will, in the course of routine business, be inscribed on the official records at St. Petersburg, together with a description of the listed person's physical appearance.

For every drop of blood spilled in this revolutionary war there are oceans of printer's ink involved. Bomb throwing is infrequent, but pamphlets attacking the czar and printed in this city and Paris are smuggled over the Russian border every day by the cartload. So in the opinion of the secret police, the first step toward disloyalty to the Government is to smuggle about it. That is why the spies in this city have their instructions to watch the libraries. One of these agents is an old man with a long white beard. He is a great reader himself. He spends most of his time in the branch public libraries on the East Side, reading and rereading the novels of Balzac.

But he never forgets that he is on duty and looks away from his fiction books from time to time to see who is reading the heavier books of philosophy and history and political economy. If he sees that some other reader is there regularly, he will walk behind him to get a glimpse at his book. If it is the sort of literature supposed to breed discontent with monarchies in the mind of the reader, the old spy will find some way of learning that reader's name and address.

The Evening Post, in discussing the old Astor Library, truly says that any regrets at its closing must be mainly sentimental. It was badly ventilated, over-crowded, and not too clean. The Post speaks of the "Astor Sleepers."

There are Astor sleepers who have become almost institutions. Sleeper is becoming, as a matter of fact, for a misnomer, as a matter of fact, for they are not permitted to sleep.

So they are not permitted to sleep long as a man is sober, reasonably clean in his person, and quiet and orderly in his behavior, there is no way for the authorities of a public library to prevent him from loafing in the reading rooms to his heart's content. But your true loafer enjoys nothing so much as a quiet catnap, and this is when the library authorities can and do act. A nudge in the elbow is the first warning, with a whispered word that the library is not a place for dozing. The sleeper awakes with a start and begins hastily to turn over the leaves of his book or magazine. As the librarian passes on, the sleeper snuggles lower and lower, gradually he boggles lower and lower, down over the table, and then a prolonged snore is apt to be the signal for the librarian's return, at the sleeper is once more awakened and requested to leave.

Usually the sleepers go quietly, perhaps grumbling a little, when requested to depart. But the oldtimers, the practical veterans, can sit for hours, never turning over a leaf, erect enough to pass muster, eyes shaded by hands, and in reality enjoying a series of dozing naps. They are mostly very old, these veteran sleepers, men past the ability to earn a living, and it often seems a little pitiful that men of this type should have to descend to such subterfuge merely to have a warm place to dream away their last days.

We walked around inside its spacious halls until we were tired and then we walked out past the old man who wouldn't let us in when we first applied. But he never said a word to us, he didn't even put out a foot to trip us. The lions had their faces tied up as though they had toothache. I hope they will be all well when the ceremonies take place Tuesday.

All in all, the new public library is mighty fine, of course, but it doesn't look like \$10,000,000 worth to me. Still, if it isn't the success its promoters anticipate, we can always turn it over to Marcus Loew and put in moving pictures.

The catalogue of Books by Catholic Authors in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh is now ready for distribution. It is a book of 213 pages and consists of a classified list, with annotations, of all the books in the library, in English, by authors of the Catholic faith. Books by authors of other faiths, but not those in Latin are included also, but not those in other foreign languages. The children's books are not included in a separate list but are arranged in a separate section. There is an author index which brings together under the author's name the titles of all his books included in the list except works of fiction, which are arranged alphabetically by authors in the later part of the catalogue.

The library has had, in the preparation of the list, the approval and the hearty cooperation of the bishop of Pittsburgh. To him and to his secretary the final decision as to the exclusion of various authors has been left.

BRANCH LIBRARY

Citizens' Committee Pass on Location for the Proposed New Building

EAST OF CENTRAL SQ.

Suggested as the Most Desirable Section—Meridian St. Eliminated From Consideration

A group of about fifty citizens met on Thursday evening at the East Boston branch of the public library, to devise ways and means toward securing an appropriation for a new building. The meeting was called to order at nine o'clock by Mr. George Webster, after which Geo. F. Murphy submitted a report from the committee of nine, appointed at the last meeting, substantially as follows: "After carefully examining the matter of a new branch library for East Boston, we believe the need is greater than for the specific recommendation of a definite site. A majority of the committee are of the opinion that the most desirable location would be between Day and Central sqs., preferably nearer Central sq.; the committee having no authority to ask about property. We might say that about ten thousand feet would be required for the new building, with a reasonable space for air and light on each side of the building. This report seems to be in accord with the report of the library committee."

Mr. George Webster then said: "From information received from Councilors Smith and Attridge, I think that if we can select a site, we could go before the City Council with a great deal more confidence and assurance of securing an appropriation. I agree that the location between Central and Day sqs. is the proper one."

At this point, Mr. Logan McLean made a motion to annul the appointments of the old committee and the selection of a new committee, on the ground that the old committee of nine had done nothing definite, as was shown by its report. The motion was defeated. Lieut. Hines gave it as his opinion that Day sq. was the geographical center of the island and would, probably, be the most suitable site on the island. During the past two years, there have been established in this vicinity two new school districts. Mr. Hines suggested as a site the corner at the junction of Saratoga and Chelsea sts.

Mr. George Murphy said, the question of a court house is about as old as the question of a library. While they had the money there did not seem to be anyone over here public spirited enough to offer a site for good or bad money. We have all come to the conclusion that we want the library situated between Central or Day sq. I have discussed various sites with members of the committee and I must say they are all good. Day sq. can be made a beautiful locality. There we have the state boulevard, a beautiful schoolhouse, a car line and religious organizations have thought it to be a good location for a church as well. A number of people have the idea that there is no other location but Meridian st. or Central sq. but, if a railroad is to be located on Border st., you can readily see the effect that that will have on the Central sq. site. The back doors of any public building put there will look out on a busy street, with steam cars going back and forth. The site is beautiful, if it could be kept as it is. Get out where the population is thickest, where the business is growing. The corner opposite the Emerson school, where the drug store is situated, would be a very desirable place.

Mr. John J. Corrigan said: "I fortunately, or unfortunately, am a member of the Committee of Nine. We have been the matter of location over for three hours and came together in spots. If you appoint another committee, it can't do any more. We may go over with a site but, I think the library trustees will make the final selection. I still believe that it should be on Meridian st., the real center of East Boston. The committee, however, compromised by suggesting a location somewhere between Day and Central squares."

7,000 pupils in our schools over here. Harvard college tells us that about three-fifths of the branch library books used are used by children. The population of East Boston in 1910 was 58,488, in 1905 it was 48,220, and in 1900 it was 43,478. Seventy per cent of the population increase, from 1900 to 1910, is east and northeast. The old library lies within two minutes walk of the tunnel, five minutes walk from Central sq., twelve from Belmont sq. and Jefferson pl., and forty-five from Orient Heights. Put the library where the people are. After looking over the figures showing the population of East Boston I think the library should go to Day sq. There are seventy-three houses to be built on Neptune av. this summer. The corner between Bremen and Bennington is worth \$12,500, with an assessed value of \$11,000, yet I wish to say that, if the Library Trustees choose any other site I am ready and willing to work for the library just the same.

The Rev. C. E. Jackson of St. John's Episcopal church said the committee's report has shown that the public opinion favors a new building. It leads us somewhere. To be sure it doesn't give us a definite site, yet I think we are talking too much about geography and not enough on the question of getting an appropriation. We have got to organize public opinion in a pretty emphatic way. Charlestown is fighting hard for a library. The work done by the committee gives us a good beginning. Our constant digging at the site is not enough. The committee should leave that to the trustees. Mr. Sullivan says Central sq. Mr. Sullivan says Day sq. This gives the trustees a definite idea of where we want it put. The old police station seems to have dropped absolutely out of sight. From one point of view, the Pigeon estate is an excellent site.

Immediately following Mr. Jackson's talk, it was voted to submit the report of the committee of nine to the Trustees of the library and, on motion of Logan McLean, the report was amended by striking out the words "preferably near Central sq." and substituting in place thereof, the words "preferably east of Central sq." thus eliminating Meridian st. and Central sq. The Day sq. advocates were united to a man for their section. The Day sq. location, however, was not entirely approved by the committee as a whole and the selection came in for considerable criticism by the citizens throughout the district yesterday. But, as Mr. Jackson said, it leads to something. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening, June 1st.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1911

In a recent article on the new building for the New York Public Library, the Times of that city gave a few dates and figures which are of interest in connection with the length of time and the amount of money consumed in putting up the edifice.

The New York papers, by the way, dwell on the vast size of the building, and on the fact that the reading room is so large as to dwarf Bates Hall in the Boston Public Library. That being the case, of course the humiliation of Boston is complete.

Here are the dates:

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Libraries consolidated May 28, 1896.
Award in architects' competition made to Carrara & Hastings Nov. 11, 1897.
Removal of the old Fifth Avenue reservoir (formerly on library site) commenced June, 1899.

Foundations of library laid May, 1900.
Enter walls begun December, 1901.

First marble put in place July, 1902.
Cornerstone laid Nov. 10, 1902.

After that came the finishing of the interior, the installation of all the costly furnishings, and finally the moving (still under way) of millions of books into the new building from the shelves of the Astor and Lenox Libraries.

And here is what the library has cost, itemized:

Removal of old reservoir and laying of foundations.....\$365,000
Main construction above ground.....2,563,000
Book stacks.....916,703
Heating and ventilating apparatus.....229,400
Plumbing.....13,000
Interior finish.....3,132,000
Electric wiring.....174,801
Electric elevator plant.....21,842
Furniture and equipment.....543,750

Total.....\$8,085,161

That addition was made several months ago. By this time the estimated \$10,000,000 has probably been reached—possibly exceeded.

There is, however, not the slightest excuse for a municipality that permits its employees to extort tips from the public for public service. The tipping system, originating in Europe, is out of place in a democracy. It is bad enough in private business, and it becomes insufferable in a public institution.

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Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1911.

TIPS IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ONE of the finest buildings anywhere in the world is the New York Public Library, recently opened. Like the Boston library, it was "built by the people," and all its facilities are supposed to be open, free of charge, to every person, rich or poor. A doctor of philosophy, however, who has frequent occasion to use the library, writes to one of the New York newspapers to complain of "the giving of gratuities, unknown, so far as I am aware, in the old quarters. I feel that such practices will tend to discrimination against the non-givers in favor of the givers. The spirit of democracy rebels."

Well may the spirit of democracy rebel, if in a great public institution, supported by public taxes, a tip is necessary in order to enjoy its advantages. Possibly there may be some excuse for a private employer who pays his employees such small wages that they are obliged to "hold up" his patrons or customers. Possibly the private employer might plead that it would be impossible for him to do business unless his patrons paid the wages of his employees.

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Boston Advertiser

June 1, 1911

NORTH END LIBRARY

LOAN GIVEN READING

CITY COUNCIL HAS

LIVELY DEBATE ON ORDER

Pres. Collins Protests Against Allowing Mayor to Dictate What Shall Be Passed.

In the face of the bitterest opposition that has greeted an order in the city council this year, the Fitzgerald-Attridge \$55,000 loan order for the North End library branch, was given a first reading by the council yesterday.

The debate on this order occupied more than half the time of the meeting and was exceedingly heated at times. Kenny, as the guardian of the treasury, made the fight against the adoption of the order. The remarks of the six members who favored it became so bitter that once Kenny asked the president to force Councilor Smith to live up to the rules of the body, and at another time asked that remarks made by Councilor Hale be stricken from the records.

In both these instances Kenny made his point. Hale apologizing for saying, in a reference that Kenny took to himself, that members were apparently ashamed to allow their names to be used in the debate, and Smith being compelled to refer to Kenny as the "councilor from wd. 15," instead of using Kenny's name freely.

Pres. Collins put the finishing touches to the debate by declaring that he would not vote for the library branch order, even though he believed it justifiable, because Mayor Fitzgerald was trying to drive the councilors to adopt the order by threatening to veto other orders that have already passed unless the council passed orders which he favored.

pointed at the last meeting. It was finally as follows: "After carefully examining the matter of a new branch library for East Boston, we believe the need is greater than for the specific recommendation of a definite site. A majority of the committee are of the opinion that the most desirable location would be between Day and Central sqs., preferably nearer Central sq.; the committee having no authority to ask about property. We might say that about ten thousand feet would be required for the new building, with a reasonable space for air and light on each side of the building. This report seems to be in accord with the report of the library committee."

Mr. George Webster then said: "From information received from Councilors Smith and Attridge, I think that if we can select a site, we could go before the City Council with a great deal more confidence and assurance of securing an appropriation. I agree that the location between Central and Day sqs. is the proper one."

At this point, Mr. Logan McLean made a motion to annul the appointments of the old committee and the selection of a new committee, on the ground that the old committee of nine had done nothing definite, as was shown by its report. The motion was defeated.

Lieut. Hines gave it as his opinion that Day sq. was the geographical center of the island and would, probably, be the most suitable site on the island. During the past two years, there have been established in this vicinity two new school districts. Mr. Hines suggested as a site the corner at the junction of Saratoga and Chelsea sts.

Mr. George Murphy said, the question of a court house is about as old as the question of a library. While they had the money there did not seem to be anyone over here public spirited enough to offer a site for good or bad money. We have all come to the conclusion that we want the library situated between Central or Day sq. I have discussed various sites with members of the committee and I must say they are all good. Day sq. can be made a beautiful locality. There we have the state boulevard, a beautiful schoolhouse, a car line and religious organizations have thought it to be a good location for a church as well. A number of people have the idea that there is no other location but Meridian st. or Central sq. but, if a railroad is to be located on Border st., you can readily see the effect that that will have on the Central sq. site. The back doors of any public building put there will look out on a busy street, with steam cars going back and forth. The site is beautiful, if it could be kept as it is. Get out where the population is thickest, where the business is growing. The corner opposite the Emerson school, where the drug store is situated, would be a very desirable place.

Mr. John J. Corrigan said: "I fortunately, or unfortunately, am a member of the Committee of Nine. We talked the matter of location over for three hours and came to no definite conclusion. If you appoint another committee, it cannot do any more. We may go over with a site but, I think the library trustees will make the final selection. I still insist that it should be on Meridian st., the real center of East Boston. The committee, however, compromised by suggesting a location somewhere between Day and Central squares, preferably nearer Central sq. I think the best site would be the Pigeon estate. On this score, an informant told me that he is in favor of putting it in Day sq. but I would also favor the same site. I would be in favor of putting it in Day sq. but I don't think it will. I am not in favor of putting it in anyone's back yard. Benjamin P. Sullivan then showed a map of East Boston, which he had obtained from the city, and submitted the population of East Boston as per precincts, he then cited the school attendance. In the Adams school they have 1500 pupils, the Holy Redeemer parochial school has about 700 pupils; Lyman, 2200; James Otis, 650; East Boston high school, 630; Chapman school, 1400; Sacred Heart, 800; Emerson, 1200; Bishop Cheverus, 673; St. Mary's, 600; Paul Jones, 400; Blackinton, 675. The library trustees think it should go east of Central sq., where the greater number of people are. My idea of presenting the number of people in the different precincts is that this library should be located where the people are.

Miss Walkley of the public library thought that the percentage of card holders from ward 2 was greater by far than for those from ward 1. The proportion for this last year was a little over 72 per cent for ward 2 and 64 per cent for ward 1. In previous years it was just the reverse, with the larger number of card holders in ward 1. We are in ward 2 and consequently expect a larger percentage from that ward. The people in this ward want the library, the people in ward 1 have means and have their own libraries with their own papers, magazines and books, while the ward 2 people depend almost entirely upon this library for their recreation and general reading, including that of papers. We have got to redeem the name of the library. Mr. Sullivan then continued: "During the past year there has been taken from this East Boston branch library 83,000 books which have gone to the homes, 9400 books to schools and institutions, making a total of 92,400 books taken out of this library. There are about

leave lost to the trustees. Mr. Sullivan says Day sq. This gives the trustees a definite idea of where we want it put. The old police station seems to have dropped absolutely out of sight. From one point of view, the Pigeon estate is an excellent site. Immediately following Mr. Jackson's talk, it was voted to submit the report of the committee of nine to the Trustees of the library and, on motion of Logan McLean, the report was amended by striking out the words "preferably near Central sq." and substituting in place thereof, the words "preferably east of Central sq.," thus eliminating Meridian st. and Central sq. The Day sq. advocates were united to a man for their section. The Day sq. location, however, was not entirely approved by the committee as a whole and the selection came in for considerable criticism by the citizens throughout the district yesterday. But, as Mr. Jackson said, it leads to something. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening, June 1st.

Electric wiring, etc., \$173.80
Electric generating plant, 11.82
Apparatus, 223.96
Furniture and equipment, 541.78
Total, \$951.36
That addition was made several months ago. By this time the estimated \$1000.00 has probably been reached—possibly exceeded.

BOSTON GLOBE

WANT LIBRARY IN WARD 7.

Interested Parties Are Heard by City Council Committee.

At a meeting of the branch library committee of the city council yesterday, Christopher P. McCaffrey, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Mrs. Maud W. Park, Miss Bertha Haggard of the Hemenway house, Miss Tibbitts of the Denison house and Frederick W. Swan of the Quincy school appeared and spoke in favor of a branch library for ward 7. It was stated that a site may be purchased for \$25,000, a building erected for \$45,000 and equipped for about \$2000. The committee took the matter under consideration and will report to the city council later.

BOSTON HERALD

BOSTON BEHIND IN BRANCH LIBRARIES

In their 59th annual report, issued yesterday, the trustees of the Boston Public Library declare that Boston, in respect to the buildings used for its branch libraries, is "on the whole, behind any other important city in the Union."

"We have no branch library building so constructed as to be operated with the utmost efficiency and economy and with the best service for the public," they assert.

The trustees say that many of the reading room stations are inadequate and inconvenient, badly situated for convenient use, ill ventilated, and in general "not creditable to a city of the wealth and population of Boston."

employees. There is, however, not the slightest excuse for a municipality that permits its employees to extort tips from the public for public service. The tipping system, originating in Europe, is out of place in a democracy. It is bad enough in private business and it becomes insufferable in a public institution.

Boston Herald

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1911.

FOSS'S FAVORITE VETOES.

Many of the private pension bills which President Cleveland vetoed in his first administration were passed with the full understanding that he would do so. He having started the practice, Congressmen saw fit to get such personal and political advantage as they might from putting through measures, and so "doing all they could," which they knew he would not allow to reach the statute books. A similar opportunity is open to the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. They can pass any measure of measure affecting the salaries or otherwise regulating the employees of any department of the State government, or that of its capital city, or the metropolitan district, and he will veto it. Today will witness the reading of his veto of the bill preferring a minimum wage for laborers in the metropolitan park, water, sewerage and other departments. It is not that he objects to the increase of salaries but that he thinks such questions should be left to the commissioners who have the work to perform, and not decided over their heads on Beacon Hill. If the Legislature for example should pass a bill raising to \$1000 a year the salaries of every employee in the Boston Public Library who now gets less than that sum, it would go down before the executive objection. Now that the lawmakers know what he does not like they can enhance their own popularity, at no expense to the taxpayers, by giving him plenty of it. Meanwhile great issues await settlement and the Fourth of July is not far distant.

reference that Kenny took to himself, that members were apparently ashamed to allow their names to be used in the debate, and Smith being compelled to refer to Kenny as the "councillor from wd. 16." Instead of using Kenny's name every order passed unless the council passed orders which he favored.

Kenny precipitated the hostilities by arising on a question of personal privilege and reading a statement to the effect that if \$50,000 of the borrowing capacity of the city were reserved for emergency but \$350,000 was left for the remainder of the year. Kenny contended that the city should wait until next year before voting the loan for the library branch. He said that the committee on finance which handles all loan orders and of which he is chairman has already reached the limit of borrowing for this year. He said that he would favor paying for current needs out of the tax levy and would vote to erect the library branch out of the tax levy, but that he would oppose every order henceforth for the borrowing of money this year.

Attridge replied by immediately introducing the order for a loan of \$85,000 for the North End library branch. Smith followed Attridge with an attack on Kenny's figuring and the position he assumes on this and other loans in view of the fact that he had just voted to borrow money for the South Boston municipal building and the playgrounds for Mr. Ida and Charlestown.

When the roll-call was taken on the order Attridge, Buckley, Hale, McDonald, Smith and Curley voted in favor of it. Kenny against it, and Dallantyne and Collins did not vote, both objecting to the procedure of the members who favored the order.

When the news of the heated objections raised in the council to the passage of the order reached the mayor he sent for Kenny and agreed to send in to the council an order to transfer the money received from the Shaw trustees on back taxes into the reserve fund, and then to submit an order appropriating the necessary funds out of the reserve fund to pay for the library. If the council would rescind the loan order which had already passed, but nothing was done.

The council gave the second and final readings to the orders for \$120,000 for the South Boston municipal building, \$80,000 for the wd. 5 playground, and \$50,000 for the wd. 20 playground.

tion of personal privilege and read figures to show that the committee on finance had about reached the limit in recommending appropriations to be provided for out of loans. Mr. Kenny said that if all were met there would be a deficit of \$315,016.63 at the end of the year.

Apart from certain sums which the city must be prepared to provide, as for instance, \$120,000 this year for the high pressure water service, \$45,000 additional for the Meridian st. bridge, \$25,000 for the Chelsea North bridge across the Mystic river, etc., Mr. Kenny added that the city's borrowing right would be pretty well used up in the event that \$50,000 were set aside for a reserve fund emergency.

Councillor Attridge then offered an order appropriating by loan \$85,000 for a branch library in the North End. Pres. Collins promptly referred it to the committee on finance, of which Mr. Kenny is chairman.

Objects to the Reference.

Mr. Attridge objected to the reference and followed up his motion by giving a financial statement of the city's resources which, according to his figures went to show that the city could still push improvements without getting too close to the borrowing limit.

Before Mr. Kenny's statement the council had passed three loan orders \$25,000 for a municipal building in South Boston, \$80,000 for a playground in ward 5 and \$50,000 for the Mt. Ida playground. These loans had been reported by the committee on finance and passed their final reading yesterday.

Mr. Kenny voted for all three. Mr. Attridge asked him how he could reconcile his votes on those orders with his statement that the city had about reached the limit on loan orders for this year. He computed the Quincy A. Shaw taxes, amounting to almost \$50,000, also a possible letup by the school committee and a reduction in the sewerage appropriations if the bill now before the legislature went through. He worked out a surplus for the city at the end of the year instead of a deficit.

Charges a Combine.

Mr. Kenny declared that the Attridge financial statement was contingent on too many "ifs." The figures he himself gave could be verified, he said; the figures of Councillor Attridge could not. Mr. Smith spoke for the loan, and incidentally asked why there was to be no meeting of the committee on finance during the afternoon. He said that it looked to him as if an attempt was being made to block the library order. Mr. Kenny asked Mr. Smith who informed him that there was to be no meeting. He in turn asked Mr. Smith if there was not an understanding among certain councillors to force this library order through then and there. He had been informed that there was an agreement that this order should be forced through, despite the financial conditions of the city.

Mr. Curley stepped into what appeared to be the beginning of a break by stating that he was going to vote for the order, and assured Mr. Kenny that he had no understanding with anybody about it. He appreciated the fact that the councillors had decided to air their honest differences in open board rather than behind closed doors at the City club.

Remarks Under Question.

"I don't suppose you ever voted against a loan order in your life," said Mr. Kenny.

"I cannot recall whether I have or not," replied Mr. Curley.

Mr. Kenny then stated that he would be willing to vote for an order which would provide the money out of the tax levy. To this Mr. Curley objected on the ground that permanent improvements should be met by loans and current improvements by money from the tax levy.

Mr. Smith in the heat of argument referred to a "Mr. Kenny and Councillor Kenny objected, asking the president to order the same stricken from the records. The president sustained the objection and cautioned Councillor Smith.

Mr. Hale took a hand at this point to show that the city's finances were really better than even Mr. Attridge had figured. "I shall not mention names, as there are some who appear to be ashamed of theirs," being Mr. Hale, but he got no farther. Mr. Kenny objected and again Mr. Hale withdrew the remark in the interest of peace, saying that he intended no reflection on any member.

Reference Reconsidered.

The motion to reconsider the reference of the order to the committee on finance was carried by 6 to 3, Collins, Dallantyne and Kenny voting against it.

Pres. Collins then took the floor and said it was high time members should stand up in their boots against being coerced into voting. He favored the loan, but not at this time. The newspapers of Tuesday stated that the mayor would veto the three other orders unless this library and some other loans were also provided. Mr. Dallantyne took the same position, but

that he would neither vote for or against the order if a vote was forced then and there.

Mr. Attridge said he would vote for the order, but believed no one could charge him with wearing the mayor's collar. Mr. Hale said he would do the same even at the expense of appearing to be whipped into line. The order was finally passed to a second reading by 6 to 1. Mr. Kenny voting against, Collins and Dallantyne not voting.

Later in executive committee Mr. Kenny returned from the mayor's office to state that the mayor was willing to have the money for the library taken from the reserve fund, after the Quincy A. Shaw taxes had been transferred to that fund and the loan order just passed rescinded by the city council.

Accused of Being Funny.

This started a new complication. Mr. Smith said it would attach the Shaw taxes to the library in a distasteful way. "It is politics pure and simple," he said. "The whole proposition is absurd." Mr. Kenny and Mr. Smith exchanged snatches, alleging each other's suggestions funny enough for the comic newspapers.

The majority were against the new proposition and so no order made its appearance from the mayor's office, the order to transfer the Shaw money to the reserve fund and a second to appropriate out of it \$85,000 for the library would both be rejected. The mayor later said that he will sign the library order when it comes to him, also the other three orders.

REFORMERS IN COUNCIL SWAP ACCUSATIONS

Charges and Counter Charges Fill the Unreformed With Glee.

SPLIT COMES OVER LIBRARY LOAN ORDER

Willful Untruths and Violation Of Oaths of Office Alleged.

The reform members of the City Council had a cat and dog fight yesterday afternoon during the regular session. Charges of wilful misrepresentation, violation of parliamentary practice and violations of oaths of office were handed back and forth, while Councilman Curley, leading the two unreformed members, congratulated the reform members that at last they were discussing public measures in open session, instead of behind closed doors in the Boston City Club or having their minds made up for them by the Finance Commission.

Library Dispute.

Councilman Kenny started the trouble by rising to a question of personal privilege and presenting figures to show that, in the present state of the city's finances, the council could not afford to pass a loan of \$50,000 for a branch library in the North End. He said the finance committee, of which he is chairman, had reached the limit of its work for the year.

Councilman Attridge of Ward 9, another reformer, replied to the councilman from Ward 15. He declared the finance committee had not reached the limit for the year. Moreover, he offered a loan order for the branch library.

The chair promptly referred it to the committee on finance. And then, upon motion to reconsider, the battle began. Councilman Kenny charged that members of the council, in violation of their oaths of office, had got together and planned to offer the order and push it through and ignore the committee on finance.

Councilman Attridge said he had two good reasons for supporting the order. The first was that it was a necessity and he had long favored it. The second was that the trustees of the library department had an advantageous option which would expire June 15, and it was necessary to act promptly.

Councilman Smith aroused Councilman Kenny's ire by calling him Mr. Kenny, and Councilman Kenny aroused Councilman Smith's ire by referring to him as "the member from Ward 11."

"Willful Untruths."

Councilman Smith charged the Ward 20 playgrounds project was rushed through without fair discussion or competition with other local projects, and Councilman Kenny came back with the charge Councilman Smith was stating

(Continued on Page 3—Column 5.)

BRANCH LIBRARY LOAN IS PASSED

Measure Squeezes By After Battle Royal in City Council.

(Continued From First Page.) wilful untruths. He condemned certain "insinuations" that Councilman Smith, he said, had made, while asking Councilman Kenny why he had voted for certain local improvements if the state of the city's finances was as bad as Councilman Kenny declared it to be. Councilman Curley declared he intended to vote for the order and there had been no understanding by him with anybody. He said the discussion of the matter in the open was refreshing and commendable.

Curley also spoke in the matter of the loan for a lighting equipment.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued 1 March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1911.
NORTH END LIBRARY.

EACH item in a municipal loan bill should be treated according to its merits. With this aim in view, the Boston city council should consider fully the urgent demands of the citizens of the North End for a loan to have a public library in that section which will comply with the growing needs of the district to be accommodated by it.

In the preparation of loan bills it has been the custom heretofore, to the detriment of the public good, to make the passage of one item contingent on agreement to the adoption of other propositions in the bill. This is a bad practice and should not be tolerated by the city council, which is now working under a new charter.

The library project is a permanent improvement long desired at the North End. The books supplied are needed by the residents there. The situation calls for prompt and favorable action by the council. Longer delay would be unjust to this important and populous part of Boston.

Boston Record
June 2, 1911

Little attention has been given the public library trustees' report that Boston has no branch library building so constructed as to be operated with efficiency and economy and with the best service for the public. The general public is apparently so well satisfied with the magnificent pile in Copley sq. that it takes little interest in branch stations which, after all, do most to extend benefits of a library to people most in need of them.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD

June 2, 1911
The Boston Evening Record has been published since 1872.

Boston Sunday Globe.

First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1911.

WILLS \$225,000 IN PUBLIC GIFTS

Mrs Wilson Makes 150 Bequests.

Catholics and Unitarians Get Similar Amounts.

To Put Drinking Fountain at Her Birthplace.

Mrs. Mable Calof Copenhagen Wilson's name was not more unusual than are the provisions of her will, even in this age of religious tolerance, for among about 150 bequests to charitable and humanitarian objects she left practically as much to charitable agencies of the Catholic, the most conservative denomination, as she did to the Unitarian, the most "liberal" of faiths. She also remembered Jewish charities.

To the Catholic archbishop she left \$5000 to be devoted to charity, to the home for destitute Catholic children \$2000, to the American Unitarian association \$500 and to the Unitarian Sunday school society \$200. The total of her bequests is about \$225,000.

The principal beneficiaries are: City of Boston \$10,000, of which \$500 is for a drinking fountain at the corner of Washington st and Columbia road, and the remainder to be used in keeping the fountain in order, beautifying the park and purchasing books for the public library; Catholic archbishop of Boston \$5000, to be used for charitable purposes; American Unitarian society \$5000; Boston children's hospital \$5000; John A. Andrew post office, A. R. \$5000; Boston Y. M. C. U. \$5000; Massachusetts society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals \$5000; Harvard college \$5000; Cincinnati children's hospital \$5000; Cincinnati museum of women and children \$10,000; society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children \$5000; Boston floating hospital \$5000; city of Oden, Kan. \$5000, for public reading room; Kansas state agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. \$2000, for a building, or a fund for the teaching of arts and sciences; Unitarian Sunday school society, Leona-Hand society, Animal Rescue league, Boston; Radcliffe college, Avon, N. Y.; Cambridge, and Franklin sq. house, Boston, \$500 each; Federation of Jewish charities, Boston; society for blind babies, Boston Y. M. C. U. home for destitute Catholic children, Salvation Army, N. E. Fed. body home for crippled children, Berea college, Kentucky, and Tuskegee college, \$500 each.

In addition to the above there are 22 bequests of \$100 each, 32 bequests of \$500 each and 22 bequests of \$200 each, to other charities.

A codicil gives \$500 outright to the museum of the arts. The residue of the estate is left to the American Unitarian association, Boston Y. M. C. U., museum of the arts and the Massachusetts society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mrs. Wilson, who was the widow of Davies Wilson, died Monday at her home, 161 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, her birthplace in Dorchester was at the site of the drinking fountain for which provisions are made in the will.

10 June 10, 1911

Boston Daily Globe.

CORONATION PICTURES.

Library Puts on Exhibition Portraits of English Rulers—Harriet Beecher Stowe Collection.

Owing to the general interest taken in the coronation of George V the public library has placed on exhibition in the art gallery on the third floor of the central library on Copley sq a collection of portraits of English sovereigns from Henry III to Edward VII and a collection of engravings and photographs of coronation ceremonies, costumes and regalia. There are also views of Westminster abbey, where the coronation is to take place, views of old London and modern London and some views of interesting places in the British empire.

On occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Harriet Beecher Stowe there has been placed on exhibition in the same gallery portraits and views and first editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and of Mrs Stowe's other works. There is also an exhibition of rare Bibles in this gallery.

In the exhibition room on the ground floor there has been hung a rare collection of photographs of the Boston of other days.

Boston Transcript

314 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911

Some figures comparing the growth of two of the largest libraries in this vicinity have been sent to this department of the Transcript. They are reproduced here for the benefit of those readers who take an interest in these matters. The libraries are the Boston Public Library and the Harvard University Library.

Years.	B. P. L. Library.	Harvard Univ. Library.
1900-01.	751,877	273,888
1901-02.	812,261	297,143
1902-03.	825,994	320,465
1903-04.	848,884	373,391
1904-05.	871,059	399,212
1905-06.	878,891	412,310
1906-07.	903,349	478,212
1907-08.	922,248	500,779
1908-09.	941,624	530,278
1909-10.	961,522	582,194
1910-11.	987,208	.....

During the same years (1900-1910) the growth of the Harvard College Library (Gore Hall) and the Special Reference Libraries has been as follows:

Volumes.		Volume	
1901.....	413,014	1906.....	510,130
1902.....	435,187	1907.....	525,485
1903.....	453,161	1908.....	547,616
1904.....	470,103	1909.....	582,232
1905.....	492,126	1910.....	611,941

This, so claims our mathematically minded correspondent, indicates an average increase to the libraries, of this amount:

Boston Public Library	20.5
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This, so claims our mathematically minded correspondent, indicates an average net gain to the libraries, of this amount:

Boston Public Library.	20,589
Harvard University Library.	24,024
Harvard College Library.	20,925
Here are some more of his figures concerning the present number of volumes in the libraries, so far as statistics are available at present:	
1910-11.	
Boston Central Library.	767,000
Boston branch libraries.	219,308
Total.	986,308
1909-10.	
Gore Hall.	543,459
Special reference libraries.	58,502
College library.	601,941

The Harvard libraries also have some pamphlets, not included in the list above.

Pamphlets.	1900-01, 1909-10.
Gore Hall Library.	25,000 274,604
University Library.	228,174 543,787

June 17, 1911

BOSTON HERALD

fresh matters. The old books are all in Braille—Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and are usually available. But current books are not embossed till they become stale. Thus the blind man cannot discuss the latest novel, the latest biography, the latest scientific work with his friends, unless by very good fortune someone makes a practice of reading to him. But in any case, his plight, as compared with that of the patron of the ordinary library of printed books, is miserable indeed.

What makes for the success of the national library idea is that the work will be a continuation of the "blind room" in the Congressional Library in Washington, long under the charge of Miss Giffith, a woman noted in this country and abroad for her labors in her chosen field. Last fall the books for the blind were removed to the Public Library in the District, and today, stored in a basement, the news comes that there are no more available funds to increase the quantity or extend the benefits of the existing collection. The friends of the blind have seen that their only hope lies in the branching out into more ambitious lines.

National Library

The proposition to establish in Washington a National Library for the Blind seems admirable. In his address to the first meeting of the society formed to push the project, Thomas Nelson Page rightly emphasized that while philanthropy and personal, as well as municipal, charity have established schools in various cities throughout the country for the benefit of the blind, except in rare instances, the benefits of these do not reach beyond the confines of the municipalities. In Boston, for example, the range of the volumes belonging to the collections at Perkins and the Public Library is not great; the circulation of each book is mainly local. Nothing short of a central library in a central place, such as Washington, can satisfy all demands.

A National Library for the Blind, to manufacture and circulate books, would indeed perform a service. The adult blind are literally starving for something to read. At a time when the sighted public has a surfeit of literature, the sightless can with difficulty obtain

June 18, 1911

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

LIBRARY ASSN. ELECTS

MR. BELDEN PRESIDENT

Gloves, June 16.—C. F. D. Belden, state librarian, was elected president of the Massachusetts Library Association at the annual meeting held in connection with a three days' outing, today.

Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, J. Randolph Coldidge, trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, Miss H. L. Matthews, Lynn public library, Clarence Brigham, American Antiquarian society, Worcester, secretary, John Grant Moulton, Haverhill public library; treasurer, Miss Ella L. Rowley, Boston Athenaeum; recorder, Miss Louise Fronty, West End station, Boston public library.

Boston Evening Record
June 19, 1911

The coronation of George V. has led the Public Library authorities to hold an exhibition of portraits which pertain to the coronation. In the exhibit are many pictures of the King and of other coronations, and of the celebrities who will attend, including two remarkable pictures of John Hays Hammond, this country's special representative, and Gen. Greely, who is to represent the army.

Library department had an advantageous option which would expire June 15, and it was necessary to act promptly.

Councilman Smith aroused Councilman Kenny's ire by calling him Mr. Kenny, and Councilman Kenny aroused Councilman Smith's ire by referring to him as "the member from Ward 11."

"Wilful Untruths."

Councilman Smith charged the Ward 10 playgrounds project was rushed through without fair discussion or competition with other local projects, and Councilman Kenny came back with the charge Councilman Smith was stating.

(Continued on Page 3—Column 5.)

BRANCH LIBRARY

Councilman Kenny declared it to be intended to vote for the order and there had been no understanding by him with anybody. He said the discussion of the matter in the open was refreshing and commendable.

Finally, as in the matter of the loan of \$500 for a lighting equipment, the reform members had their minds made up for them and did not care to discuss it. He hoped hereafter all of the discussions would be in the open and not privately at the Boston City Club.

Councilman Smith said that hereafter he intended to make his arguments in the open, in order to avoid misunderstanding and misrepresentation.

Councilman Attridge said he had called on the mayor, as charged by Councilman Kenny, but Councilman Attridge had promised to call also. Councilman Attridge wanted it understood he did not wear the mayor's collar, but respected the mayor and his official position and would stand by him if he was right. That was all.

Hale v. Kenny.

Councilman Kenny said it was true he had intended to go to see the mayor, but the councilman from Ward 9 had withheld facts. He had intended to ask the mayor to find money for the North End library by appropriation.

Councilman Kenny referred to the stories that had been printed concerning the mayor's threats of what he would do to certain measures if the council did not vote for others.

Councilman Hale, speaking for the loan order referred to Mr. Kenny by name. Mr. Kenny rose to a point of order.

Mr. Hale declared some persons seemed to be ashamed of their names. Councilman Kenny demanded that the words be stricken from the record. Councilman Hale said his statement was general, but the member from South Boston seemed to find it applicable to him.

Councilman Kenny renewed his demand the words be stricken from the record.

Councilman Hale withdrew them.

President Collins called Councilman Ballantyne to the chair and declared the position. The proposition is to pass a good one, but he could not vote for it under the circumstances. Councilman Ballantyne expressed himself in a similar manner.

Loan Order Passed.

After the row was over the voting took place. The advocates of the loan had the votes and just enough of them. They voted to reconsider reference to the committee, they voted to suspend the rule which requires reference of the loan order to the committee on finance, and they passed the order for its first reading. The vote was 5 to 3 on reconsideration and suspension of the rules. Kenny, Collins and Ballantyne voting in the negative. On the passage of the order the vote was 5 to 3. Ballantyne and Collins did not vote, and Kenny voted in the negative.

In the executive committee session Councilman Kenny introduced the matter again and gained a tactical advantage. The mayor had sent for him and told him he had decided that the loan order, which had been passed for one reading, ought not to pass. The mayor proposed to take money recovered for back taxes from the Quincy A. Shaw estate, amounting to \$50,000, and put it in the reserve fund, and meet the cost of the North End library out of that fund.

Although the matter was not before the executive committee, it was discussed informally. Councilman Smith was violently opposed to the new plan. He said it would be shameful to tag the name of Shaw to the new North End library, in view of the fact the library had been supported for two years largely through the generosity of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, and that it was unjust to her to propose a measure that inevitably would be associated with the collection of back taxes from the Shaw estate.

Reformers Divided.

The matter was warmly argued pro and con, and the members finally went back to open session to await a new order from the mayor providing for the cost of the library out of the augmented reserve fund.

The order did not come. The mayor explained later he had intended to send it, but said Councilman Hale and Councilman Curley, representing both brands of politics in the City Council, went down to him and told him not to send a new order, that the money ought to come out of a loan and that if he would keep his hands off the money would be forthcoming.

Incidentally, the council passed for their second and final readings the loan order for a public building in South Boston, a playground in Ward 5 and a playground in Ward 20.

It looks as if it would require the united efforts of the Good Government Association and the Finance Commission to get the reform members of the City Council together again.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD

chester. She agreed before 1900 for the care of the fountain, beautifying the park and buying books for the public library.

large, \$3000 each.

In addition to the above there are 22 bequests of \$100 each, 22 bequests of \$500 each and 22 bequests of \$200 each, to other charities.

Council gives \$4000 outright to the museum of fine arts. The residue of the estate is left to the American Unitarian association, Boston Y. M. C. U., museum of fine arts and the Massachusetts society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mrs. Wilson, who was the widow of Davies Wilson, died Monday at her home, 101 Massachusetts av., Cambridge. Her birthplace in Dorchester was at the site of the drinking fountain for which provisions are made in the will.

Growth of the Harvard College Library

(Gore Hall and the Special Reference Libraries) has been as follows:

Volumes.	Volumes.
1901.....413,411	1906.....510,130
1902.....435,187	1907.....525,458
1903.....453,101	1908.....547,618
1904.....470,193	1909.....582,235
1905.....492,126	1910.....601,041

This, so claims our mathematically minded correspondent, indicates an average net gain to the libraries, of this amount:

Boston Public Library.....20,530
Harvard University Library.....34,024
Harvard College Library.....20,925

Here are some more of his figures concerning the present number of volumes in the libraries, so far as statistics are available at present:

1910-11.....	767,960
Boston Central Library.....	219,308
Total.....	987,268

1909-10.....513,430

Gore Hall.....58,602

Special reference libraries.....601,041

College library.....

The Harvard libraries also have some pamphlets, not included in the list above.

Pamphlets.....	1900-01, 1909-10
Gore Hall Library.....	230,000 374,004
University Library.....	328,174 648,787

nam. American Antiquarian society, Worcester; secretary, John Grant Moulton, Haverhill public library; treasurer, Miss Rita L. Robard, Boston Athenaeum; recorder, Miss Louise Prouty, West End station, Boston public library.

Boston Evening Record
June 19, 1911

The coronation of George V. has led the Public Library authorities to hold an exhibition of portraits which pertain to the coronation. In the exhibit are many pictures of the King and of other coronations, and of the celebrities who will attend, including two remarkable pictures of John Hays Hammond, this country's special representative, and Gen. Greely, who is to represent the army.

In Faces of Sovereigns.

An interesting exhibition of portraits of Henry III. in the 13th century, to George V. the present king, has been placed in the art gallery on the third floor of the public library on Cornhill.

In this collection of portraits, which has been chronologically arranged, it is almost impossible to trace the face of the monarchs from the time of the British monarchy to the present. Here are the faces of strong men who extended the power and influence of England, and here are the faces of weak men, under whom there was usually civil strife.

The face of Henry III. who lived from 1207-1272, is that of a thoughtful man, and a troubled man as well. He was a weak monarch, and his reign was a reign of misgovernment. The portrait was taken from the effigy of the king in Westminster Abbey. The portrait of Edward I. is that of a strong man, and a man of great energy. He had his troubles with the barons, who instituted under him the annual parliament and deposed him. The face of Edward II. is that of a weak man, and a man of great energy. Under him, the barons won a great victory, and the king was deposed. The face of Edward III. is that of a strong man, and a man of great energy. Under him, the barons won a great victory, and the king was deposed.

The face of the first monarch of the house of Lancaster, Henry IV., is that of a strong man, and a man of great energy. He was a weak monarch, and his reign was a reign of misgovernment. The portrait was taken from the effigy of the king in Westminster Abbey. The portrait of Henry V. is that of a strong man, and a man of great energy. He was a weak monarch, and his reign was a reign of misgovernment. The portrait was taken from the effigy of the king in Westminster Abbey. The portrait of Henry VI. is that of a weak man, and a man of great energy. Under him, the barons won a great victory, and the king was deposed.

One of the most powerful faces in the entire collection is that of Henry VII., first of the Tudors, under whom England made great strides in learning and influence. The portrait of Henry VIII. is from the painting by Hans Holbein the Younger. He was a strong man, and a man of great energy. Under him, the barons won a great victory, and the king was deposed. The portrait of Henry IX. is that of a weak man, and a man of great energy. Under him, the barons won a great victory, and the king was deposed.

And then comes the first of the Stuarts, James I., painted in his royal robes, and after him the unfortunate Charles I., the "merry monarch," who looks like a French dandy of the Louis XIV. period. And James II. in a grand pose, is armor clad, with a royal robe over his shoulders. He was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Then comes the solemn portrait of William III. of Orange, in marked contrast to his good-natured and happy looking Queen Mary II. Then comes after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, George II. who was painted by John Shadlow. The portrait of George III. by Allan Ramsay. The portrait of George IV. by Sir Thomas Lawrence, when that monarch was the "first dandy in Europe." With him ends long hair, wigs and pig tails.

Then comes William IV., looking quite modern, and Victoria, in royal robes, with a little crown on her head, from the painting by Heinrich Von Angeli. There are several pictures of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and George V. and Queen Mary are to be seen in all the gorgeousness of their royal robes and crowns.

With these, and in marked contrast for a variety of reasons, are the portraits of Gen. Greeley, John Hay, Hammonds and Mrs. Hammond, the envoys of the United States to the coronation of George V.

falling things all in. They come from an invisible world, palely luminous at the top of the lunette. They are pitching into the deep blue of some bottomless and endless pit. One figure toward the left of the lunette is of a falling warrior, naked for all but his winged helmet of dull gold. Fury distorts his face, as he pitches headlong. Doom has come upon him, yet he still fights. With his left hand he sets a blazing torch to a piece of the falling cornice of a temple, and the fire blazes and smokes in pale red and yellow. With his other hand he deals a death blow with a short sword to another falling warrior. Headlong he also falls, his bloody sword, his victor's wreath, his victor's palm descending with him and faster than he. The winds of battle, the spray of his fall have swept his dull red mantle from him, and in a great burst of color it fills the centre of the lunette.

The warrior's chariot is falling, too, and the white steeds that draw it share the fate of their lord. One is already overturned—an Homeric horse, magnificent of body and sinew, striking the air with upturned feet, tossing an agonized mane, straining agonized nostrils. The other horse still treads the air, still hears himself proudly, still feels the lust of battle. Between and behind them is the dull gold of the chariot pole and the chariot body, descending from the livid upper world. Here and there is a flash of their red surcingle and bodies. At the right, another huge fragment of a temple has been torn away and is descending in the general destruction, and with it is falling and flaring a huge tripod with lurid fires. And back of the two warriors in the dust, as it seems, of the debris of riven and crumpled worlds—an infernal Milky Way.

Such is the scheme, the imagining, the pictorial substance of Mr. Sargent's lunette, and there comes to the observer at first sight and there remains to him at final glance a suggestion of some of the frescoes of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. Mr. Sargent's decoration brings a like sense of a mighty imagination, and an mighty execution, of superhuman beings in superhuman incident. The momentary and the lingering impression has something of the titanic in it. Akin seem the technical qualities of the decoration so far as the layman may apprehend and catch the sense of the drawing of the falling warriors and of the descending horses is of a magnificent and overwhelming power and sweep of line. It imparts the bulk and the tension of their pitching bodies, the fury and the agony of their spirits. They are superhuman figures, mightily conceived, mightily accomplished. Like to them are the horses. The red mantle does not flame out of the lunette for mere brilliancy; its color is of a severe, a concentrated richness and depth.

Throughout the decoration, indeed, the coloring is of a sombre intensity—the deep and shadowless blue of the bottomless pit, the dull gold of the chariot, the grayish white of the horses, the gray of the cornices, the pale flames, the half-livid luminosity of the battle-riven world above these things cast from it. It is as though the old bravura of Mr. Sargent had trans- formed itself into a more austere and a larger vision and accomplishment; as though the old brilliancy had become a highly intensified, yet a sober magnificence; as though the old sweep of execution had become a concentrated and commanding might. The imagination that conceived and composed the lunette, the executive faculties that accomplished it, are equally puissant. In his portraits, Mr. Sargent has painted the men and the women of our time according to their nature and none has more acutely penetrated both.

In the decorations that are already in place in the library is a suggestion of a period of transition. In the pagan deities, the brilliance is attuned to a new, deeper, ampler note. In the frieze of the prophets, the anticipation of the new nobility and pulsance. The lunette, exhibited two or three years ago in London, but still unplaced in Boston, continued and ripened this transition. It has matured and intensified now into the epic quality, the ordered might, the primordial and super-human note of this "Armageddon." The technical tour de force of this composition of falling figures speaks for itself. It bears, too, its suggestion of the Michael Angelo of the Sistine. Yet the technical feat is only the mighty expression of a mighty imagining. Both are a long way from Mr. Sargent, the portraitist.

They say in London, where gossip flourishes and keeps about the same measure of truth as it does elsewhere in this world, that Mr. Sargent is losing his interest in his portraits unless a commission brings him an unusual and baffling sitter. He still paints them, but not in such numbers or with such eagerness as he once did. In his middle age other work, other purposes interest him more. He "pursues himself" for these decorations for the Boston Library as though they were to be the monument of his largest, fullest, highest attributes of pictorial imagination and execution. Or he departs for months upon end and solitary sojourns in Venice, on the Adriatic coast, in Spain, to return with watercolors and with oils that are the luminous record of these journeys—the churches and the palaces of Venice, the ways of Spain caught in their own lights and colors and illumined beside with the responsive imagination that—more than half-clothes them with their atmosphere. Then it is he still the brilliant, but the more simplifying and intensifying Mr. Sargent. Or he can still paint, as if for diversion between larger things, pictures with the old sharper line, the old scintillating delicacy. He has no avowed portraits in his current London exhibitions; but in one is a picture, named "Nonchalances," in which the hues and shimmer, the very rustle of a silk dress seem to fill the canvas.

A branch library for the North End has been authorized by the city council. The order for a loan of \$86,000 was put through at the meeting Monday, but not without considerable opposition. President Collins and Councilors Hallan-tyne and Kenney of the committee on finance of the council insisted the money should be taken from the reserve fund, but were outvoted.

Councilor James M. Curley, who was elected to Congress from the tenth district last fall, announced his intention of resigning from the council in December. The mayor's recommendation for a transfer of \$62,000 additional, making \$102,000 in all, for a new police station and court house in East Boston was referred.

The council voted to grant permission to the Old Colony Street Railway Company to carry freight on its lines within the city and to locate a freight depot at the Neponset car barn.

The question as to whether the council has the right to grant the use of the public school houses after school hours and to appropriate \$13,000 as requested by the Boston-1915 committee for the purpose was referred to the corporation counsel for his opinion.

Boston Herald
June 27, 1911.

As surprising an example of absent-mindedness as I have heard of for some time was that given by a woman at the Public Library the other day. She had come on from St. Louis to see her son graduate at Harvard.

With this son and another young man she was admiring the paintings in the main hallway, and when she went to another part of the building she left her handbag on the parapet of the marble balustrade. There it was found a few minutes later by one of the library employees. He took it to the lost-and-found office, opened it, and gasped. It contained \$500 in paper money and jewels worth at least twice that amount. In a little while the Harvard man came charging up to the desk, and he was gasping also. The mother appeared, answered questions, and went away with her property once more in her possession. No rewards can be accepted by a library employee.

Boston Herald
June 26, 1911.

If any man in the Public Library can locate an article for you it's the chief cataloguer, Samuel A. Chevalier. Very quiet in manner, never seeming to be scanning with minute care a book or a periodical, he nevertheless turns over the pages and in the turn-of-putting them into his memory for keeps. There are a lot of good memories at the Library, but when other resources fail and Poole's Index and the Cumulative Index do not supply the reference, you will be told quite likely to "ask Chevalier," and quite likely Mr. Chevalier will tell you the place to look.

Certainly the rewards for such work in the sense of achieving results for the common welfare are very great. Mr. Ellis, for example, during his term of service has seen the Boston School Committee change from a wrangling body of twenty-four members to a harmonious businesslike body of five members; he has seen politics altogether eliminated from the management of our public school system; he has seen a great development in the opportunities offered the children of Boston in public school education, notably in the increase in high school education.

Probably, however, no useful activity brings in less personal regard. Mr. Ellis has himself contributed to an almost, if not quite, unequalled degree to the developments already outlined, yet a majority of our fellow-citizens are probably unaware that he is today Chairman of the Boston School Committee. In 1897 various unpaid boards of trustees of public

institutions were created. Two of these boards—the pauper institutions trustees and the children's institutions trustees—proceeded to work diligently and according to the most enlightened standards for the welfare of the people in their care. Yet twice each board was removed and the reasons for such removals were mostly political. Today practically everyone of the trustees who undertook thus to serve the city has been unwillingly removed from office.

Our excellent Public Library is in the hands of unpaid trustees, and so are our City Hospital and our park department. In all such departments, persons desiring patronage can get some personal reward from office-holding, but for the earnest unpaid public servant, seeking the public good, there is seldom a word of praise, while often there is unjust and unpleasant notoriety. Often unpaid public servants do work far better than their critics or the public generally understand, sometimes because it is work in advance of their time, sometimes because it is too technical to be readily appreciated.

Only the weak want praise. The strong care for the causes in which they have enlisted and give praise or censure no place in their plans. But any appreciation tends to deter many excellent people, not proof against human vanities, from accepting public office. And sometimes the devotion of unpaid public servants is in pathetic contrast with the public disregard for them.

Boston Herald
July 3, 1911.

Out at the Public Library they are lamenting their lack of room. New York may have now the biggest public library in the world. To Boston belongs the distinction—and it is the proudest distinction possible—of having the most-used library for the people. But—room is getting scant, seats in Bates Hall are scarce at times and the periodical rooms have long been overcrowded. Build up they cannot without ruining one of the most beautiful buildings in America. Nor can they go down. The library stands on made land, and water comes into the cellar often as it is. And the city allowed Boston University to take the fine lot next door.

Total 13,988, Increase of
of 324 in Year.

644 WORKING FOR SUFFOLK

Grand Figure Is 766 More Than
in Last Year of Mayor
Hibbard's Regime.

The municipal pay-roll book, containing names and salaries of all Boston city and Suffolk county employees, was issued yesterday. The number of employees is 13,988, an increase of 324 over last year and 766 more than during the last year of the Hibbard administration.

In only four departments were there decreases the last year. In the city clerk's department four were dropped, four in the public buildings department, two in the registry department and seven in the school department. The increases are: Mayor's office, 2; bath, 3; building, 5; cemetery, 1; children's institutions, 7; Consumptives' Hospital, 20; finance commission, 5; fire, 25; health, 15; hospital, 4; institutions, 1; library, 26; park, 23; pauper institutions, 12; police, 6; licensing board, 1; printing, 5; public grounds, 45; soldiers' relief, 2; public works, 2; steamer monitor, 2; street laying-out, 15; wire, 3; county, 19.

County employees number 644. Paid officials and employees are tabulated for seven years, as follows:

	Apr. 30, 1906.	Apr. 30, 1907.	Apr. 30, 1908.	Apr. 30, 1909.	Apr. 30, 1910.	Apr. 30, 1911.
Mayor's office.....	14	14	14	14	14	14
Board of aldermen.....	14	14	14	14	14	14
City council.....	—	—	—	—	9	9
City council officers and employees.....	78	78	78	78	78	78
Common council.....	78	78	78	77	78	—
Art department.....	116	145	146	156	152	157
Assessing department.....	18	16	14	16	16	15
Auditing department.....	91	91	91	91	91	91
Bath department.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Building department.....	5	61	63	61	50	105
Boards of appeal.....	27	92	92	93	88	81
Cemetery department.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children's institutions department.....	7	106	97	106	101	88
City clerk department.....	27	27	27	27	28	29
City messenger department.....	3	30	30	22	30	—
City of committees department.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Collecting department.....	62	61	83	73	50	70
Consumptives' Hospital department.....	20	20	20	20	20	20
Electricity department.....	83	83	83	83	83	84
Engineering department.....	83	82	82	80	82	81
Finance commission.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fire department.....	894	950	951	970	961	986
Health department.....	15	15	15	15	15	16
Hospital department.....	243	276	263	297	615	644
Institute Hospital department.....	102	132	132	132	132	132
Insanity relief department.....	15	15	15	15	12	11
Law department.....	15	13	15	15	15	12
Library department.....	43	43	43	43	43	35
Market department.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Music department.....	25	25	32	48	35	36
Overseeing of the poor department.....	283	338	316	342	227	265
Pack department.....	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356
Police department.....	1,280	1,325	1,316	1,491	1,332	1,384
Printing department.....	146	146	146	146	146	146
Licensing board.....	132	134	120	83	99	102
Public buildings department.....	132	132	132	118	107	125
Public grounds department.....	45	138	103	90	119	122
Public works department.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Central office.....	—	—	—	—	—	41
Bridge and ferry division.....	—	—	—	—	—	148
Highway division.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,191
Sewer and water division.....	—	—	—	—	—	40
Registry department.....	25	25	26	27	27	27
Schoolhouse department.....	30	30	30	30	30	30
Soldiers' relief department.....	2,078	2,078	2,036	2,128	2,201	3,488
Sinking funds department.....	11	11	11	11	11	11
Statistical department.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Steamer Monitor.....	19	19	14	14	18	11
Street department.....	9	9	—	7	10	10
Central office.....	174	184	172	175	161	168
Payroll division.....	107	103	182	102	183	1,024
Highway division.....	97	97	97	97	97	97
Bridge and ferry division.....	25	25	25	25	25	25
Sewer division.....	25	25	25	25	25	25
Lump division.....	412	421	449	449	428	—
Sanitary division.....	918	918	918	918	918	918
Street cleaning division.....	65	65	75	75	73	60
Sewer division.....	678	678	678	678	678	678
Street Laying-out department.....	18	17	17	17	17	17
Water department.....	650	670	670	601	562	570
Treasury department.....	41	41	41	41	41	41
Weights and measures department.....	12	12	46	40	20	38
Wire department.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
County of Suffolk.....	12,558	12,449	13,169	13,103	12,645	13,844
	536	559	571	571	567	944
	13,094	13,009	13,748	13,674	13,212	14,788

EDITORS VISIT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY



Members of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association. Left to right: Lower row—H. H. Mullin, Press, Emporium; H. C. Bucher, Graphic, Honeybrook; R. A. Walker, Press, Saltburg; J. Frank Buch, Record, Lititz; B. W. Peck, News, McConellsburg; Dr. C. F. Hadley, Camden (N. J.). First step—Mrs. Harry Slep, Harry Slep, Mirror, Altoona; E. M. Finley, News, Tarentum; O. D. Schock (President) Item, Hamburg; Mrs. J. F. Buch, Second step—Mrs. J. France; J. N. Perrine, Derrick, Oil City; Mrs. Perrine; Mrs. W. A. Ensminger. Third step—Thomas N. Murray, Dispatch, Frankford; Mrs. Murray; Miss France; J. C. Fleming, News, Shippensburg; Miss Nellie Fleming; Clark Fleming; J. France, Gazette, Frankford; W. A. Ensminger, Sentinel, Manheim. Top step—C. E. Woodmansee, Herald, Wycombe; E. W. Gazette, Report, Lebanon; Mrs. Sowers; J. O. Nissley, Press, Middletown; Mrs. Nissley; R. Gertrude Woodmansee; Miss Emaline E. Sheaffer, Lewistown; Dr. H. E. Schock, Philadelphia; Miss Esther Buch; J. France, Jr.

THACKERAY EXHIBIT ON CENTENARY

Public Library Will Show Rare Editions and Drawings as Memorial.

Thackeray rarities, many of them lent by Francis Bullard and others, have been secured for an exhibition in the Fine Arts room of the Boston Public Library in observance of the centenary, July 18, of the birth of William Makepeace Thackeray.

The finest three items in the whole collection are lent by Mr. Bullard. These are "Vanity Fair," 1848; "The Newcomes," 1854-55; and "The Virginians," 1857-58, all in the original parts as issued. Other rare volumes lent by Mr. Bullard are: "The Rose and the Rhine," London, 1861; "The Four Georges," London, 1861; "The Adventures of Philip on His Way Through the World," London, 1872; and the posthumous publication, "Lionel Lincoln."

There are also some of the rarer American editions of Thackeray's works, and the almost unprocureable "Read Immemor," printed by William Read, Thackeray's Philadelphia friend. There are two copies of the scarce program of the Thackeray tableaux given at Music Hall in Boston, April 27 and 28, 1886, when many prominent people in Boston society participated in representations of scenes from Thackeray's works.

A few portraits of the eminent novelist are exhibited, including three photographs from the National Portrait Gallery, one being the Lawrence portrait. There are reproductions of two of Thackeray's drawings of himself, one from the Lambert collection representing the author as playing on a banjo, and the other from the Drax collection original, showing him in the act of reading his lecture on George IV. The collection will remain on view through July.

CENTENARY OF THACKERAY

Public Library Has Rare Collection of His Works on Exhibition.

BORN IN 1811, DIED IN 1863

On yesterday, the 100th anniversary of the birth of William Makepeace Thackeray, the centenary was observed the world over by literary societies. The Thackeray exhibition at the Boston Public Library, open to the public in the fine arts room on the third floor, was visited by a large crowd during the day and the many rarities, several of them loaned by Francis Bullard, were inspected with pleasure.

Thackeray was born in Calcutta July 18, 1811. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, but did not take a degree. He had a marked talent for drawing and hesitated as to which profession to cultivate, but began writing for periodicals, and although he made his reputation slowly was sufficiently successful to make writing his career. He wrote under the nom de plume of Michel Angelo Tiltmarsh until he published "Vanity Fair," which was brought out under his real name. In 1863, and again in 1865, he visited America and delivered lectures here. He died on Christmas eve, 1863.

EDITORS RIDE OUT TO LEXINGTON ON HISTORICAL TOUR

Members of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association early today took the historical sight-seeing tour out through Arlington and Lexington. No definite plans are made for this afternoon, the members for the most part being left to follow out their own individual preferences.

All members of the party will leave the city at 8 p. m. for Baltimore, sailing on the steamship Greenway of the Merchants and Miners Transportation line from Fiske wharf. They are to arrive in Philadelphia early Monday morning.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information
FINE ARTS BUILDING, MICHIGAN BOULEVARD
CHICAGO

Advances clipping from the issue of

AN EXHIBITION OF THACKERAYANA, in commemoration of the hundredth recurrence of the great novelist's birthday, is now the leading attraction at the Boston Public Library. In the Fine Arts Room have been placed on view not only the library's treasures in rare Thackeray editions and other objects of interest to Thackeray-readers, but also a number of valuable loans from outside. Were it not now the vacation season, or had the forming of the collection begun earlier, the exhibition would doubtless have attained larger proportions. As it is, one notes the first edition of Thackeray's first book "The Paris Sketch Book, by Mr. Tiltmarsh," also "The Second Funeral of Napoleon" in the Werner fac-simile reprint of the original pamphlet; and, loaned by Mr. Francis Bullard, "Vanity Fair," "The Newcomes," and "The Virginians," all in the original paper-covered monthly numbers, and collectively worth a small fortune. Some of the rarer American editions of Thackeray's writings are also exhibited, and several interesting portraits, including reproductions of his own inimitable drawings of himself. A mutilated Thackeray letter from the Kate Field collection is to be seen, and two copies of the very scarce programme of the Thackeray tableaux given at the Boston Music Hall twenty-five years ago by the Beneficent Society, and participated in by many prominent persons of the city. The exhibition will continue through July.

Dear Rambler—I wonder if there is any danger that the soot and dust-laden atmosphere of Boston will do any harm to the Abbey paintings in the Boston Public Library? Riding north along Huntington avenue a few days ago, I noticed that a window of the room where the pictures are exhibited was open. Some of the gorgeous colorings on one or two of the pictures could be seen plainly. The vision delighted me, but fear that the colors might be dimmed by Boston atmosphere took the edge off my pleasure. BROOKLINE.

CELEBRATE CENTENARY OF THACKERAY

Public Library Has Rare Collection of His Works on Exhibition.

This is the 100th anniversary of the birth of William Makepeace Thackeray, and the centenary is being observed the world over by literary societies. The Boston Public Library has collected an exhibition of rarities, which is open to the public in the fine arts room on the third floor. There are two long cases full of early and rare editions of Thackeray's works, including a few which are scarcely known even to bibliophiles. A small volume of "The Kickshaws on the Rhine," with a preface entitled "An Essay on Thunder and Small Beer," published by Stringer and Townsend in 1851, is not listed in Wilson's Bibliography. An edition of "Pendennis," Harper & Brothers, 1849-50, contains passages and illustrations not found in any later edition of either English or American publication. Many of the Boston, one of the most interesting being a small periodical, similar in size, shape and color to an almanac. There are also several reproductions of portraits and busts of the author, including the well known Lawrence portrait, a water color portrait by Samuel Lover, a terra cotta bust by Joseph Durham, A. R. A., and a less familiar bust of Thackeray as a boy of 13 or 14, done by an Italian artist, whose name is not given. Two upright cases contain six illustrations, published by Cassell & Co. in 1886, from original drawings by Frederick Barnard. These are photographs and represent Col. Newcome, Maj. Pendennis, Backy Sharp, Maj. Dobbin, the Little Sister and Capt. Costigan.

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TO APPOINT BOYLE IN WARREN'S PLACE

Foss Decides Upon New Member of Civil Service Commission.

It was rumored at the State House yesterday that Governor Foss without a doubt would appoint Thomas F. Boyle of 879 Beacon street, a Ward II Democrat, and well-known leather merchant, as civil service commissioner to succeed Charles Warren of Dedham. The news came somewhat as a surprise, as it was generally understood that the governor would reappoint Warren. Much action has been brought to bear along that line, and should Governor Foss act, as rumored, the Democrats will have won a victory. Mr. Boyle was appointed Public Library trustee by the late Mayor P. A. Collins in the spring of 1902, in answer to the request of the other trustees that a business man be selected. He never has been active in politics, although much interested in the success of his party in South Boston and Roxbury, where he lived before moving to the Back Bay.

THOS. F. BOYLE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER

Head of Leather Firm and Public Library Trustee Sure to Be Appointed.

GOVERNOR ACTS TOMORROW



THOMAS F. BOYLE.

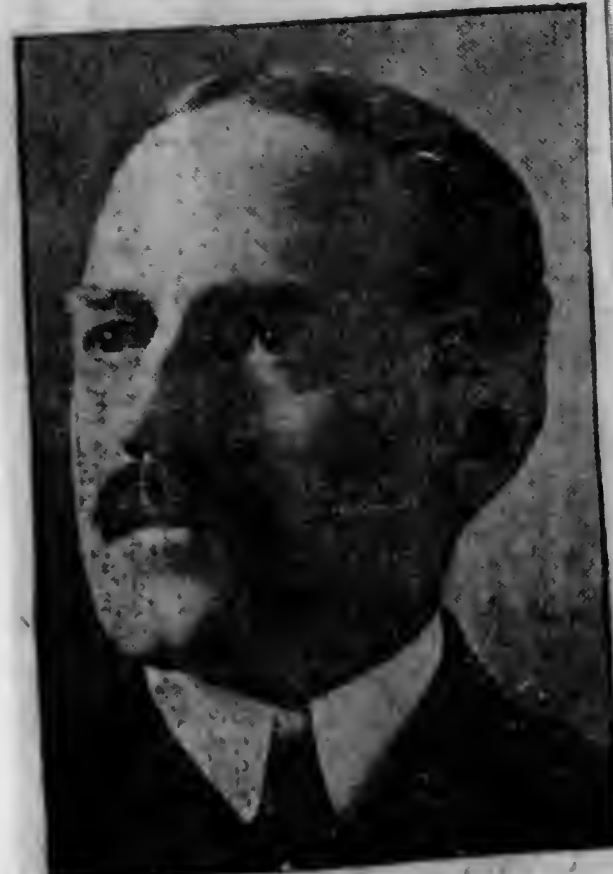
Without any doubt Thomas F. Boyle of 879 Beacon street, head of the leather firm of Thomas F. Boyle & Co. of 80 South street and vice-president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, will be appointed civil service commissioner by Gov. Foss tomorrow to succeed Charles Warren of Dedham. Mr. Boyle, who is one of the most prominent leather men in the city, was born in Boston about 50 years ago and is a citizen of the highest standing, who will bring to the civil service board, so Gov. Foss believes, high qualifications, and answer the demand that at least one Boston man be a member.

Mr. Boyle was appointed public library trustee by the late Mayor P. A. Collins in the spring of 1902, in answer to the request of the other trustees that a business man be selected. He never has been active in politics although much interested in the success of his party in South Boston and Roxbury, where he lived before moving to the Back Bay.

There is reason to believe that the appointment of Mr. Boyle will not offend Mayor Fitzgerald or the Lomasneys, whom the Governor is particularly desirous of placating at present. The reappointment of Commissioner Warren would alienate all of them and the naming of John R. Murphy of Charlestown would be very offensive to the mayor although acceptable to the Lomasneys.

BOYLE TO GET BERTH OF WARREN

Governor Recognizes Home Rule in Civil Service Appointment



THOMAS F. BOYLE.

Whom Governor Foss has chosen as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to succeed Commissioner Warren.

Governor Foss has decided to appoint Thomas F. Boyle, one of the leading leather merchants of Boston, and an appointee of former Mayor P. A. Collins, as a member of the Civil Service Commission to succeed Chairman Charles D. Warren, whose term expired on July 3.

This decision was made by Governor Foss yesterday. In all probability the appointment will be sent to the Executive Council on Wednesday.

RECOGNIZES SUPPORTERS

The appointment of Mr. Boyle to the commission means that the Democratic leaders of Boston have scored. Although Mr. Boyle is not a politician and has never figured in politics, it is understood he is acceptable to the men who have been urging the Governor to name a Boston man on a place on the commission. Mr. Boyle is in no way connected with the Fitzgerald or anti-Fitzgerald factions. He is a resident of Ward 11 and is enrolled as a Democrat.

There is excellent authority for the statement in circulation at the State House that the Governor had promised the Boston Democrats some time ago that he would not reappoint Chairman Warren. A week ago, however, in a statement to the Post, he said that "he would reappoint Chairman Warren unless he could find a man better equipped for the place."

With the politicians Mr. Boyle is an unknown quantity. It is said the Governor was favorably impressed with Mr. Boyle by the fact that he is a successful business man.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the Governor yesterday for Warren, but he stated that he had made up his mind to any of the chief executive officers to any of the chief executive officers.

To my listening ear Mr. Warren had been Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Warren makes a late day of it, but he is not a late day of it.

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Boston TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1911. Herald

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER

Charles Warren has made a most satisfactory Civil Service Commissioner and there will be no little regret at the decision of Gov. Foss not to reappoint him. His record and personality are such that he deserved another term, but apparently the insistent demands of persons whom Gov. Foss did not care to alienate or antagonize further made a reappointment inadvisable. And there is this offsetting feature, that Mr. Thomas F. Boyle has an unexceptionable reputation, that he has never been a pronounced political partisan. He is not the sort of man who will allow the pressure of politicians to put him off the track. As a new man in an important political office, he will be the object of much scrutiny, but he will also have the wishes of all for unqualified success. The Evening Herald is pleased to wish him a most efficient career at his important post.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1911

MAY BE BOYLE; MAY BE POWER

It Is Still Uncertain Who the Governor Will Name for Civil Service Board

Thomas F. Boyle is, as stated in this column a week ago, the best guess, as Governor Foss's choice to succeed Charles Warren of Dedham, whose term as civil service commissioner expired on July 3. It is expected that Governor Foss will send Boyle's name to the executive council tomorrow.

Mr. Boyle resides at 879 Beacon street, and is head of the leather firm of Thomas F. Boyle & Co. of 30 South street and vice president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Boyle was born in Boston about fifty years ago. He was appointed public library trustee by the late Mayor P. A. Collins in the spring of 1902. In answer to the request of the other trustees that a business man be selected, he never has been active in politics, although much interested in the success of his party in South Boston and Roxbury, where he lived before moving to the Back Bay.

The strength of Charles O. Power's candidacy has not been given deserved consideration in the newspapers, partly because Mr. Power is a newspaper man (being editor of the Sunday American). There is no denying, however, that the Power candidacy is endorsed by some of the strongest letters sent to Governor Foss.

One of the best known workers for the protection of the civil service system in the State has told Governor Foss that in the event of Chairman Warren's failure to be reappointed, Mr. Power's appointment was next to be desired. Ex-Governor Douglas, who first appointed Chairman Warren, has written a letter to the present chief executive in which he declares unqualifiedly for Power.

Support has been given to Mr. Power by many persons identified with the work of keeping the civil service what it ought to be, because they believe, as one man aptly put it, that "Power is tied up with no political faction, and therefore could 'thumb his nose' at any political influence or interference."

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This appointment ends the controversy over which has been going on since election time and is regarded as a victory for Mayor Fitzgerald and the Lomasneys, who have persistently opposed the reappointment of Warren.

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Boston Daily Globe

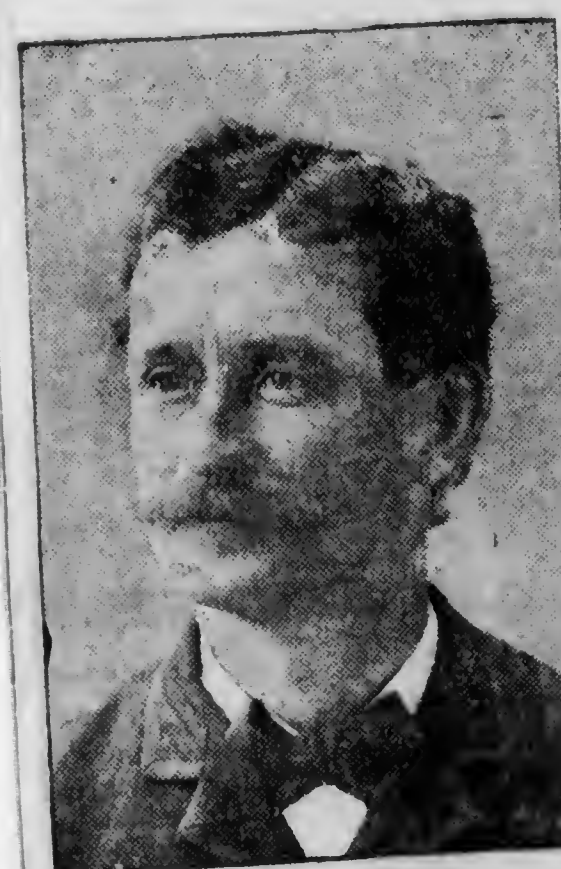
Established March 4, 1872. (Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE. First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1911.

BOYLE NAMED BY GOV FOSS

Is to Succeed Warren on Civil Service Board.



LOTT F. MCNAMARA.

Nominated Member of State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.



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Boston Business Man and Also Trustee of Public Library.

Lott F. McNamara Named for Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

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Other nominations by the governor were:

Daniel E. Deany of Worcester, trustee Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts; Louis E. Mannix of Chicopee Falls, associate medical examiner, Chicopee district; Sarah J. Rand of Newton Canton, trustee Medfield state asylum; Frank L. Oakes of Newton, pilot commissioner for port of Boston; Arthur G. Wadleigh of Lynn, Master in Chancery, Essex county.

Mr Boyle a Business Man.

Thomas F. Boyle, today nominated a member of the civil service commission, is one of Boston's best known business men, being a leading member of the wholesale leather trade, and is also one of the trustees of the Boston public library.

He was born in Boston 49 years ago and was educated in the public schools of this city. He has resided in South Boston and Roxbury, and in South Boston on Beacon st. Mr Boyle has now lives on Beacon st. Mr Boyle has supplemented his school training by traveling extensively both in this country and abroad.

He has been in the wholesale leather

FOSS APPOINTS BOYLE TO CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Boston Leather Merchant Is the Successor of Charles Warren.



THOMAS F. BOYLE

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The new commissioner is in no way an untitled public official. As trustee of the public library he has given satisfaction to an exacting public. As civil service commissioner he is the right type of man in a most trying position. Broadminded and courageous, Mr Boyle should make an ideal commissioner.

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Great pressure was brought to bear on the Governor yesterday for Warren, but he stated that he had made up his mind to appoint Boyle. Among those who called on the Governor to talk over the situation yesterday were Chairman John A. Sullivan of the Finance Commission and Secretary Arthur Brooks of the Civil Service Association. Both favored Chairman Warren.

Thomas F. Boyle of 879 Beacon street was born in Boston in 1861 and has resided here all his life.

He is identified with the leather firm of T. F. Boyle & Co. at 29 South street. He has been in the leather business for the past 30 years, in which time a big plant has been developed at Woburn in addition to the South street plant, which includes a tannery and patent leather business.

Mr Boyle's first public office was given him by Mayor Collins 10 years ago, when he was appointed a trustee of the Boston Public Library. He has been the vice-president of the board for five years.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

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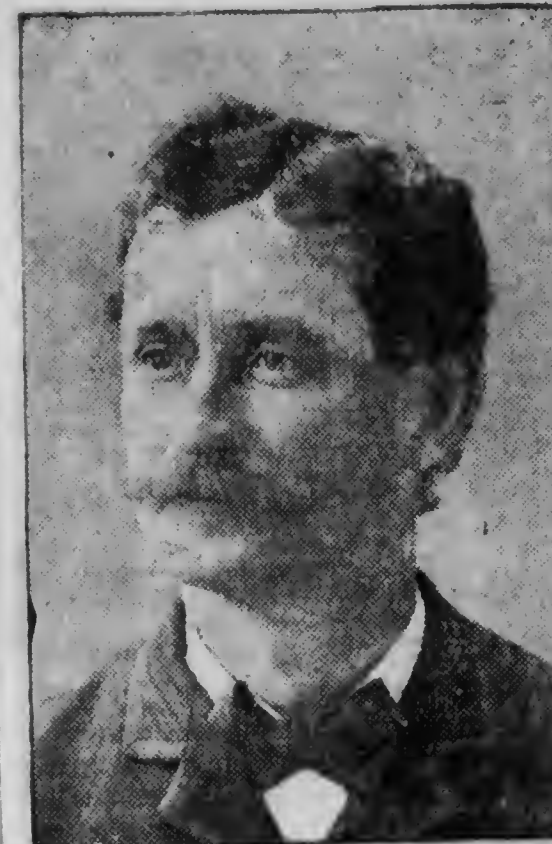
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He has been in the wholesale leather business for about 20 years, being identified with the firm of Thomas F. Boyle & Co. at 30 South st. He has established two leather factories in Woburn.

In 1902 there was a vacancy in the board of library trustees and Mayor Collins expressed his intention of appointing a representative business man to the position. His selection of Mr Boyle met with hearty approval on all sides. Mr Boyle is now vice president of the board of trustees. From the outset his specialty has been the business end of the great institution.

Mr Boyle has never held political office. He is married.

Mr McNamara's Career.

Lott F. McNamara is a native of West Newbury, but has lived for the past 25 years in Haverhill. He has always been a staunch democrat, although except for having served on the state democratic committee he has never aspired to a high office. He has been a member of the Haverhill common council and the school board.

Mr McNamara has attended state and county democratic conventions nearly every year since he has been a resident of Haverhill, and he has also been a delegate to the democratic national convention several times. He is regarded as one of the party leaders in his section of the state. He is engaged in shoe manufacturing in Haverhill.

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Boston Globe
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1911

BOYLE SUCCEEDS WARREN

Is Named for Civil Service Commission

Lot McNamara for Arbitration Board

Foss Delays Appointment of Judges

Not Ready to Name Successor to Clinton White

Thomas F. Boyle of Boston has been named by Governor Foss to succeed Charles Warren of Dedham as chairman of the Civil Service Commission. The nomination was sent to the Council this afternoon.

At the same time the governor sent the name of Lot F. McNamara of Haverhill to be a member of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to succeed former Senator Harry P. Morse of Haverhill. Mr. Morse was one of the most safe and sane men who ever sat on Beacon Hill. His successor is said to be a pronounced radical and is declared to be practically a Socialist. The Boyle nomination was expected, but that of Mr. McNamara came as a big surprise.

No other nominations of importance were submitted by the governor. It had been rumored that he would submit the name of Hon. Frederick J. Macleod to succeed Clinton White as railroad commissioner, but he changed his mind after a stormy session with Mr. Macleod this afternoon. The latter does not want to be railroad commissioner and does aspire to be on the Superior Court bench. The position is one of life tenure and is of more dignity than that of railroad commissioner, according to Mr. Macleod's views.

The session with the governor was warm and the conversation became noisy at times so that those on the outside were aware of what was going on, but the outcome was that Mr. Macleod left the governor with the promise renewed that he should be appointed to the bench.

The remaining appointments sent in by the governor were as follows:

Daniel E. Denny, Worcester, trustee Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.

Louis E. Mannix, Chicopee Falls, associate medical examiner, Chicopee district.

Sarah J. Rand, Newton Centre, trustee Medfield State Asylum.

Frank L. Oakes, Newton, pilot commissioner for port of Boston.

Arthur G. Wadleigh, Lynn, master in chancery, Essex County.

BOYLE DISPLACES WARREN

On the Civil Service Commission

Gov. Foss submitted these nominations to the executive council.

Thos. F. Boyle, Boston, chairman civil service commission, displacing Warren.

Lott F. McNamara, Haverhill, member board of conciliation and arbitration.

He is a prominent democrat former member of the state committee and displaces Harry Morse.

Louis E. Mannix, Chicopee Falls, associate medical examiner. This is a new district.

Re-appointments:—

Daniel E. Denny, Worcester, trustee soldiers' home.

Sarah J. Rand, Newton Centre, trustee Medford asylum.

Frank L. Oakes, pilot commissioner.

Arthur D. Wadleigh, Lynn, master-in-chancery.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1911.

BOYLE FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Named by Governor to Succeed Warren.

Prominent Leather Merchant,
Public Library Trustee.

McNamara Nominated for Arbitration Board.

Among the nominations sent by Gov. Foss to the council yesterday two of the most important were those of Thomas F. Boyle of Boston to succeed Charles Warren, chairman of the civil service commission, and Lott F. McNamara of Haverhill to be a member of the board of conciliation and arbitration.

Other nominations were Daniel E. Denny of Worcester, trustee Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts; Louis E. Mannix of Chicopee Falls, associate medical examiner, Chicopee district; Sarah J. Rand of Newton Centre, trustee Medfield state asylum; Frank L. Oakes of Newton, pilot commissioner for port of Boston; Arthur G. Wadleigh of Lynn, master in chancery, Essex County.

Thomas F. Boyle is a native of Boston, 40 years old, has lived in South Boston and Roxbury and now lives on Beacon st. He has been in the whole-sale leather business 20 years, is senior partner in a well-known Boston firm, and has two factories in Woburn. He has been a trustee of the public library since 1898, is vice president of the nine years, is vice president of the board and gives special attention to the business end of the administration.

When asked to say something with reference to his appointment last evening, Mr. Boyle replied that if confirmed by the council he will fill the office to the best of his ability. Further than that he did not care to say anything. Lott F. McNamara was born in West Newton, but has lived the greater part of his life in Haverhill, where he is a shoe manufacturer. His previous public service has been in the Haverhill common council, the school board, and the democratic state committee. He is regarded as a party leader in his section.

BOYLE ON CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Gov. Foss Names Him to Place Vacant by Expiry of Warren's Term.

As foretold in The Herald of Tuesday, Gov. Foss yesterday appointed Thomas F. Boyle of 879 Beacon street, head of the leather house of Thomas F. Boyle & Co. of 30 South street and vice-president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, civil service commissioner to succeed Charles Warren of Dedham.

The Governor also sent these appointments to the council: Senator Daniel E. Denny of Worcester, trustee of the Soldiers' Home; Louis E. Mannix of Chicopee Falls, associate medical examiner, Chicopee district; Lott F. McNamara of Haverhill, member of the board of conciliation and arbitration; Sarah J. Rand of Newton Centre, trustee Medfield state asylum; Frank L. Oakes of Newton, pilot commissioner, port of Boston, and Arthur G. Wadleigh of Lynn, master in chancery, Essex county.

Mr. Boyle, who is one of the most prominent leather men in the city, was born in Boston about 50 years ago and is a citizen of the highest standing. He was appointed library trustee in 1902 by Mayor Collins at the request of the other trustees that a business man be selected. He has never been active in politics.

Charles Warren, whom Mr. Boyle succeeds, gave out the following statement last evening:

"Having devoted the best part of six years to the service of the commonwealth, I shall now resume the practice of law in this city. When I became chairman of the commission in 1888 there were six directions in which I felt that the administration of the civil service law should be improved, namely: Increased publicity in the examinations; increased practicality in the examinations and greater weight given to training and experience; fewer non-competitive and provisional appointments to high-grade positions; and more opportunities for free competition for such places; increased promptness and energy in enforcing compliance with the law; a complete change in the administration of the Boston labor service to stop the constant frauds, and, lastly, increased participation in the details of the work by the commissioners personally, and more reliance on personal conferences with appointing officials than on written correspondence.

"All of these reforms which I have sought in these directions have now been brought about. I leave the commission with the satisfaction of knowing that no state is more progressive than that of Massachusetts, as reference to its annual reports for the last six years will amply show."

FOSS TO TAKE STUMP FOR HOME RULE

Wants Appointments of Mayor Put Up to City Council

Governor Foss favors taking from the Civil Service Commission the power of confirmation of the appointments of the Mayor of Boston and transferring it to the City Council.

The Governor expects to take this attitude on the stump in the fall campaign. He will recommend such legislation if he is re-elected.

AGREES WITH MAYOR

The stand taken by the Governor on this, one of the most vital features of the city charter, is in line with the attitude of Mayor Fitzgerald. The power of confirmation over the appointments of the Mayor was the section of the charter which the reform element insisted upon most strenuously at the State House.

The Governor's statement means that the charter fight will be reopened in the next Legislature if he is re-elected.

In discussing his appointment of Thomas F. Boyle to the Civil Service Commission last night with a Post reporter Governor Foss said:

Boyle Broad

"I think Mr. Boyle will be in every way fitted for the position. I am positive that he will in no way be subject to influence on the matter of appointments. What we need on the commission is a man of broad sympathies and I think we have this kind of a man in Mr. Boyle.

"The fact that the law as it now stands gives the Civil Service Commission the power of approval over the appointments of the Mayor of Boston is bad for the administration of the entire system of civil service in this State. I favor taking away from the Civil Service Commission the power of confirmation of the appointments of the Mayor of Boston.

Home Rule Logical

"There is no reason why the Mayor's appointments should be confirmed by a State board any more than that my appointments should be confirmed by a board other than the executive council. It is just as logical for the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to have the power of confirmation over the appointments of the Mayor.

"The proper board to lodge this authority with is the Boston City Council, which is elected by the people and responsible to the people."

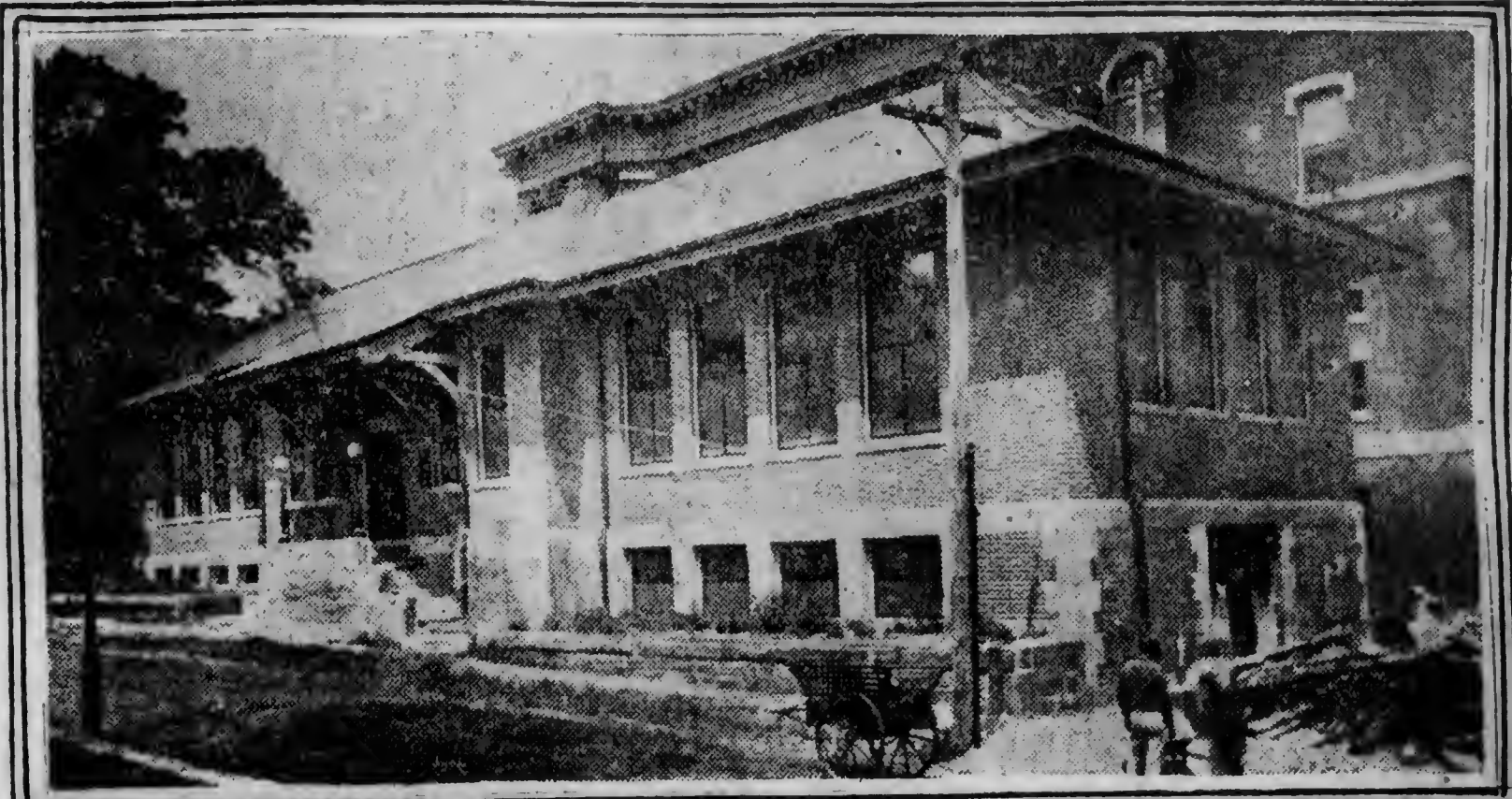
The Governor said that he had a number of heart to heart talks which he proposed to engage in with the people of the State this fall, and that among other things he intended to give the people of Boston his ideas on the Civil Service Commission.

He intends to stump throughout the State.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1911.

JAMAICA PLAIN'S NEW LIBRARY

Well-Appointed Branch Building, Just Completed, Will Be Occupied Next Monday.



NEW BRANCH PUBLIC LIBRARY AT JAMAICA PLAIN



TWO VIEWS OF NEW JAMAICA PLAIN LIBRARY BUILDING.

Residents of Jamaica Plain will have an opportunity of seeing their newly completed branch library building next Monday, when the structure will be occupied for the first time and the books will be transferred to it from the Main building.

It is believed that the long wait which the people of the district have experienced during the construction of the substantial red brick structure, which stands beside Curtis hall, will be in a measure compensated for by the commodious and well-appointed library which will be found upon inspection next week.

The building appears small, partly because it stands so close to the large city building, but it is 110 feet long and 40 feet wide. It has, however, only a ground floor, a balcony and a basement. It fronts on Sedgwick st., well back from Center st.

On the main floor is a large receiving and delivery room, the counter and clerk's desk, with book stacks at the farther side. There are well lighted reading tables at both ends of this main room. The space in the middle where the books are received and delivered is 36 feet long and about 20 feet deep.

The reading room toward Center st. is arranged for children and that at the other end for adults. The stacks are of steel. The books in less frequent demand will be kept in stacks in the balcony. All the interior finish and the furniture are of white oak, giving a quiet and harmonious effect.

The reading rooms have windows on three sides. In the basement, which is only partly below the street level, are a lecture hall, 50 by 30 feet, with a separate entrance from Sedgwick st.; a work room, a lunch room and toilets.

JAMAICA PLAIN'S NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

The Local Branch of Boston Public Library Completed and is a Finely Appointed Structure—
Books to be Moved in Monday.

Jamaica Plain's new library building, the local branch of the Boston Public Library, will be occupied next Monday, July 24, when the removal of the books from Jackson Hall in the Masonic Building, where the library has been located since the Curtis Hall fire, will be made, and it can be reference. The book stacks are also to be open to the public. The stacks are of the latest style steel construction and very neat and attractive in appearance. The stacks and the two reading rooms are reached from the main room through gates at either end of the long receiving and delivery.



EXTERIOR OF LIBRARY BUILDING.

safely said in advance that the patrons of the library will be both agreeably surprised and highly pleased with the new building when they come to see and use it. The long time of waiting with the innumerable delays and slow progress in the construction of the new building has been annoying and unreasonable, but the quality of the finally completed new quarters will somewhat atone for the long delay, both to the library custodian and staff, and to the public. The above cuts give a good general idea of the new building, one showing the exterior complete and the other as much of the main floor interior as could be obtained by a single photograph, but there are many details of the interior that can be understood and appreciated only by a visit to the building.



INTERIOR VIEW—SHOWING BOOK STACKS AND ISSUING DESK.

possible to get the arrangement of all books will find it a most attractive, convenient and finely equipped library. The library is finished on this floor throughout in plain sawed white oak and all the furniture is of the same material to match, making the interior very harmonious. The building is finely lighted, the two reading rooms having the benefit of windows on three sides, while the glass partitions between them and the main room in the centre makes that also very light.

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As is well known, the library building is the smaller of the group of two buildings on the old Curtis Hall site.

The public lecture hall is a new feature in library buildings and is anticipated to be very useful for lectures and other educational purposes in the community, especially in connection with the Neighborhood House work. The building is all equipped and

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Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1911.

THACKERAY EXHIBIT.

Early Editions on View at Public Library—Portraits of the Author Also Shown.

The examples of "firsts" and early editions of Thackeray's works which are on exhibition in the art gallery of the Public Library are attracting a great deal of attention from bibliophiles and admirers of Thackeray. Many of the choicest examples have been loaned the library for this occasion by Francis Bullard.

The oldest book in the collection, the property of the public library, is "The Paris Sketch Book," which was printed in England in 1840. There is also a copy of "The Keckleburys on the Rhine," with a preface entitled, "An Essay on Thunder and Small Beer," published by Stricker & Townsend in 1851, and which is not listed in Wilson's bibliography of Thackeray.

An edition of "Pendennis," published by Harper & Bros in 1849-50, contains passages and illustrations not found in any later editions of this work. The American publishers who first ventured to print Thackeray's works did so with some misgivings, and took some liberties with the text in the way of editing "to suit the American taste."

Some of the American publishers wouldn't touch "Vanity Fair." It was considered too "broad" for the American people. Thackeray was not consulted about some of the early American editions of his works, and this led him to remark once when he was introduced to the daughter of one of these publishers in the presence of the father:

"No, you're the daughter of a pirate." Thackeray's works were printed at a time when wood engraving was coming more and more into use, and some of these early editions are valuable as words of the progress that was being made in this art, both in England and America. The typography is also interesting, for at no time in the history of printing was typography at a lower ebb in England and America than the 20 years preceding the civil war.

The effort to print books as cheaply as possible seemed to be the ambition of most of the publishing houses, and the cheap magazines of the period had much to do with this condition of things. Besides the books there is a number of engraved portraits of Thackeray, made at different periods of his life. These include some of his own caricatures of himself, done in pen and ink. The collection includes the famous portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence and a copy of the water color portrait by Samuel Lover. There is also an engraving from the terra cotta bust by Joseph Denham and a copy of the famous portrait of Thackeray, made when he was about 13 years old, by some unknown Italian artist.

There are photogravures of six drawings by Frederick Barnard of some of Thackeray's most famous characters—Col Newcombe, Maj Pendennis, Becky Sharp, Maj Dobbin, the Little Sister and Capt Costigan.

There is an autograph letter by Thackeray, written while in Paris, when he was studying art. It is addressed to a Mr Jones, inviting the recipient to dinner. Thackeray regrets, in the invitation, his inability to include Mrs Jones. The letter is not dated.

DEFENCE OF LIBRARY LIONS.

NEW YORKERS are saying things about two stone lions that have just been placed outside their public library. The first complaint is that they are squash-faced lions, the second that they have Paderewski hair, the third that they are so fierce looking that nobody will dare get a book out of the library, and the fourth that their bodies are like unto those of St Bernard dogs. With these trifling exceptions the rest of the figures are lions.

The sculptor was asked, so goes the story, why lions were selected to go with public libraries, and his reply was that they could search him; he was asked to sculpt lions, and lions he sculpted. As to what the lion has to do with the field of art he opines not. The truth of the matter is that the lion is selected only through the theory of elimination.

Bears are too grumpy and growly, monkeys rarely lend themselves to dignified treatment, the wolf is inappropriate, the bull is already associated with china shops, and the python is too slippery and oriental.

Without comment we pass up the goat, the tiger, because too closely identified with Tammany, the elephant because he is a republican party emblem, and the hippopotamus because he is too sloshy. We now come down to the lion—grand, gloomy and peculiar.

In our Boston public library are two of him, who have long, switchy tails and look like Henrik Ibsen, deceased. Between ourselves a lion does not know much about books. His proper sphere is a jungle, not a library. But it will take something more forcible than an art connoisseur to dethrone him from his perch.

LIBRARY WILL OPEN MONDAY

Jamaica Plain's new library building, the local branch of the Boston Public Library, will be opened for use on Monday.

The building is of brick and stone and one-story high. It is of English architecture and situated on the site of the old Curtis Hall property.

The building is 110 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a single main or ground floor, a balcony and a basement.

Besides the library, a public lecture hall is on the first floor.

The entrance to the building is from Sedgwick street. The library is said to be a most modern building and one of the best equipped outside the central library in Copley square.

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GIFTS OF RARE VOLUMES.

Library of Episcopal Theological Seminary Receives Old Editions of Prayer Book and Bible.

The library of the Episcopal theological seminary at Cambridge, for which a building is being erected, has recently received several valuable additions.

Pres J. H. Benton of the board of trustees of the Boston public library has presented to the school the "Book of Common Prayer according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland," with notes by Archibald John Stephens, in three volumes. This is a reprint of the manuscript book attached to the Irish Uniformity Act of 1664. Another gift from Mr. Benton is a collection of special prayers set forth by bishops of the Church, during the progress of the Civil War. These prayers are reproduced in facsimile from the manuscripts of the writers.

William V. Kellen has presented to the library a vellum bound folio copy of Deodati's Bible in Italian in the original edition of 1610, a French Bible printed in Amsterdam in 1687 and Poliard's "Records of the English Bible," a reprint of documents.

Through Richard H. Dana the school has recently come into possession of 71 folios containing rotas decisions of the old papal courts. A number of books from the library of Robert Treat Paine have also been given to the theological school library.

The library has more than 12,000 books, some of them very valuable, and certain exceptionally fine Hebrew rolls. One of the rolls was found by Prof Max Kellner in London, where it had been used for more than a century in the Bevis Marks synagogue, the oldest Jewish place of worship in London. Prof Kellner, who holds the chair of Old Testament languages at the seminary, was also the finder of a fine old Esther roll in Venice.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1911

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INTERIOR VIEW—SHOWING BOOK STACKS AND ISSUING DESK.

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The above cuts give a good general idea of the new building, one showing the exterior complete and the other as much of the main floor interior as could be obtained by a single photograph, but there are many details of the interior that can be understood and appreciated only by a visit to the building.

As is well known, the library building is the smaller of the group of two buildings on the old Curtis Hall site, the larger one being the Municipal Building, now nearing completion, and fronts on Sedgwick street well back from Centre street on its western end. It is of brick, 110 feet long by 40 in width, with a single main or ground floor, a balcony, and a basement.

The entrance is from Sedgwick street midway of the building and is reached by a short flight of steps on either side, parallel with the sidewalk. On the main floor, after passing a roomy vestibule, is a large receiving and delivery room, the large counter or clerks' desk, and the book stacks being at the farther side, and two spacious and well-lighted reading rooms on either end of this main room. This public space where the books are received and issued, is 36 feet long and about half the width of the building in depth. Settees are provided at each end against the partitions from the reading rooms, which are separated from the main room by a low wainscoting and a glass partition nine feet high. The reading room on the end toward Centre street is provided with round tables and will be for the children, while the one on the right of the entrance has large square tables and is for adults. Wall bookshelves surround both reading rooms to a height of six feet, those in the adults' room containing works of

counter. Over the steel stacks in the rear of the clerks' desk is a balcony containing a number of additional steel stacks, where the less frequently used books will be kept. As will be noticed by reference to the picture, it was taken before the books were in place and it was unfurnished and the books will be put in place Monday, necessitating the suspension of the library service for that day, but Tuesday, in all probability, it will be open to the public for regular service and all who visit the library either to use the reading and reference rooms or to secure

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BIBLE SHOWN IN MANY TONGUES

Early Editions and
Texts at Library.

Exhibition of Sacred Book In-
cludes Very Valuable Volumes.

Specimens From First Days
Of Printing.

The collection of early editions and translations of the Bible, which is on exhibition in the art gallery of the public library is not only interesting from the religious and historical standpoint, but is impressive as showing the fundamental importance of the sacred book in the life and literature of the modern world. It is the one book in the world that speaks in every tongue—a common property of mankind, like the air and the sunlight.

Here in this exhibition are translations of the Bible in practically every known language that has had a written equivalent for speech. From the day that movable types and a printing press were discovered the scholarship of the world would seem to have been directed to the translation and interpretation of the Bible. And perhaps the greatest monuments of Puritan religious enthusiasm and scholarship is that translation of the Bible into the language of the Native tribe of Massachusetts Indians, which John Eliot made, and which was the first book of consequence that was printed in America at Harvard college, in 1633, on the Day Press. There are copies of the first and second editions of this Bible in the public library collection.

But the collection is rich in examples of the very earliest printed versions of the Bible and especially of the English translations. These early versions are vital as examples of the struggle to give adequate expression in a foreign language to the great thoughts that had been heretofore experienced in rich and flowing Latin and in sonorous Greek and Hebrew. The effort of these first men was to give reverential expression to the thoughts in prayer.

And perhaps after all the roots of all the great languages lie deep in prayer. There are some rare examples here of the earliest printed Hebrew, Greek, Gothic and Latin Bibles. The earliest printed book in the entire library is the Latin Bible printed by Johann Manthelin at Strasbourg, in 1469—four years after the completion of the first printed Bible by Gutenberg.

Notable Facsimiles.

There are facsimiles of some of the most important biblical manuscripts. There is a facsimile of the earliest known papyrus Hebrew manuscript containing the 10 commandments.

There are facsimile pages from the Vienna purple manuscript of the book of Genesis of the fourth century, which is the oldest Christian manuscript known with a continuous series of pictures. In it are "Pharaoh's language" and "Laban's Search Among the Flocks."

There is a facsimile of the famous Alexandrine Codex, which was discovered about the middle of the fifth century, and the original of which is in the British museum.

There is a splendid manuscript Bible in Latin, written by a French scribe on 40 vellum leaves in the 13th century.

There is another interesting 15th century vellum manuscript of the Bible in Latin, made also by a French scribe and which came from the library of the late William Morris.

There is a facsimile specimen page of the gospel of St. John as found in an early Gothic manuscript.

There is a copy of the so-called "Rainbow Bible" in Hebrew. The colors indicate the different periods of composition.

An important work is the Old Testament in Hebrew and Latin which was printed at Antwerp in 1584 by Christopher Plantin, three years after the declaration of Dutch independence when began a new era in Europe.

Another volume with a significant historical date is the Old Testament in Latin, printed by Johann Reinhard in 1492.

Valuable Vulgates Shown.

There is a first edition copy of the Bible in Latin from the Vulgate text, in the Vatican, printed at Rome by order of Pope Clement VIII in 1592; also a copy of the second edition, printed a year later, and one of the third edition, printed in 1598.

Next in importance among these Latin Bibles is the illustrated edition of the Vulgate text that was printed in 1608. It might be well to explain that the Vulgate was the old Latin version of the Scriptures prepared by Jerome, near the close of the fourth century, from previous texts and accepted as the authorized version by the Roman Catholic church. The very earliest English translations, including Wycliffe's, were made from this Vulgate, or common version.

There is here a copy of the famous old Nuremberg Bible, printed in Germany, by Anton Koburger, in 1485. It is printed in German gothic type. The initial letters are drawn in red and blue ink.

There is a French Bible printed at Lyons in 1569, which is from Olivetan's version of 1535, that was adopted by the reformed churches of Geneva and France.

Many Polyglot Printings.

In many ways the most remarkable Bible in the collection is the famous Polyglot that was arranged and printed by Cardinal Ximenes, the all-powerful Spanish prelate and statesman of the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. This is the first Polyglot Bible that was printed and it is known as the Complutensian Polyglot, in honor of the old Roman town of Complutum, in Spain, where Cardinal Ximenes was born, and which was changed by the Spanish to Alcalá de Henares. Here Cardinal Ximenes established a university, where the Polyglot Bible was printed in 1517—this Polyglot—its name implies—contains the original texts of the Old Testament from the Hebrew, Greek Septuagint, and Latin Vulgate texts, and the Greek and Latin Vulgate texts of the New Testament.

There is also here a copy of the Polyglot Bible printed by Christopher Plantin at Antwerp in 1569-72.

Here is also a copy of the English Hexapla New Testament, exhibiting the six important early English translations of the New Testament Scriptures: Wycliffe, 1380; Tyndale, 1534; Cranmer, 1539; Geneva, 1537; Rheims (Douai version), 1582; the authorized version of 1611, and the original Greek text. The Douai version was the first English version of the Bible printed for Roman Catholics at Douai, in France. Curiously enough, the earliest printed version of Wycliffe's translation made in 1380 did not appear until 1731. The complete Wycliffe version was not printed until 1850, at Oxford. Copies of both editions are in this collection.

There is an interesting facsimile copy of Tyndale's version of 1525, the first New Testament printed in the English language—1525, 1526.

English Copies Numerous.

There is also a reprint of Miles Coverdale's translation which was printed in 1535, when he was bishop of Exeter in the reign of Henry VIII.

Here is also a copy of the so-called Matthews' Bible of 1567, a version compiled from Coverdale's and Tyndale's versions by Rev John Rogers, but published under the name of John Matthews. It is often called the "Bible" Bible from the rendering of "buzge" in Psalms xcix.

Then comes a copy, "The Great Bible of 1539," which was printed at Louen. It is a reprint of Cranmer's Great Bible.

Here is also a copy of the first complete edition of the so-called Geneva version—the first English Bible divided into verses and the first printed in Roman type. It is also known to bibliophiles as the "Breeches" Bible because of the rendering in Genesis of the phrase "and made themselves breeches."

There is also a copy of the 1577, 1590 Geneva version—the last containing the word "breeches," as quoted above.

In the collection is an excellent copy of the second folio edition of the King James Bible, known as the "Royal" version in distinction from the Bishops' Bible.

Of particular interest is the edition of the Bible, printed by Isaiah Thomas, in Worcester, Mass., in 1769—the first specimen of printing done in America up to that time.

There is also a copy of the first edition of the Bible printed in New York in 1792, known as the self-interpreting Bible.

There is a reprint in facsimile of the "Soldiers' Pocket Bible," compiled by Edmund Calamy and issued for the use of Cromwell's army in 1643.

Besides these and many other English editions there are translations in nearly all modern languages, some of which the average person never heard of.

AS TO LIONS.

Two specimens of the king of beasts were recently deposited in front of the new public library in New York, at a cost of \$10,500, and now the humorists are poking fun at them. While the animals show no signs of ever having enjoyed a square meal, they supply abundant food for thought. Their hair adornments a la Paderewski are objectionable to some; others take umbrage at the bodies, which they regard as suggestive of St. Bernard dogs. The faces provoke a multitude of conflicting interpretations, and there is a tendency of late to discover in them the lineaments of various departed literateurs. A father is represented as saying to his son, "My boy, that is the great Ibsen you've heard so much about," and the lad replies, "It looks more like Bjornstjerne Bjornson to me, Papa."

Then, having exhausted their shafts of ridicule, the detractors are beginning to ask what lions mean anyway in connection with a public library. The world's famous lions have always signified something. The iron lion at Thermopylae, if still there, stands for Spartan heroism. The Lion of Lucerne keeps alive the memory of the troops who defended the Tulleries in 1792. The bronze lion at Bel-fort symbolizes a famous exploit in the Franco-Prussian war. It is military power which is suggested by the lions at the foot of the Nelson monument in London. In our own public institution on Copley Square we have lions which recall the patriotism of the Massachusetts soldiers in the civil war. The question thus returns with new force: Why should a library need lions anyhow?

The Public Library, during the summer months, is scheduled to close at 8 P. M., but as early as 8:45 the attendants begin to bustle about replacing books and papers, turning out lights and generally making such an ado that it is out of the question for the reader to keep his mind on the printed page before him. Moreover there is conveyed unmistakably to him of the hint to make himself scarce.

FIRST TO FLY THE FLAG IN RICHMOND

Rev John F. Locke, Now of the Boston Public Library,
Then of Co E, 39th Mass Regiment of Volunteers,
and a Libby Prisoner, Showed "Old Glory" in the
Streets of the Confederate Capital Before the
Arrival of the Federal Troops, on April 3, 1865.



MOULTON-SUNDAY-TWO-COL OUT

"There are but few of the events and of the minor incidents of the great civil war that have been left untouched by the myriads of historians," says Rev John F. Locke of the Boston public library, who was a member of Co E, 39th Mass regt of volunteers, which hailed from Somerville.

"There is, however, an apology for my intrusion into these 'civil war recollections,' for I was one of four federal soldiers who were in the city of Richmond at the time of its evacuation by the confederate troops, and I am therefore enabled to speak, as an eye-witness, of the memorable scenes of one of the most interesting episodes of the war. My regiment," says Mr. Locke, "under the command of Col Phineas Stearns Davis, left for the front the night of Sept. 8, 1862, and I had escaped the perils of battle, as well as the diseases of the camp, until Aug. 19, 1864, when the company which I was captured in one of the series of fights for the possession of the Weldon railroad leading into Petersburg."

"My services as a soldier in the ranks in the war of the rebellion ceased on that day, as I spent the remainder of my military career in confederate prisons. My company, after this Weldon railroad struggle, only had seven or eight men left out of 101 men that marched away from Boston two years before."

"Upon becoming a prisoner," continued Mr. Locke, "I was taken to castle Thunder in a Richmond, thence to Libby prison, and afterwards, about Aug. 22, a squad of us were sent to Belle Isle. In October, when many of us thought we were to be exchanged and sent home, we were transferred to Salisbury N. C., where I remained until February. Fortunately for myself, during my stay at Salisbury I was detailed for hospital service, and I fared much better in the way of provisions and clothing than hitherto had been my unfortunate experience. Otherwise I would not be here today to tell this story. By February 25 there were 37 of us in the Salisbury hospital and hospital attendants, of whom I was one, sent back to the Libby prison at Richmond, and about Libby I remained until the evacuation of the city by federal troops set me free."

"It was the custom at this time," continued Mr. Locke, "for the U S government, as well as for the friends of prisoners, to send stores of food and clothing for the union boys at Richmond by every exchange boat. But these stores, instead of being distributed where they were so much needed were kept in a building near the Libby prison, and they were guarded by some of the federal prisoners themselves who were under the command of Gen Hayes until that officer was exchanged."

"When Gen Hayes left, about Feb. 22, 1865, one Col Porter of a New York regiment assumed charge, and permitted me about that time for a partial distribution of this food and clothing to the prisoners. Col Porter also obtained a parole of honor for Capt Stewart of the 16th New York regt, Serst Wood of Co J of my regiment, and a private, Benjamin Van Horn of the 9th Pennsylvania regt and myself to assist him in this work. Serst Wood was soon exchanged, as was Benjamin Van Horn, but I had a promise to go in the

the finish of the war, which I did."

"The confederate capital in front of Petersburg on March 3, 1865, which day began with the confederate taking of fort Steadman, practically ended all the hopes of the southern people for a separate confederacy," said Mr. Locke. "The battle of Five Forks, some days later, and the surrender of Gen Lee, was only the last act of a drama whose end was foreseen by the last days of March. On the fatal March 3 and all the available conveyances in and about Richmond were drafted into the service of shipping valuables of every description out of the city."

"The second day of April, 1865, was doubtless one of the wildest periods in the history of Richmond. Fires were lighted at intervals of 30 feet down the lengths of Main and Cary sts, whisky ran in some places in the streets, and at about 12 o'clock at noon Maj Turner, the commander at Libby prison, removed his guns and turned the prison over to Capt Stewart. The major, I remember, expressed his regrets to Capt Stewart for the generally unsatisfactory condition."

"By 4 o'clock in the morning of April 3 that portion of the confederate army which was stationed on the north side of the James river under Gen Early, rapidly marched down Canal st, Richmond, crossing the Manchester bridge, and the soldiers were giving vent to their feelings in imprecations of various kinds. When this army reached the south side of the river the work of destruction began."

"The first federal soldiers to enter the city on the morning of April 3 at 4 o'clock were the staff officers of Gen B. O. C. Ord and Geoffrey Welzel. They dashed down the main street and then rode to the capitol, where they hoisted the U S flag on the cupola of the building."

"It was universally said that this flag of the staff officers mentioned was the first banner of the United States which was unfurled in the captured city. But this statement is not in accord with the facts of history. The command with the flag which Richmond saw first on the morning of April 3 was that of Maj Turner, at Libby prison, and which, falling to one end of a long stick, hung from one of the gable windows of the building which was used for the U S stores."

"My flag was hung to the breeze at least half an hour before the appearance of the staff officers, and it must, therefore, have been the first appearance of 'Old Glory' in the captured city. This flag was a captured standard which belonged to the 12th Illinois volunteers. And upon my return home, bringing the flag with me, I was enabled to return it to the regiment whose property it proved to be. I may as well say in closing," said Mr. Locke, "that the first troops to enter the city were a portion of the command of Gen Chas Devens of Massachusetts."

It is also one of the curious things in the history of the antislavery agitation in this country, that the same officer, who but a few short years before, or 1861, as it were, marched down State st, Boston, in command of a posse of citizens which was sending Anthony Burns, an escaped slave, back to bondage, should, in April, 1865, be in command of the first Union liberating troops at Richmond, that were received

NOTED YANKEE PAINTER DYING

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A telegram received today by his brother William Abbey, states that Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, is dying in London.

The message, which was sent from London yesterday, contained but two words: "Ed dying."

A second dispatch from London says that Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey, wife of the American painter, said today that the condition of her husband was very grave and caused great anxiety. Further than this she did not care to discuss the illness.

William Abbey, who is a resident of Mount Holly, N. J., has in business in Philadelphia said today that his brother had been ailing for some time.

MANY TONGUES

Early Editions and
Texts at Library.

Exhibition of Sacred Book In-
cludes Very Valuable Volumes.

Specimens From First Days
Of Printing.

The collection of early editions and translations of the Bible, which is an exhibition in the art gallery of the public library is not only interesting, from the religious and historical standpoint, but is impressive as showing the fundamental importance of the sacred book in the life and literature of the modern world. It is the one book in the world that speaks in every tongue—a common property of mankind, like the air and the sunlight.

Here in this exhibition are translations of the Bible in practically every known language that has had a written equivalent for speech. From the earliest movable types and a printing press were discovered the scholarship of the world would seem to have been directed to the translation and interpretation of the Bible. And perhaps one of the greatest monuments of Puritan religious enthusiasm and scholarship is that translation of the Bible into the language of the Native of Massachusetts Indians, which John Eliot made, and which was the first book of consequence that was printed in America at Harvard college, in 1633, on the Day Press. There are copies of the first and second editions of this Bible in the public library collection.

But the collection is rich in examples of the very earliest printed versions of the Bible and especially of the English translations. These early versions are vital as examples of the struggle to give adequate expression in a formative language to the great thoughts that had been heretofore experienced in rich and flowing Latin and in sonorous Greek and Hebrew. The effort of these first men was to give reverential expression to the thought—as in prayer. And perhaps after all the roots of all the great languages lie deep in prayer.

There are some rare examples here of the earliest printed Hebrew, Greek, Gothic and Latin Bibles. The earliest printed book in the entire library is the Latin Bible printed by Johann Manthey at Strasbourg in 1464—four years after the completion of the first printed Bible by Gutenberg.

Notable Facsimiles.
There are facsimiles of some of the most important biblical manuscripts. There is a facsimile of the earliest known papyrus Hebrew manuscript containing the ten commandments.

There are facsimile pages from the Vienna purple manuscript of the book of Genesis of the fourth century, which is the oldest Christian manuscript known with a continuous series of pictures. In it are "Pharaoh's Banquet" and "Lazarus' Search Among the Tombs."

There is a facsimile of the famous Alexandrine Codex, which was discovered about the middle of the fifth century, and the original of which is in the British museum.

There is a splendid manuscript Bible in Latin, written by a French scribe on 40 vellum leaves in the 13th century. There is another interesting 13th century vellum manuscript of the Bible in Latin, made also by a French scribe and which came from the library of the late William Morris.

There is a facsimile specimen page of the gospel of St. John as found in an early Gothic manuscript.

There is a copy of the so-called "Rainbow Bible" in Hebrew. The colors indicate the different periods of composition.

An important work is the Old Testament in Hebrew and Latin which was printed at Antwerp in 1584 by Christopher Plantin, three years after the declaration of Dutch independence which began a new era in Europe.

Another volume with a significant historical date is the Old Testament in Latin, printed by Johann Reinhard in 1492.

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July 31, 1911
EVENING HERALD.

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the finish of the war, which I did."

"The confederate repulse in front of Petersburg on March 25, 1865, which day began with the confederate taking of fort Steadman, practically ended all the hopes of the southern people for a separate confederacy," said Mr Locke. "The battle of Five Forks, some days later, and the surrender of Gen Lee, was only the last act of a drama whose end was foreseen by the last days of March. On the fatal March 2 all the available conveyances in and about Richmond were drafted into the service of shipping valuables of every description out of the city. Sunday, the second day of April, 1865, was doubtless one of the wildest periods in the history of Richmond."

"Pikes were lighted at intervals of 30 feet down the lengths of Main and Cary sts, whisky ran in some places in streams and at about 12 o'clock at noon, Maj Turner, the commander at Libby prison, removed his guard and turned the prison over to Capt Stewart. The major, remember, expressed his regrets to Capt Stewart for the uncleanly state of the prison and for its generally unsatisfactory condition."

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"The federal soldiers to enter the city on the morning of April 3 at 7 o'clock were the staff officers of Gen E. O. C. Ord and Gen G. W. Weitzel. They dashed down the main street and then rode to the capitol, where they hoisted the U S flag on the cupola of the building."

"It was universally said that this flag of the staff officers mentioned was the first banner of the United States which was unfurled in the captured city. But this statement is not in accordance with the facts of history. The first U S flag which Richmond saw or that eventful morning," said Mr Locke, "was a flag which I found in the office of Maj Turner, at Libby prison, and which, hanging to one end of a long stick, I hung from one of the gable windows of the building which was used for the U S stores."

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PAINTER DYING

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A cablegram received today by his brother William Abbey, states that Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, is dying in London.

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FAMOUS AMERICAN ARTIST.

World Wide Fame.

Produced Holy Grail Series for
Boston Public Library.

Death Follows Operation of
Month Ago.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, died here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Abbey, regarding whose illness so little was made public that it was not until a day or two ago that it was known that his condition was serious, underwent an operation for liver trouble about a month ago, when a few days since he slowly sank, relapsing after which he suffered most obdurate of his talent as a great colorist and rare draftsman, saying that he was unexcelled by any living painter in rendering medieval subjects.

Mr. Abbey was so successful with his picture of the coronation of King Edward that he was invited to paint the coronation of King George, but declined.

He explained that he had suffered much trouble and annoyance in completing the first work, King Edward and Queen Alexandra had shown every consideration, he said, but others of lesser rank were most exasperating in their lack of punctuality and failure to keep their engagements and at the same time so vain that they exhausted the patience of the artist.

ONE OF GREATEST ARTISTS.

Lived Long in England but Always
American in Spirit, and Produced
Great Work for Boston Library.

Edwin A. Abbey was one of the greatest artists America has produced. His

Continued on the Second Page.

fame was world wide and although he lived and worked for many years in England, where he was highly esteemed, he was always American in spirit and one of the most democratic of men. In fact he was an aristocrat in art in that his genius had nearly always been devoted to lofty and imaginative themes.

Here in Boston one of the great artistic treasures of the city is "The Quest of the Holy Grail"—a wall decoration in the delivery room of the public library on Copley sq. by Edwin A. Abbey. That decoration is one of the great monuments of Abbey's genius and is regarded as one of the finest decorative paintings in the world.

Edwin A. Abbey was in a very large measure a self-taught and a self-made artist. No "school" of art and painting can claim him and no atelier can say that it shaped his artistic genius. He cultivated his own genius in the school of hard and persevering work, and unlike most artists, he made art pay from almost the very beginning—and pay him well.

But he was a great absorber and he was wide-awake and sensitive to all that was done and being done in the world of art in his day. And he had in an eminent degree the first and most necessary essential for the making of a great artist—a healthy imagination.

Highest Product of Period.

Abbey will always stand out as the highest product of a very unusual artistic period in the world of art—the period when the graphic arts became an absorbing feature of literature; the era when illustrating became a fixed and permanent feature of books and magazines; and finally the era in which invention in printing and photography so stimulated wood engraving that it became a fine art in itself.

Abbey was the first and best product of that feverish period in the 70s and 80s when the great magazine made illustrating a dominant characteristic. There had been illustrations in books, magazines and papers prior to that time, and here and there were seen good illustrations and good wood, steel and copper engravings, but nothing like that began to appear. Coated paper was discovered on which it was possible to print the finest lines and tones of wood engravings with speed and at a reasonable expense.

Then came a swift demand for illustrations and wood engravers, and the flexible American genius responded to the demand and astonished in a night world by producing almost in a night the greatest school of wood engravers the world had known, and illustrators that rivalled those of any of the older countries. This was America's answer to the snobs of the old world when it had been almost a common saying that Americans might do big things in a rough way, but Americans could not do the finer things in which an artist's sense was demanded.

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When Abbey first set foot in England in 1871 he determined to make his home and he lived there practically the rest of his life, making occasional visits to the continent. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy and his time was largely taken up with commissions for wealthy Englishmen, including the famous coronation picture for the late Edward VII. He also painted a great mural decoration for the Pennsylvania state capitol. He was also successful as a portrait painter. He married Mary Gertrude Mead, daughter of Frederick Mead of New York, in 1880. They lived at Morgan Hall, Fairfield, Eng.

Owed Much to Grandfather.

Another American artist, visiting in England at the time that Mr. Abbey was at work on his coronation picture, made a call at his studio in Gloucestershire.

"Abbey," said the caller, "it is a great work and a great chance; but tell me, how did you get it?"

"Through my grandfather," was Abbey's laconic reply.

The friends laughingly went on, "And see by the papers that you are also to decorate the new capitol of Pennsylvania, a work that will be monumental of your life. Did your grandfather get you that commission, too?"

"If I do the work, he will be the cause," was Abbey's answer.

Roswell Abbey, this grandfather, was a merchant, an inventor of type foundry appliances, an adept in many lines of commerce, and for his own pleasure a worker in water colors. Of decidedly artistic temperament, he was wont to spend many hours at his easel. His son, William M. Abbey, followed at the same identical course. He too was a merchant, and a prosperous one, in Philadelphia, in the days when the city hardly reached above Broadway. He, too, had a talent with the brush and amused himself with sketching until late in life.

EDWIN A. ABBEY, GREAT AMERICAN ARTIST, DEAD

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Edwin A. Abbey was one of the greatest artists America has produced. His fame was world wide and although he lived and worked for many years in England, where he was highly esteemed, he was always American in spirit and one of the most democratic of men. In fact he was an aristocrat in art in that his genius had nearly always been devoted to lofty and imaginative themes.

Here in Boston one of the great artistic treasures of the city is "The Quest of the Holy Grail"—a wall decoration in the delivery room of the public library on Copley sq. by Edwin A. Abbey. That decoration is one of the great monuments of Abbey's genius and is regarded as one of the finest decorative paintings in the world.

Edwin A. Abbey was in a very large measure a self-taught and a self-made artist. No "school" of art and painting can claim him and no atelier can say that it shaped his artistic genius. He cultivated his own genius in the school of hard and persevering work, and unlike most artists, he made art pay from almost the very beginning—and pay him well.

But he was a great absorber and he was wide-awake and sensitive to all that was done and being done in the world of art in his day. And he had in an eminent degree the first and most necessary essential for the making of a great artist—a healthy imagination.

Abbey will always stand out as the highest product of a very unusual artistic period in the world of art—the period when the graphic arts became an absorbing feature of literature; the era when illustrating became a fixed and permanent feature of books and magazines; and finally the era in which invention in printing and photography so stimulated wood engraving that it became a fine art in itself.

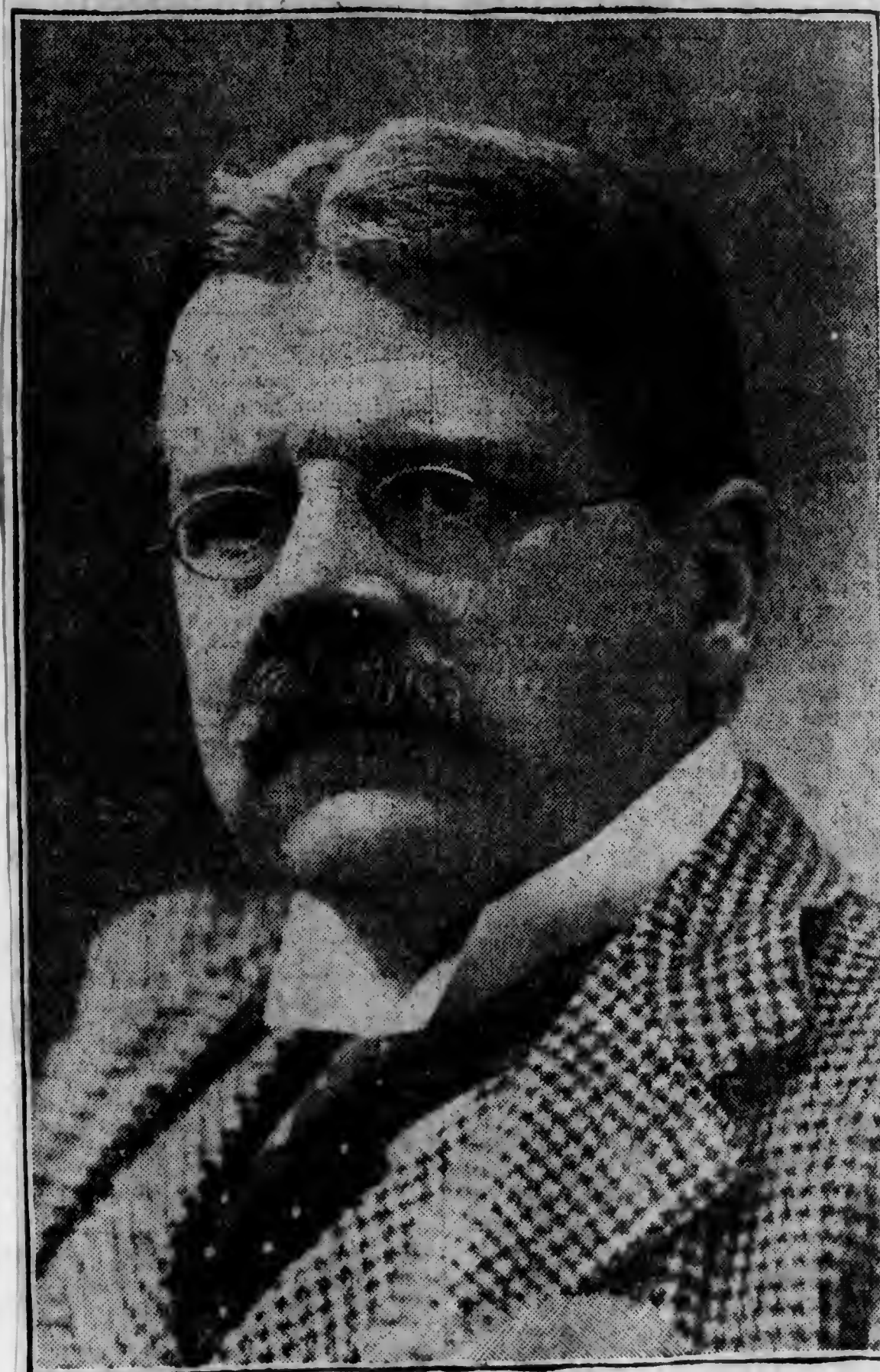
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(Photograph Copyrighted, 1902, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.)
EDWIN A. ABBEY.

Wife Says Condition Is Grave,
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Lived Long in England but Always
American in Spirit, and Produced
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When E. A. Abbey was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1862, the son of Wm. M. and Margery A. Abbey.

He received his education in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and was awarded the degree of A.M. at Yale in 1887 and LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1902.

In 1871 he was engaged by Harper & Bros., remaining with that company until 1876 when he went to England.

In 1890 he married Mary Gertrude Mead of New York.

He exhibited his first picture at the Royal academy in 1850, this being "A May Day Morning." Following this many of his pictures were shown, among them being "Frammetta's Song," "Richard III and Lady Anne," "Hamlet," "O Mistress Mine," "What is Sylvia," all in 1859; "The Trial of Queen Katherine," "The Penance of Eleanor," "Duchess of Gloucester," in 1860, and was commissioned by the late King Edward VII in 1901 to paint the scene of the latter's coronation.

His paintings included: "Crusaders Sighting Jerusalem," at the Royal Academy in 1901; "Columbus in the New World," in 1906; Reredos, for the American church in Paris, 1907; paintings for the dome of the Pennsylvania state capitol in 1908.

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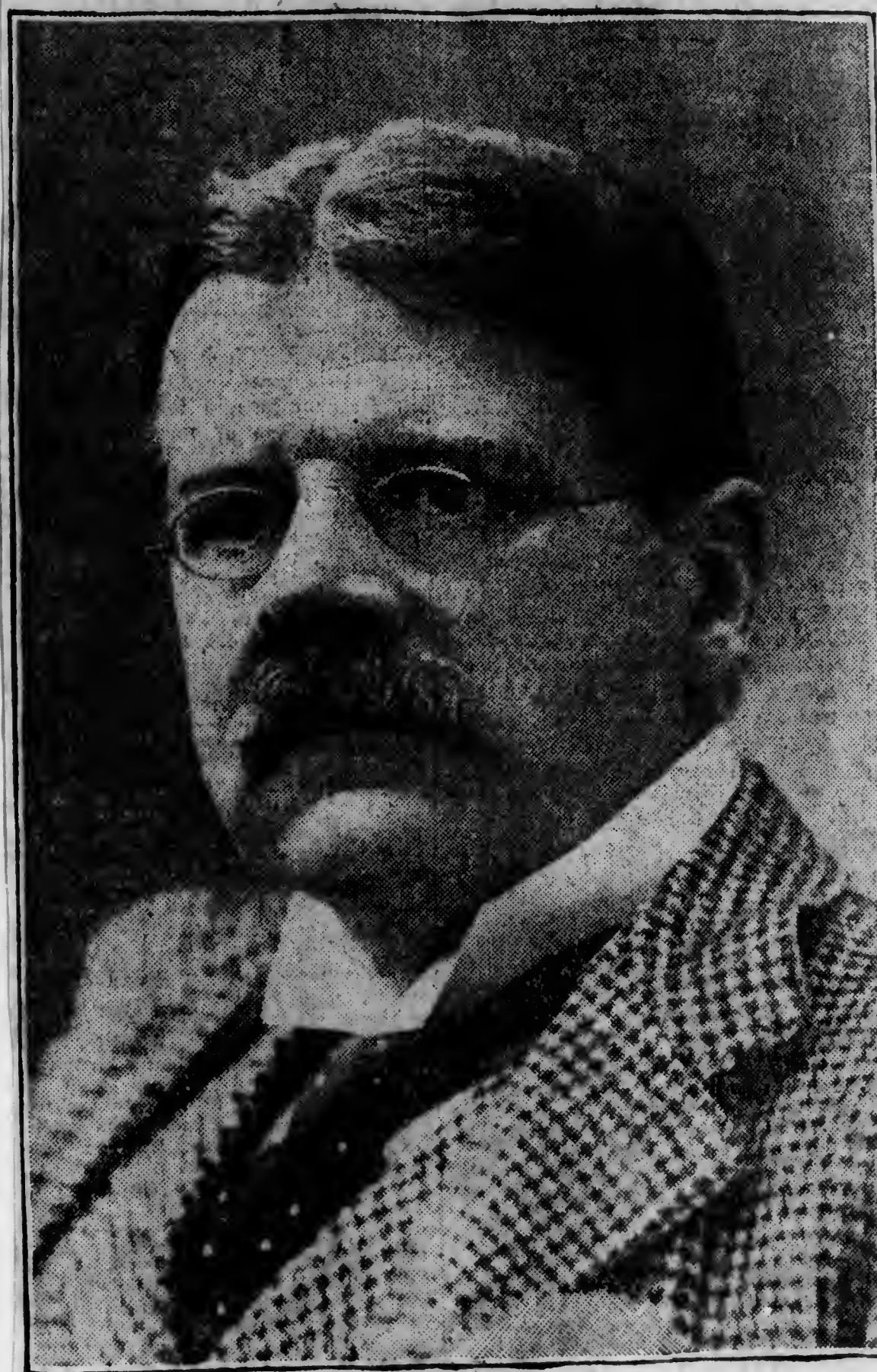
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Continued on the Second Page.

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Abbey's artistic genius was swept into the current of illustration almost at the very beginning, and it was in this exacting school of illustrating that his genius was developed, and out of the field of black-and-white pictures he evolved naturally into the larger and fuller field of painting and of giving expression to his artistic visions in terms of color.

It was a good training, and most men would have been satisfied with the fame he achieved and the money he made as an illustrator, but Abbey was a true artist and he kept on getting on with the years until his genius matured and arrived at its full fruition in the painting of some of the greatest pictures of his day and generation.

In a question, however, if Abbey, the illustrator, doesn't enjoy a wider and greater popularity with posterity than the painter, his attitude toward painting was always that of the illustrator. He loved to "tell a story" even in his pictures, and in this respect everything he did meant something. Color was an accessory with which he glorified and beautified his "story." Color was never with him an end-in-itself, a means. He could find no artistic enjoyment or satisfaction in painting "well" pictures. His pictures had to have human life in them—or at least human life as it appeared to his imagination. And so at the end he became a great mural painter, making pictures in which life was symbolized or great historical paintings like "The Coronation of Edward VII."

Born in Philadelphia.

Edwin A. Abbey was born in Philadelphia in 1852 and got the rudiments of an art education in the Philadelphia academy of fine arts. When he was 18 years old he went to work for Harper Bros. of New York making black and white drawings on wood blocks for the engravers. This was before photography had been used to transfer drawings to the surface of wood blocks. When this practice came into vogue Abbey made his drawings as large as he pleased on paper or canvas and it gave him the further advantage of making whatever changes he might desire to make in his drawing.

Then it was that Abbey began to discover the value of a pen-and-ink line, and he began to make reproductions from his own drawings by Adolph Menzel and the drawings by Adolph Menzel, the eminent German artist, and Abbey, fell in love with Menzel's "style." Then he began to make those wonderful illustrations from Herriek's poems—some in pen-and-ink and some in black-and-white wash. These were the most artistic things that had yet appeared in an American magazine and they helped give Harper's magazine a place of a fine poetic quality.

There was a fine poetic quality of his imagination in the illustrations. They interpreted the very spirit of that England and that very life in the 13th century which Herriek knew and sung about.

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He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1880, this being "A May Day Morning." Following this many of his pictures were shown, among them being "Frammenti's Song," "Richard III and the 'Frammenti's Song,'" "Hamlet," "O Mistress Mine," "Who is Sylvia," all in 1880; "The Trial of Queen Katherine," "Duchess of Gloucester," in 1881, and was commissioned by the late King Edward VII in 1901 to paint the scene of the latter's coronation.

HIS PAINTINGS.

His paintings included: "Crusaders Slighting Jerusalem," at the Royal Academy in 1881; "Columbus in the New World," in 1881; Herodias, for the dome of the Pennsylvania state capitol in 1883.

He published illustrated editions of Herriek's Poems, "She Stoops to Conquer," "Old Songs," "Quiet Life" (with Alfred Parsons, English artist), "Comedies of Shakespeare," and many others.

He was a member of the Royal Academy of Engraving, the Royal Bavarian Academy, American Water Color Society, Society of Mural Painters, New York, associate member of the Royal Water Color Society, London, Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; and corresponding member of many other art organizations.

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(Photograph Copyrighted, 1902, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.)
EDWIN A. ABBEY.

Wife Says Condition Is Grave, but Has Little Else to Say About Illness.

LONDON, July 31.—Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey, wife of the American painter, said today that the condition of her husband, who has been in ill health for some time, was very grave and caused great anxiety. Further than this she did not care to discuss the illness.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A cablegram received today by his brother,

William Abbey, states that Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, is lying in London. The message, which was sent from London yesterday, contained but two words: "Ed dying."

William Abbey, who is a resident of Mt. Holly, N. J., but in business in Philadelphia, said today that his brother had been ailing for some time.

HARRISBURG, July 31.—The news of the critical condition of Edwin A. Abbey caused much surprise on Capitol Hill, as it was understood he was improving. Abbey has hardly fulfilled one-half of his commission from the state for mural decorations at the state capitol.



EDWIN A. ABBEY.

It is now stated that he appeared to be recovering from the surgery, when a few days since he suffered a relapse, and he is slowly sinking. The afternoon papers print extended obituaries of Abbey. All speak most heartily of his talent as a great colorist and rare draftsman, saying that he was unequalled in any living painter in rendering medieval subjects.

Mr. Abbey was so successful with his picture of the coronation of King Edward that he was invited to paint the coronation of King George, but declined.

He explained that he had suffered much trouble and annoyance in completing the first work. King Edward and Queen Alexandra had shown every consideration, he said, but others of lesser rank were most exasperating in their lack of punctuality and failure to keep their engagements and at the same time so vain that they exhausted the patience of the artist.

ONE OF GREATEST ARTISTS.

Lived Long in England but Always American in Spirit, and Produced Great Work for Boston Library.

Edwin A. Abbey was one of the greatest artists America has produced. His name was world wide and although he lived and worked for many years in England, where he was highly esteemed, he was always American in spirit and one of the most democratic of men. But he was an aristocrat in art in that his genius had nearly always been devoted to lofty and imaginative themes.

Here in Boston one of the great artistic treasures of the city is "The Quest of the Holy Grail"—a wall decoration in the delivery room of the public library on Copley sq. by Edwin A. Abbey. That decoration is one of the great monuments of Abbey's genius and is regarded as one of the finest decorative paintings in the world.

E. A. Abbey was in a very large measure a self-taught and a self-made artist. No "school" of art and painting can claim him and no atelier can say that it shaped his artistic genius. He cultivated his own genius in the school of hard and persevering work, and like most artists, he made art pay from almost the very beginning—and pay him well.

Abbey will always stand out as the highest product of a very unusual artistic period in the world of art—the period when the graphic arts became an absorbing feature of books and magazines, and when the era of fixed and permanent features of books and magazines, and when the era of photography so stimulated wood engraving that it became a fine art in itself.

Abbey's artistic genius was swept into the current of illustration almost at the very beginning, and it was in this exacting school of illustrating that his genius was developed, and out of the field of black-and-white pictures he evolved naturally into the larger and fuller field of painting and of giving expression to his artistic visions in terms of color.

Edwin A. Abbey was born in Philadelphia in 1852 and got the rudiments of an art education in the Philadelphia academy of fine arts.

In 1878 he was commissioned by the Harpers to go to England and make illustrations for a book of old English ballads—which illustrations have become classic. He next undertook to illustrate Shakespeare for the Harpers, and for this gigantic task he was eminently fitted. But he studied hard and faithfully the period, the dress, the thought, the habits of the Elizabethan era. He haunted the late Henry Irving and the late Henry Irving and the old study for the Shakespeare and the old English ballads was a liberal education in itself.

It was no wonder that the late Mr. McKim selected Abbey as one of the artists who should make a mural decoration for the Boston public library. Abbey was in some doubt of his own ability to do such a work, but McKim had confidence in him and assured him that he could, and furthermore he could choose his own subject.

He chose the "Quest of the Holy Grail," as that legend marked the beginning of imaginative literature in northern Europe. It was an outgrowth of the spirit of chivalry and the crusades.

This mural decoration was a big undertaking. It is 100 feet long and eight feet high, painted in a series of panels which are well known for it is world-famous.

When Abbey first set foot in England in 1878 he determined to make his home and live there practically the rest of his life, making occasional visits to the continent. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy and of the American Water Color Society, and he was elected a member of the American Water Color Society.

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EDWIN A. ABBEY DEAD AFTER SUDDEN RELAPSE

RECENTLY UNDERWENT
SURGICAL OPERATION

Mural Decoration in Boston Public Library a Monument to His Great Artistic Genius.

London, Aug. 1.—Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, died here at 1 p.m. today, after a sudden relapse from an operation for liver trouble, which he underwent a few days ago. He was 58 years of age.

It is now stated that he appeared to be recovering from the surgery when a few days since he suffered a relapse after which he slowly sank.

The afternoon papers print extended obituaries of Abbey. All speak most interestingly of his talent as a great colorist and rare draughtsman, and saying that he was unexcelled by any living painter in rendering medieval subjects.

Mr. Abbey was so successful with his picture of the coronation of King Edward that he was invited to paint the coronation of King George, but declined. He explained that he had suffered much trouble and anxiety in completing the first work. King Edward and Queen Alexandra had shown every consideration, he said, but others of lesser rank were most exacting in their lack of punctuality and failure to keep their engagements, and at the same time were so vain that they exhausted the patience of the artist.

The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Kingsbury Old church, near Willesden. The body will be cremated and buried at Kingsbury.

Before his death Abbey had finished three important decorative panels for the state house at Harrisburg, which he shipped immediately to America. He had not completed the work in hand for the house of representatives.

E. A. Abbey was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1852, the son of Wm. M. and Margaret A. Abbey.

He received his education in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and was awarded the degree of A.M. at Yale in 1887 and LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1902.

In 1871 he was engaged by Harper & Bros., remaining with that company until 1878 when he went to England. In 1890 he married Mary Gertrude Mead of New York.

He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1880, this being "A May Day Morning." Following this many of his pictures were shown, among them being "Framment's Song," "Richard III. and the Queen," "Hamlet," "O Mistress Mine," "Who is Sylvia," all in 1889; "The Trial of Queen Katherine," "The Penance of Eleanor," "Duchess of Gloucester," in 1890, and was commissioned by the late King Edward VII in 1901 to paint the scene of the latter's coronation.

His paintings included: "Crusaders Sign the Jerusalem," at the Royal Academy in 1881; "Columbus in the New World," in 1882; "Rector of the American Church in Paris, 1802; paintings for the dome of the Pennsylvania state capitol in 1898.

He published illustrated editions of Her- ick's Poems, "She Stoops to Conquer," "Old Songs," "Quiet Life" (with Alfred Parsons, English artist), "Comedies of Shakespeare," and many others.

He was a member of the Royal Academy of England, Royal Bavarian Academy, American Water Color Society, Society of Mural Painters, New York, associate member of the Royal Water Color Society, London; Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; and corresponding member of many other art organizations.

Here in Boston one of the great artistic treasures of the city is "The Quest of the Holy Grail," a wall decoration in the delivery room of the public library on Copley sq. by Edwin A. Abbey. That decoration is one of the great monuments of Abbey's genius and is regarded as one of the finest decorative paintings in the world.

It was no wonder that the late Mr. McKim selected Abbey as one of the artists who should make a mural decoration for the Boston public library. Abbey was in the work, but McKim had confidence in him and assured him that he could and furthermore he could choose his own subject.

He chose the "Quest of the Holy Grail," as that legend marked the beginning of imaginative literature in northern Europe. It was an outgrowth of the spirit of chivalry and the Crusades.

This mural decoration was a big undertaking. It is 130 ft. long and eight feet high, painted in a series of panels which are well known for it is world-famous.

EDWIN ABBEY DEAD

One of a trio of artists who, native Americans, have reached their best fame in the Old World, Edwin Abbey attained an eminence which makes it inadequate to call him an American or an English artist. Like Whistler, who preceded him in death, and like Sargent, who survives him, Mr. Abbey had reached those heights of art which are superior to race, or nationality, as is all true genius. Art is universal. Edwin Abbey, skilled interpreter and marvellous portrayer, had long ago been graduated from the ranks of those who are to be narrowly classed by race or speech. America took pride in him because he was born here, England took pride in him because he worked much there. The world takes pride in him because he has added to the permanence of its beautiful thoughts. Boston knows his work, and is fortunate in having a reminder of him which will last always and may be seen by all. His was a full art, rich, generous, satisfying. He was not perplexing, never confusing. He was without pretense or trick. Gifted with the power both to inspire and to please through beauty, he exercised his power well. He leaves behind him as enduring a memory as man may leave.

PAINTER OF "HOLY GRAIL" IS DEAD

Abbey's Works on Exhibition at Public Library as Memorial.

In commemoration of Edwin A. Abbey, the great American painter, who died yesterday in London after a month's illness, many reproductions of his paintings, sketches and other artistic efforts have been placed on exhibit in the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library. Included in the display is a recent portrait of the noted artist himself.

Abbey's masterpiece, "The Quest of the Holy Grail," which decorates the wall of the delivery room of the Public Library, was viewed by hundreds yesterday. It is considered one of the finest decorative paintings in the world.

Abbey was born in Philadelphia in 1852. Following a preparatory education in art, he made black and white drawings for the engravers of Harper Bros. Water color work was his next step forward, and here his efforts were as able as they had been in the black and white drawings.

Following his classic work in 1878 for Harper Bros. when he made illustrations for a book of old English ballads and illustrated Shakespeare for the same concern, Abbey was selected to make a mural decoration for the Boston Public Library.

The "Quest of the Holy Grail" was the subject he chose for the work, as that legend marked the beginning of imaginative literature in northern Europe. It was painted in a series of panels, and is 130 feet long and 8 feet high. When in Boston, supervising the placing of the panels of the "Quest of the Holy Grail," Abbey's constant companion was his wife, formerly Mary Gertrude Mead, whom he married in New York in 1890.

Among Abbey's other great works is the painting of the coronation of King Edward. He was invited to paint the coronation of King George, but declined.

The funeral of Abbey will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Kingsbury Old Church near Willesden. The body will be cremated and buried at Kingsbury.

Before his death Abbey had finished three important decorative panels for the state house at Harrisburg, Penn., which he shipped immediately to America. He had not completed the work in hand for the House of Representatives.

BOSTON HERALD

EDWIN A. ABBEY,
Aug. 2, 1911.

Dispatches from London announce the death of the distinguished American illustrator, Edwin A. Abbey. It was his ambition to be known as something other than an illustrator, but such in effect he remained throughout a career of strenuous endeavor and notable achievement. His lovely mural decorations in the Public Library of Boston have been objected to by some upon the technical ground that they are done in full perspective. The value of such criticism is emphasized by the presence hard by in the same building of the technically correct mural decorations done by Puvion de Chavannes. Other critics, however, have objected to Abbey's Holy Grail series upon the ground that they are illustrations rather than decorations. They would be quite as effective, object these critics, were they merely two feet square.

It was Mr. Abbey's early distinction that he first of all Americans used pen and ink effectively in illustration. He obtained his inspiration for such work from Menzel's illustrations to the History of Frederick the Great, works greatly prized in Germany. Abbey obtained his effects of shade by multiplying pen lines. Gibson, who followed him as a pen and ink illustrator, used the broad or narrow single pen stroke to obtain his effects. Abbey's earliest illustrations were drawn in reverse directly upon the wooden block upon which the engraver subsequently worked. Later came in photo-engraving to give the public as nearly as might be the work of the illustrator unmodified by that of the engraver. Incidentally it ruined all but a few eminent masters of the engraving art. It was a distinction that Abbey early shared with Rheinhardt of being able to put the gentleman and not the mere model into his pictures. His illustrations of Shakespeare were charming and correct in costume, but not great. Here appeared his superiority in delicacy of touch and fancy to his contemporary, Howard Pyle, but his inferiority to the same illustrator in masculinity of drawing.

There is a reality of flesh and bone beneath the costumes of Howard Pyle that Mr. Abbey was unable to achieve in his charming figures. Indeed many of Mr. Abbey's illustrations might have been the work of such rare

women as Mary Hallcock, whom Mr. Gilder of the Century pronounced twenty-five years ago the ablest American illustrator. Mr. Abbey declared to a friend on this side of the water that he did not resume his residence in America because so many of his old friends here were dead. He was extremely well treated in London. The Athenaeum elected him to membership by special vote, an honor rarely conferred, and he was one of three Americans to become during his active life Royal Academicians. He exhibited many charming pictures in London, and enjoyed an enviable position in the artistic world of that city. Here his fame is secure for a long time to come by reason of his distinguished contribution to the decoration of the Public Library.

Edwin A. Abbey Dies in London



EDWIN A. ABBEY, WHOSE PAINTINGS ADORN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, DIED AT 1 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, died here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Little regarding his illness was made public and it was not until a day or two ago that it was known that his condition was serious. He underwent an operation for liver trouble about a month ago, and appeared to be recovering until his fatal relapse.

BORN IN PHILADELPHIA

Edwin Austin Abbey, who for nearly two decades had ranked in popular estimation as the foremost mural painter of America, was born in Philadelphia on April 1, 1852, and received his first instruction at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city.

His last work was for his native State, and he found a peculiar pleasure in painting the lunettes and great historical pictures for the Capitol at Harrisburg, partly because they were complete possession of him that when he realized, three years ago, that his ideas for the allegorical representation of the founding of the State had outgrown the original plan, he asked permission to increase the size of the picture by about 600 square feet at his own expense.

The permission was granted by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, so Mr. Abbey gave free what was worth \$20,000, measured by the rest of the work. He said at the time that Pennsylvania was his State and that he was glad to do it. That was the feeling he entertained toward his own country, in spite of the fact that since 1883 he had lived and worked in England.

Honored by Academy

It will be many years before the true rank of Edwin A. Abbey in the world of art can be decided, as is the case with all artists who are above the ordinary.

He had his admirers who hailed him as the greatest of mural decorators after Puvion de Chavannes. He had as a detractor, who, while allowing him to be a good illustrator, considered his paintings merely colored illustrations, from which all life had been painted out.

Among his admirers was a painter was the Royal Academy, which first made him an A. R. A., and in 1898 elected him a royal academician, for the Royal Academy has never officially recognized Americans as full members.

Abbey's fame was gained principally through his work as a pen draughtsman, but he also made many drawings with the brush. Some of the best of his most recent work consisted of tone drawings, interpreted his themes with wonderful skill. His style could not properly be characterized as "bold" or "vigorous," though it was virile.

Went to England

It was to get pictures for the illustration of a volume of Herick's poems that Abbey made his first trip abroad. That was in 1878, and his commission from the publishing house of Har-

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The Boston Journal

BOSTON IN PARTICULAR WILL
REMEMBER ABBEY
Aug. 2, 1911.

BOSTON can pride itself that in the Holy Grail pictures in the Public Library it possesses one of the finest products of the talent of Edwin A. Abbey.

Although this distinguished painter, who died in London yesterday, spent much of his time in England, and there completed his most admired works and reaped his richest honors, he was American to the bone. Like his fellow-countrymen, Whistler and Sargent, he found it agreeable to live near the British capital, but he was not a rabid expatriate. He was more of the man of the world who clung tenaciously to some of his old American ways and who highly appreciated opportunities coming to him from the land of his birth.

He devoted some of his best years to the panels which hang in the delivery room of the Public Library. They show him in his best form. They were the means for he came over with them—of proving to Bostonians that the artist himself was unspooled by foreign honors.

A sterling character and an accomplished painter who in every way was a credit to his country.

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E. A. Abbey was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1852, the son of Wm. M. and Margery A. Abbey.

He received his education in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and was awarded the degree of A.M. at Yale in 1887 and LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1902.

In 1871 he was engaged by Harper & Bros., remaining with that company until 1878 when he went to England.

In 1880 he married Mary Gertrude Mead of New York.

He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1880, this being "A May Day Morning." Following this many of his pictures were shown, among them being "Frammetta's Song," "Richard III and Lady Anne," "Hamlet," "O Mistress Mine," "Who is Sylvia," all in 1889; "The Trial of Queen Katherine," "The Penance of Eleanor," "Duchess of Gloucester," in 1890, and was commissioned by the late King Edward VII in 1901 to paint the scene of the latter's coronation.

His paintings included: "Crusaders Sighting Jerusalem," at the Royal Academy in 1881; "Columbus in the New World," in 1884; "Reredos," for the American church in Paris, 1897; paintings for the dome of the Pennsylvania state capitol in 1898.

He published illustrated editions of Herrick's Poems, "She Stoops to Conquer," "Old Songs," "Quiet Life" (with Alfred Parsons, English artist), "Comedies of Shakespeare," and many others.

He was a member of the Royal Academy of England, Royal Bavarian Academy, American Water Color Society, Society of Mural Painters, New York; associate member of the Royal Water Color Society, London; Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; and corresponding member of many other art organizations.

Here in Boston one of the great artistic treasures of the city is "The Quest of the Holy Grail"—a wall decoration in the delivery room of the public library on Copley sq. by Edwin A. Abbey. That decoration is one of the great monuments of Abbey's genius and is regarded as one of the finest decorative paintings in the world.

It was no wonder that the late Mr. McKim selected Abbey as one of the artists who should make a mural decoration for the Boston public library. Abbey was in some doubt of his own ability to do such a work, but McKim had confidence in him and assured him that he could and furthermore he could choose his own subject.

He chose the "Quest of the Holy Grail," as that legend marked the beginning of imaginative literature in northern Europe. It was an outgrowth of the spirit of chivalry and the Crusades.

This mural decoration was a big undertaking. It is 130 ft. long and eight feet high, painted in a series of panels which are well known for it is world-famous.

enduring a memory as long as they live.

Boston Journal
Aug. 2, 1911.

PAINTER OF "HOLY GRAIL" IS DEAD

Abbey's Works on Exhibition at Public Library as Memorial.

In commemoration of Edwin A. Abbey, the great American painter, who died yesterday in London after a month's illness, many reproductions of his paintings, sketches and other artistic efforts have been placed on exhibition in the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library. Included in the display is a recent portrait of the noted artist himself.

Abbey's masterpiece, "The Quest of the Holy Grail," which decorates the wall of the delivery room of the Public Library, was viewed by hundreds yesterday. It is considered one of the finest decorative paintings in the world.

Abbey was born in Philadelphia in 1852. Following a preparatory education in art, he made black and white drawings for the engravers of Harper & Bros. Water color work was his next step forward, and here his efforts were as able as they had been in the black and white drawings.

Following his classic work in 1878 for Harper Bros., when he made illustrations for a book of old English ballads and illustrated Shakespeare for the same concern, Abbey was selected to make a mural decoration for the Boston Public Library.

The "Quest of the Holy Grail" was the subject he chose for the work, as that legend marked the beginning of imaginative literature in northern Europe. It was painted in a series of panels, and is 130 feet long and 8 feet high. When in Boston, supervising the placing of the panels of the "Quest of the Holy Grail," Abbey's constant companion was his wife, formerly Mary Gertrude Mead, whom he married in New York in 1880.

Among Abbey's other great works is the painting of the coronation of King Edward. He was invited to paint the coronation of King George, but declined.

The funeral of Abbey will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Kingsbury Old Church near Willesden. The body will be cremated and buried at Kingsbury.

Before his death Abbey had finished three important decorative panels for the State House at Harrisburg, Penn., which he shipped immediately to America. He had not completed the work in hand for the House of Representatives.

Abbey obtained his effect of truth by multiplying pen lines. Gibson, who followed him as a pen and ink illustrator, used the broad or narrow single pen stroke to obtain his effects. Abbey's earliest illustrations were drawn in reverse directly upon the wooden block upon which the engraver subsequently worked. Later came in photo-engraving to give the public as nearly as might be the work of the illustrator unmodified by that of the engraver. Incidentally it ruined all but a few eminent masters of the engraving art. It was a distinction that Abbey early shared with Rheinhardt of being able to put the gentleman and not the more model into his pictures. His illustrations of Shakespeare were charming and correct in costume, but not great. Here appeared his superiority in delicacy of touch and fancy to his contemporaries, Howard Pyle, but his inferiority to the same illustrator in masculinity of drawing.

There is a reality of flesh and bone beneath the costumes of Howard Pyle that Mr. Abbey was unable to achieve in his charming figures. Indeed many of Mr. Abbey's illustrations might have been the work of such rare

women as Mary Hallowell, whom Mr. Gilder of the Century pronounced twenty-five years ago the ablest American illustrator. Mr. Abbey declared to a friend on this side of the water that he did not resume his residence in America because so many of his old friends here were dead. He was extremely well treated in London. The Athenaeum elected him to membership by special vote, an honor rarely conferred, and he was one of three Americans to become during his active life Royal Academicians. He exhibited many charming pictures in London, and enjoyed an enviable position in the artistic world of that city. Here his fame is secure for a long time to come by reason of his distinguished contribution to the decoration of the Public Library.



EDWIN A. ABBEY, WHOSE PAINTINGS ADORN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, DIED AT 1 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, died here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Little regarding his illness was made public and it was not until a day or two ago that it was known that his condition was serious. He underwent an operation for liver trouble about a month ago, and appeared to be recovering until his fatal relapse.

BORN IN PHILADELPHIA

Edwin Austin Abbey, who for nearly two decades had ranked in popular estimation as the foremost mural painter of America, was born in Philadelphia on April 1, 1852, and received his first instructions at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city. His last work was for his native State, and he found a peculiar pleasure in painting the lunettes and great historical pictures for the Capitol at Harrisburg, partly because they were for Pennsylvania. This idea took such complete possession of him that when he realized, three years ago, that his ideas for the allegorical representation of the founding of the State had outgrown the original plan, he asked permission to increase the size of the picture by about 600 square feet at his own expense. The permission was granted by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings. So Mr. Abbey gave free what was worth \$30,000, measured by the rest of the work. He said at the time that Pennsylvania was his State and that he was glad to do it. That was the feeling he entertained toward his own country. In spite of the fact that since 1883 he had lived and worked in England.

Honored by Academy

It will be many years before the true rank of Edwin A. Abbey in the world of art can be decided, as is the case with all artists who are above the ordinary. He had his admirers who hailed him as the greatest of mural decorators after Puvis de Chavannes. He had as a pupil his detractors, who, while allowing he was a good illustrator, considered his paintings merely colored illustrations, from which all life had been painted out. Among his admirers as a painter was an A. R. A., and in 1898 elected him a royal academicalian. For the Royal Academy has never officially recognized the revolution in this country, and admits Americans to full membership.

Abbey's fame was gained principally through his work as a pen draughtsman, but he also made many drawings with the brush. Some of the best of his most recent work consisted of tone drawings. With the simple lines of the pen, he interpreted his themes with wonderful skill. His style could not properly be characterized as "bold" or "vigorous," though it was virile.

Went to England

It was to get pictures for the illustration of a volume of Herrick's poems that Abbey made his first trip abroad. That was in 1873, and his commission was from the publishing house of Harper & Bros., for whom he had been drawing since leaving the academy at Philadelphia. His associates in the department of Harper's were John W. Alexander, Howard Pyle and Joseph Pennell. His art editor called upon him for many pictures of incidents and places he had never seen, but when the time came for illustrating the poems, the young artist was sent to the woods and hedges of England, among which Herrick himself had lived and worked, for his "local color." Abbey became so fascinated with that "color" that as soon as his contract with the American publishers expired he returned to England to stay.

Story of Holy Grail

He read every story of the Holy Grail that he could lay his hands upon, and Mr. Abbey translated from the old German and Norse languages such accounts as had not been put into English. Then the artist studied with the aid of an historian. From the architect of the time he had moulds cast secure of the time he made sketches of the temple and palace. Running about the length of the studio was a deep closet containing hundreds of costumes, with the greatest care for his models. Mrs. Abbey had a large room, in the house called the "costume room," where she herself superintended the making of these costumes.

When the artist wanted a design for the scene of the King's bedstead, he himself modelled a design in clay, made

a plaster cast of it, and then gilded the cast so as to get the exact effect of the light and shade on the gold relief.

Mr. Abbey's money compensation for that great piece of work was \$15,000. The expenses of the undertaking probably exceeded that figure, but, as his friends put it, "his idea was not to make money; he accepted the commission for the love of the work, to set the ball a-rolling. He was a great believer in decorative painting, and wanted to help in bringing about a revival of the art."

Master Workman

At a dinner in Abbey's honor at the Lotus Club some years ago, Frank R. Lawrence said in introducing him:

"We welcome a master workman. He is the greatest American artist."

Abbey, in responding to the toast, said that he had always looked upon himself as a student, and that he always should consider himself from that point of view.

"I am surprised that Mr. Lawrence has spoken of me as one who has achieved things," he said, with true modesty. "I want you all to look upon me simply as a learner."

The late Edmund Clarence Steadman said at the same dinner:

"It is true there is no frontier to art, but the kingdom of art has its provinces, and each province is glad when it can put forth such a champion as Mr. Abbey. While it may be that at present we are perhaps a little behind Europe in original scientific discoveries, we certainly are holding our own in figure, historical, and mural painting. It is a remarkable compliment to Mr. Abbey to have been called to paint what will be perhaps the most remarkable canvas which England has had prepared for 100 years—the picture of the coronation. With her century of preparation, and is now ready to achieve great artistic works. For Mr. Abbey to have had such a career and to have had no such grudge him his success is felicity, indeed."

Ten years ago Abbey received the royal commission to paint the picture of King Edward's coronation. The same honor was offered to him a year ago, when the coronation of George V., but he declined because of his unpleasant recollections of the previous coronation work. In asking that he might decline the royal commission, he explained that he had been subjected to much annoyance in 1901 in his work on the picture of Edward now hanging in Buckingham Palace. For the execution of that painting it was necessary that he should obtain sittings from more than a hundred distinguished personages who took a prominent part in the pageant.

Of all of them, according to Abbey, King Edward and Queen Alexandra were the most considerate and reasonable. As to people of less exalted station, he had to suffer in the most exasperating fashion from their unpunctuality in the matter of arranged sittings, from their failure to keep engagements, and, above all, from well-nigh incredible vanity. In its most petulant manifestations, those of least importance insisting on occupying the most conspicuous places in the picture. In fact, the experiences of Abbey in connection with that picture gave him a curious insight into court life, with all its petty jealousies, its conceits and its intrigues, and so great was the irritation to which he was subjected in painting the picture that he refused to consider a request made to him from the highest quarters to portray the lying in state of Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey.

Abbey's Edward VII. coronation picture was received with much praise in the art world.

They show him in his best form. They were the means—for he came over with them—of proving to Bostonians that the artist himself was unspooled by foreign honors. A sterling character and an accomplished painter who in every way was a credit to his country.

Boston Transcript
Aug. 2, 1911.

POSTERS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Interesting Exhibition of Foreign and American Product Displayed in Same Room with Works by Artist Abbey—Another Lot of Illustrations in Ford Hall

In the fine-arts-room at the Boston Public Library in Copley square a special exhibition of posters has been arranged for the benefit of the delegates to the Associated Advertising Clubs convention. It is open every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and is free to all. There are fifty of the posters, nearly all of large size, some foreign and some American. They were selected from the collection of several hundred which has been gathered by the Library during the past ten years. All are displayed on three walls.

On another wall is a collection of pictures of mural decorations and other works or copies of paintings by Edwin A. Abbey, the famous artist, who has just died in London. In the same room there are several cases containing books illustrated by Abbey.

A very interesting exhibition of illustrated advertising is displayed in Ford Hall by New York admen to show how such publicity may be used to advantage. The display is arranged to give point by point, different principles which different kinds of illustrated advertising emphasize, such as "unity," "color," and "line of direction." The exhibition is of interest not only to advertising men but to the public generally.

Boston Post
Aug. 2, 1911.

The Boston Public Library has noticed the ad men's convention by arranging an exhibit of advertising posters in the third floor gallery. Magazine cover drawings, the front pages of Sunday papers and other advertisements combine to make the sober walls most unbecomingly gay. The designs selected are, however, excellent examples of that form of art, and they are well worth seeing.

Boston Post
Aug. 2, 1911.

EDWIN A. ABBEY

By the death of Edwin A. Abbey in London yesterday the group of notable American artists once resident there is broken again. The others were the inimitable Whistler, and Sargent, the great portrait painter, who is the last survivor. Although not the greatest of the three, the chances are that Abbey's fame will live the longest in the popular mind.

Likewise Abbey's mural paintings in our Public Library will doubtless always be taken to represent the man at his best, though his finest art was displayed in his wonderfully beautiful and sympathetic illustrations of old English plays and songs. His was a rare combination of gifts, and to have afforded the world the pleasure he did was to have made the most of life.

Boston Transcript

824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1911

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Boston Herald
Aug. 3, 1911

Edwin A. Abbey has a sufficient memorial in the Boston Public Library. His wall paintings have given genuine pleasure to thousands who are not interested in differentiating the function of paintings and pure mural decorations. His "Holy Grail" series is not only impressive, but, what the public likes, pretty and charming.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.
Aug. 3, 1911.

ABBEY'S GIFTS ESSENTIALLY THOSE OF THE ILLUSTRATOR

Exhibited First Picture 20 Years Ago and Has Since Devoted His Energies to Painting.

It is as an illustrator that Abbey will be remembered. He exhibited his first picture about 20 years ago and for the remainder of his life he devoted his energies mainly to painting; but though his contributions to the Royal Academy invariably attracted a great share of public attention, though they were commonly counted among the "pictures of the year," his gifts were essentially those of the illustrator, and even in his most ambitious decorations the illustrator's conception of things and the illustrator's method of treatment were foremost, says the Sun.

Mr. Pennell held that he was "without a rival among English-speaking draughtsmen," but obviously he was using the term "draughtsmen" in a special sense. Readers of Mr. Pennell will understand him. After the Paris Exhibition of 1889 he declared his conviction that American pen drawing was the best in the world, American process reproduction the most sympathetic and putting Abbey at the head of American illustrators he therefore implied that his illustrations surpassed all others, and indeed he declared this opinion emphatically a few years later, saying he was "not only the greatest English-speaking illustrator, but the greatest living illustrator."

When Abbey turned to painting and decoration on a large scale the instincts of the illustrator obstinately persisted. From a certain point of view it might even be maintained that his paintings were not paintings at all. He used color, indeed, and often very brilliant color—we remember that "Abbey red" was at one time proverbial—but he used it, so to speak, as a sort of variation on black and white. And in his decorations it was always apparent that his manner of approach had been that of the illustrator.

Ten years ago when his Quest of the Holy Grail was first shown here we likened his method to that of a stage manager. It was as if he had taken a thought and then set about finding an appropriate setting for it. His work as a decorator was skillful, brilliant, always elegant, but something wanting in unity and high imagination. And these deficiencies were hardly compensated by the fine conscientiousness so manifest in all of his work. "All the backgrounds and accessories," says Mr. Pennell, "are taken directly from nature."

But it is really as an illustrator that Abbey appealed chiefly to his contemporaries. He had an enormous influence both here and in Europe. It is difficult to realize today how considerable his influence was. It would be absurd to compare him with men like Charles Keene. He benefited to another order, and there is no profit in making comparisons between men whose aims are essentially different. But Abbey was one of the most successful artists of the day, and Mr. Pennell is right in maintaining that in his own peculiar field he was unrivaled.

Boston Transcript

824 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1911

It is now permitted to mortals to view the Abbey pictures in the Public Library without pain. They are "illustrations"—yes; they are technically heterodox—again yes; but people are finding out that "illustrations" are not necessarily detestable, and that mural painting can be something else beside the apotheosis of wall-paper.

What prigs we are, with our rocky little second or third hand artistic dogmas and our comical deference to "principles"! Any Tom, Dick or Harry can stuff us with "laws of aesthetics" and spoil our enjoyment of the sweetest visions art can prepare for us, when the joke is, there are not any "laws of aesthetics"—never were, never can be. Instead, there are human hearts, human sensibilities. If a painting—no matter what kind of painting, or whether it stinks flat to a wall or flies out a bit of a painting warms the heart and thrills the sensibilities, there you have a work of art, and whosoever would cut in with his machine-made orthodoxy, to nibble over technicalities, should apply for membership in the Amalgamated Order of Associated Donkeys.

And don't you say he is not responsible for what comes of his carping. Don't say we oughtn't to mind him. Fact is, we do mind him. Nothing so flitter-winged as the sense of beauty. A sneer, a cold word, an appeal to "laws of aesthetics," and forthwith the kill-joy has had his way. In the case of the Abbey paintings, he has kept on having it. Nothing but the painter's death could break the spell. Today, with the glow of affection to warm us and the pang of sorrow to soften us, we forget the critics' answer, and approach Abbey's work in the only way any work of art should ever be approached, with open hearts.

Christian Science Monitor

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

Aug. 4, 1911.

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the achievements of Edwin Austin Abbey, a noted American artist:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The special sympathies and interests that moved Mr. Abbey as an illustrator were carried over into the work that he did in color. He painted subjects from Renaissance Italy or Elizabethan England. When he departed from these to paint for the walls of the Boston public library episodes from "The High History of the Holy Grail," he only stepped from one chamber of English romance into another, from Herick and Shakespeare to the glamor of the Arthurian legend. . . . He dealt in the issues of a civilization utterly innocent, or Herick's playful sentiments with a deepened emotion and a heightened skill. This monumental scheme of his shows a weight of design, a dignity of color and a force of execution to which he had not previously attained. It remains, we repeat, his best monument.

FALL RIVER HERALD—Edwin Austin Abbey accomplished much in his chosen profession to prove that not all the skill with paint and brush must be sought in foreign lands.

NEW HAVEN REGISTER—Perhaps Edwin Austin Abbey, artist, was more known and appreciated in England. . . . but that does not alter the fact that he was a typical American and an American product. Here, moreover, the greater part of his life work was done, and it cannot be said that it failed of appreciation or substantial reward.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Edwin Austin Abbey was a very popular painter because his paintings told a story, snare, romantically, gracefully as to line, and pleasantly as to color and composition. He was saturated in a refined literary spirit and his somewhat feminine talent readily gave itself to the classic themes of our literature. He was primarily an illustrator even in his most ambitious mural paintings. His illustrations of familiar English lyrics and plays, most notably the verse of Herick and the Shakespearean comedies, promise to live as long as such work can. As a mural painter his work has been honorable, sincere, and dignified, with moments of fine ability.

Christian Science Monitor
Aug. 5, 1911.

TWELFTH CENTURY MOMENT LIVED

Intense Appreciation of Americans for Their Historic Oneness With Europeans
Read in Abbey's Boston Library Coloring

By ROBERT W. MACBETH
EDWIN A. ABBEY, notwithstanding his almost 80 years of continuous residence in England, was essentially American—American in his tastes and in his speech.

He was born in Philadelphia April 1, 1852, the son of William M. Abbey and the grandson of Roswell Abbey, to whom he was indebted for whatever natural bent towards art he possessed. It is said that he began his artistic career when a mere boy by sketching on the margins of books and magazines portraits of his playfellows and of the incidents connected with his daily life.

As he grew older his talent so developed that he was sent to the art school of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and there he gained honor for his work in black and white. His first public success was a series of illustrations for one of the Oliver Optic publications, "Our Boys and Girls," in 1866. The boy, for he was then but 14 years old, was tremendously encouraged, and he looked back to those illustrations with feelings of as great, if not more, satisfaction than he did to his commission to paint the official pictures of the ceremonies attending the coronation of Edward VII. In 1868, Abbey entered the shop of a wood engraver, and there successfully

mastered that difficult art. A sketch of "The First Thanksgiving," that he sent to the Harpers soon afterward, was accepted, and this and subsequent illustrations led to an offer for him to become one of the regular staff of Harper's Magazine. He promptly accepted, and coming to New York found himself one of rather a distinguished company among them Joseph Pennell, Howard Pyle, Charles S. Reinhart, Charles S. Parsons and William T. Smedley. His natural trend toward story-telling was

heightened by his intercourse with these men, all of whom were in members of the Tile Club, at that time one of the best of the New York art societies.

With a commission from Harpers to illustrate an edition of Herick's poems, Abbey found it advisable to go to England for his material. This brings out the one trait by which he will be longest remembered—his exactness in the setting for each and every picture that he ever did. No detail of a canvas, however big the whole, was too minute to be over-

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1911

It is among the most precious of the listener's recollections, the quiet little luncheon-party of four, at his club, two of whom were Messrs. John S. Sargent and Edwin A. Abbey. They had come over expressly to see their paintings for the library in position. With the modesty of true greatness, both the famous artists, possessing their full honors from the academies of Europe, were subdued with conscientious self-questioning over their first impressions of their work in the environment for which it had been destined. Both were candid enough to admit to themselves, and to say to others, that their first important essays in mural decoration suffered from a fundamental error, which was borne in strongly upon them by a sight of the decorations designed and executed by Pavis de Chavannes for the grand staircase. They had not left enough of their subjects. Mural decorations, they agreed, should recognize at the outset that they are decorations of a wall, subsidiary to the wall, and hence should allow plenty of the wall to be seen. Abbey, in particular, lamented that he had left no space whatever outside of and between his successive scenes, and wished he had seen in season the examples of the opposite principle and practice, the great Frenchman's open panels.

+ + +

But there was no quail in Abbey's consciousness as to his perspective and pictorial completeness; he could not content himself with flat effects and thin tones, but must have body to his drawing and sumptuousness in his color. Of course as a genuine and modest man, he could have nothing to say to others about the chief characteristic and merit of "The Quest for the Holy Grail"—the exquisite and lofty air and spirit which pervade it, all those marks of taste and feeling, those choices of line in the attitude of a figure, of color in the folds of a garment, of archaic shapes of objects, adapted from old missals or traditions, which make in the total impression what was summed up vaguely in the terms "distinction" and "style." A lovely good style and a fine distinction, after all, characterize the fine arts of that epoch which upstart critics think to dispose of by calling "Victorian." When any of their freshly instilled and freshly flourishing set produce versions of the Arthurian story to be compared to those of the Victorian Tennyson and Abbey, they might call

our attention; none are yet in sight on either side of the Atlantic.

Boston Record
Aug. 4, 1911.

Photographs of the Boston of long ago are attracting much attention in the first floor gallery at the Public Library. There is Franklin street as it looked in 1858, with its quaint Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and its three-story residences. Below Hawley street a row of elms was fenced in along the middle of the street. There is the School street of 1850, gay with horse-drawn carriages. There is the quiet three-story Washington street of 1850, and on the corner of Washington and Winter streets—1872—is a very plain and modest Trinity Church. State street in 1870 shows a line of peaceful phaetons along the curb. A gabled and many-chimneyed residence graces Boylston street and Park square. The old Public Library is a plain two-story building with two windows on each side of the front door. There is Bromfield street in 1860, with the Bromfield House, a substantial four-story hotel. There is also the Hollis street Church, the Church Green on Summer street, and the homes of Daniel Webster and Edward Everett on Summer street; also that of Wendell Phillips on Essex street. The views are very interesting and show strange contrasts with modern times.

Christian Science Monitor
Aug. 13, 1911.

EDWIN A. ABBEY, like Benjamin West of an earlier period of American art, found a congenial environment and appreciative patronage in England, and there proved to monarch and to people the capacity of Pennsylvania to produce an artist. For one person who knew Abbey for his delightful illustrations of Shakespeare, Herrick and Goldsmith there were a thousand who knew him as the maker of the series of pictures illustrating the legend of the Holy Grail that decorates the walls of the Boston Public Library. Placed where patrons of the library and a host of visitors view them and reproduced artistically and scattered broadcast, these pictures and their copies have made Abbey's name so well known that it is doubtful whether that of any American artist ever has had equal celebrity. If now there be added to these Boston designs those which he has made for the new state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., it will be seen that he has insured enduring interest in his career, and by a form of art too that, until he and Sargent and Puvis de Chavannes were engaged to adorn the Boston library, had had little chance to develop in America.

Sargent's contemporary fame arises not from his share in the Boston library's decoration, remarkable as that work is, but rather from his brilliant portraits. To Abbey, however, it was given to first demonstrate the extraordinary popularity and utility of wall pictures painted to decorate American public buildings. Since Boston led the way the American public has responded quickly to the excellent example. Now no new federal, state or municipal building of importance is without some illustration of mural decoration, in which, preferably, use is made of themes based on the history of the people. Where this is not done then resort is had to great fundamental, universal aspects of government and their adequate depiction by symbolical figures. But whatever the theme or whomsoever the artist the practical result is the same: there is a sudden expansion of the educational and inspirational effect of art upon the community. It is quite impossible, for instance, to overestimate the silent, steady ennobling effect upon a city's life of successive generations' study of such a work as Abbey wrought for Boston. Such democratization of art works powerfully for civic purification, and is an extension of opportunity for social service and for justified popular renown that must appeal powerfully to any ambitious and high-minded artist. So it impressed Abbey, witness the lavish way in which he spent of his own wealth in order to make his output at Boston and Harrisburg what he desired it to be.

Abbey and Mural Decoration

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1911.

EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY.

A Young American Poet on the "Holy Grail" in the Boston Library.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The delivery room of the Boston Public Library hums with its usual business, though a few more people than usual sit gazing up, with more or less of reverence and understanding, at the scenes that glow under golden lights above the oaken paneling. Chance brought me to Boston and to the library within twenty-four hours of that hour when Edwin A. Abbey "went out" in a land that had been more kindly to him than his native land. I entered the delivery room mildly curious to see these pictures of his, harboring a vague dislike of the man based on his expatriation, his knighthood, his rotund person, remembering not vaguely but vividly the oft repeated cant opinion that these are not properly decorations, but "mere huge illustrations." I came careless and critical; I looked up into a new revelation and an abiding glory.

Gracious Apollo! Are these the pictures I have heard patronized, deprecated, lauded with careful reservations that cut away all the hearty corners of praise? These glorious creations that pulsate with spiritual vision and a romance that never was in matter of fact, but is and will be an immortal pride in the high heart of humankind; are these indeed the mark that has been assaulted by so many arrows of stupidity? Alas for the mind of man, the Lucifer of life, stiff with unspeakable, vile pride! Alas for the soul of man, the fallen god that will not be redeemed! Here from four small walls in a dim room speaks a testimony that might raise us from the dust were all other works of art and all golems and creeds swept out of memory. This is not an absurd superlativity; of other supreme art it might be said as truly: our shame is measured by the number of salvations we reject; but surely among all the great talismans of time this one forever belongs.

Will judgment never round the circle, must it always be but an arc, a semicircle at most? Shall we never learn that to love the sun it is not necessary to reject the moon, or vice versa? Painting was once too much concerned with the romance and the religion of glory; kings and knights and madonnas grew too thickly; the themes of mythology and legend were demeaned by the stupidest of pedants. A revolution of taste took place; the "treasure of the humble" was discovered; in trees and running brooks, in the lives of common folk, significance and beauty attracted the artist. But lo! no sooner was the old dogma broken than the new arose in its place, never a whit less arrogant, never a whit more thoughtful. It had now become a crime to love the glory that was in the past or the glory the soul can see symbolically in the bygone age; it had become an offence to paint subjects, heroes, any symbols not of tree and brook and the lives of common folk. Against this dogma Abbey set a heart of courage, and some day surely his knightly venture will be crowned with bays.

Edwin A. Abbey may have had the faults I have fancied in him; and of his work much may well be small and cold and mean. That matters not. Once, at least, were it by the attractive grandeur of his soul or by miracle of grace, white flame shone through him and tipped his potent brush. Once, at least, the glory which the soul has fancied in the old faith, that glory which is indeed God shining through our tears, blinded him, blinded him so that he saw! Was there never a Grail, an Arthur, an Amfortas and a Galahad? Yea, verily; there was and is! Amfortas is the you and the me of sin; Galahad the you and me of long, sad pilgrimage aspiration toward purity. Arthur is the broken majesty of man; the Grail is the mystic divinity we grope to, lose, and ever hope to win. This is what Abbey has written on the walls of this little room in the Boston Library.

Written so plainly, so simply, yet with such glory of color, such splendor of arms, such almost ineffable beauty of maidenhood, as if in passionate gentle appeal to us, that we may not miss the truth by reason of any coldness, austerity, difficulty of understanding! Not a lesson of despair or blame, but hope and faith; a lesson written in human potencies! Before these scenes we are sad but singing; the light is long, but maidenhood and manhood arm us and send us forth; and the angels in unspeakable glory bend golden benediction on us. There is an almost miraculous music in certain of these pictures, as audible to the soul as the quivering strains of Wagner are to the ear; look at the luminous, sanguine chalice in the angelic hands. This is no fatuous and artificial romance; this is vision, ecstasy and glory!

SHATMAS O SHREI.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 5.

AUGUST 12, 1911.

MODERN SOCIETY.

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THE WORLD OF ART.

Death of Mr. Abbey.

It is a curious fact that the distinguished American artist always seems to be more at home in England than he is in his own country. Whistler deserted the United States when a mere youth, and never returned to it. England—and Chelsea in particular—appealed to him at once; and, in spite of his quarrels with all and sundry, he could live happily nowhere else. Mr. Sargent and Mr. J. J. Shannon have made England their home for years; and Edwin Austin Abbey, the great artist who died last week, would probably never have returned permanently to the United States, although he was essentially American. Abbey was a pen-and-ink draughtsman of brilliant promise when he came over in 1878; but he had painted no pictures at that time, and it was the English pictures shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876 that first made him want to live in our island kingdom.

His First Visit.

His first visit was attended with troubles that were no fault of his or of the English either. He started from New York for Liverpool with plenty of commissions for drawings from an American firm of publishers, Messrs. Harper; but, unfortunately, he brought very little ready money with him. He was under the impression that living in England was cheap, and when he got to Stratford-on-Avon, where he had to make his first drawings, he engaged the best room at the hotel, partly because it had once been occupied by a famous fellow-countryman—Washington Irving. Everything was delightful. Shakespeare's country was a paradise to the poetic young artist, and he made a lot of drawings and sent them, foolishly, to America with a twopenny-halfpenny stamp, as he had been assured that Harper's could pay at the other end, and he knew he could rely on money from them at once. Then it struck him to ask for his bill, and the upshot of that application was that young Abbey had to leave his luggage at the inn and come up to London, where he soon after received a letter from the chief American post-office, saying that his drawings were lying there, and would be sent on to Harper's on receipt of the excess postage!

His Happy Life in England.

However, the trouble was soon cleared up, and Abbey settled down to a happy life in England, where he made friends on all sides, and produced those wonderful Shakespearean drawings that first made his name famous. He always loved the western counties, and some of his best years were passed at Broadway, in Worcestershire, where he worked for a long time with Mr. Frank Millet and Mr. Alfred Parsons, and occasionally with Mr. Sargent. Ultimately Abbey became the proprietor of a fine old mansion a few miles off—Morgan Hall, near Fairford—and until he died it was his country house, and the depository of all the treasures of antique furniture, costumes, and weapons of which he was an indefatigable collector. A letter of Pettie's, published in the lifetime of the Scottish artist, and dated twenty years ago, gives an interesting glimpse of Abbey in the early days of Morgan Hall. "Here," writes Pettie to a friend, "are Orchardson, Black,

Charlie Green (the black and white illustrator), and E. A. Abbey, who is such a clever fellow. He has done wonderful illustrations in 'Harper's Magazine,' besides pictures in oil and water-colour. I was visiting him on Sunday at Fairford, and yesterday I saw his studio—seventy-five feet long by forty feet wide and thirty feet high. He is doing some large pictures for the Free Library at Boston. A man about forty years, short and strong, with a head."

Abbey's Wonderful Paintings.

The studio Pettie speaks of is believed to be the largest in England, and in it Abbey painted the wonderful series of wall and ceiling pictures for the great Boston Public Library, in the decoration of which Mr. Sargent also had a large share. Some of the pictures were shown in a Bond-street gallery before they were sent to America, and artists were astonished to see how a man who had always worked in pen and ink in the most delicate fashion could handle great canvases, and transform himself almost at once into a historical painter. Of course, the Boston pictures were not quite his first efforts with the brush. The first oil painting that Abbey exhibited was "A May Day Morning," which he sent to the Academy in 1890. "A May Day Morning," which now hangs, draped in black, in one of the picture-galleries of the White City, is a charming if imperfect study of a seventeenth-century lover leading out a fair and bashful maiden to gather mayblossom at daybreak; and as he escorts her down the garden walk the red of the rising sun lights up the sky and gleams through the crevices round the door. It was inspired by Herrick's poem, "Corinna's Going A-Maying," in which the lover reproaches his mistress for not rising betimes on this all-important morning—

Each flower has wept and bowed towards the East
Above an hour since, yet you not dressed.

And finally urges her to—

Wash, dress, be brief in praying;
Few beads are best when once we go a-maying.

A Believer in Hard Work.

This great artist was a tremendous believer in hard work, and he had no faith in the so-called "genius" who thinks he can get on without it. "All things being equal," he once told a journalist who interviewed him, "the brilliant pupil rarely succeeds best in the long run. It is the one who has the power of taking infinite pains who eventually gets to the top of the tree; and not he whose work depends upon a good dinner. For myself, I always fear the result of work that is done too easily. I find that almost invariably I have to do it over again."

Abbey told the same writer that he much preferred Fairford to London so far as working was concerned; but that there was one great drawback—the difficulty of obtaining models. This is always a trouble for the artist who paints in the country; and it frequently means bringing down London models and supplying them with board and residence as long as they are required. But Abbey loved the country for other things, and for cricket as much as any. "I really believe," said a friend of his, some years ago, "that in his heart Abbey would rather be a great cricketer than a great painter."

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Boston Herald
Aug 7, 1911

At the Public Library yesterday, I heard several persons comment on the death of Abbey while they were looking at his Holy Grail. Whether or not the news of his death takes more persons there than usual, there is no doubt that visitors look at the paintings much more carefully than they did a week or two ago.

Mon. Aug 7, 1911.

The Boston Post

From a letter to the Sun concerning the Abbey painting in the Boston Public Library: Edwin A. Abbey may have had the faults I have fancied in him; and of his work much may well be small and cold and mean. That matters not. Once, at least, were it by the attractive grandeur of his soul or by miracle of grace, white flame shone through him and tipped his potent brush. Once, in the old faith, that glory which he fanned in the old faith, that glory which is indeed God shining through our tears, he blinded him, blinded him so that he saw: Was there never a Galahad? Yes, there was and is! Amfortas is the you and me of sin; Galahad the you and me of long, sad, passionate aspiration toward purity. Arthur is the broken majesty of man; the Grail is the mystic divinity we grope to, lose, and ever hope to win. This is what Abbey has written on the walls of this little room in the Boston Library.

Written so plainly, so simply, yet with such glory of color, such splendor of arms, such almost ineffable beauty of maidenhood, as if in passionate gentle appeal to us, that we may not miss the truth by reason of any coldness, austerity, difficulty of understanding! Not a lesson of despair or blame, but hope and faith; a lesson written in human potencies! Before these scenes we are sed but singing; the light is long, but maidenhood and manhood arm us and send us forth; and the angels in unspeakable glory bend golden benediction on us. There is an almost miraculous music in certain of these pictures, as audible to the soul as the quivering strains of Wagner are to the ear; look at the aureoled seraphs about the Round Table, at the luminous, sanguine chalice in the angelic hands. This is no fatuous and artificial romance; this is vision, ecstasy and glory!

SHAEMAS O'SHEEL.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1911

Abbey's "Holy Grail" Frieze

Shaemas O'Sheel writes in the New York Sun an impassioned eulogy of Edwin A. Abbey's mural decorations in the waiting room of the Boston Public Library. "These gorgeous creations that pulsate with spiritual vision and a romance that never was in matter of fact, but is and will be an immortal pride in the high heart of human kind; are these indeed the mark that has been assumed by so many arrows of stupidity? Alas for the mind of man, the Lucifer of life, stiff with unspeakable, vile pride! Alas for the soul of man, the fallen god that will not be redeemed! Here from four small walls in a dim room speaks a testimony that might raise us from the dust were all other works of art and all gospels and creeds swept out of memory."

Tues. Aug 8, 1911.

EVENING HERALD,

The world's literature hollid down to a "six-foot book shelf" was something of an achievement. But the literary carpenters are outdone by the Boston Public Library's card catalogue, which assembles just two items under the general title, "Read-able Books"—one the stories of Edgar Allan Poe, and the other a translation from the French author Hous- saye!

Wed. Aug 9, 1911.

The Boston Journal SIMPLE PLANS FOR ADMIRAL

Togo's Entertainment Is Limited by Federal Program.

There has been a somewhat general misunderstanding concerning Acting Mayor Collins's attitude in the matter of the reception of Admiral Togo. The city stands ready to give the admiral as elaborate a reception as any distinguished visitor has received since Prince Henry came here, but the city could do nothing on its own initiative. The United States government has Admiral Togo as its guest and has arranged every detail of his journeying.

In New York the city was unable to give more than the simplest of greetings to the admiral, and not much more can be given in Boston. The program as furnished at the mayor's office yesterday after hearing from the federal authorities was as follows:

The admiral will leave New York on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 5:30 p. m., and arrive in Boston at 11 o'clock, proceeding to his hotel. Acting Mayor Collins or some representative of the mayor's office will greet him at the railroad station in behalf of the city.

On Thursday, Aug. 17, the admiral will call at the mayor's office to pay his respects to the mayor of the city. The mayor will return the call. The admiral will then go to the navy yard, where the officers will entertain him at lunch. After luncheon he will go by automobile to the Fore River Ship Building Works. In the evening he will attend a dinner at the Algonquin Club, at which the governor, mayor, president of the council and officers of the navy yard have been invited.

On Friday morning he will visit the Public Library and Art Museum, and then go to Cambridge to visit Harvard College. He will leave the North Station at 4:30.

Wed. Aug 9, 1911.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

PROGRAMME FOR TOGO'S ENTERTAINMENT HERE

According to the programme arranged for the entertainment of Admiral Togo, the famous Japanese will arrive in Boston on Aug. 16.

On Thursday morning, the admiral will call upon Acting Mayor Collins at city hall to receive the city's official welcome. The acting mayor will return the visit at the Fourtine, and then the admiral will be taken to the Charlestown navy yard to be the guest of the commandant at luncheon.

On Thursday afternoon the admiral will be taken by auto to the Fore River ship-building yards.

On Thursday evening the admiral will be the chief guest at a dinner given by Rear Admiral Howies at the Algonquin club. Gov. Foss and Acting Mayor Collins will also speak.

On Friday Admiral Togo will visit the public library, the art museum, and Harvard college, following which the party will take the 4:30 p. m. train for Buffalo.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1911

THE FINE ARTS

REPRODUCTIONS OF ABBEY'S PICTURES

In the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library a special exhibition of reproductions of the works of the late Edwin A. Abbey has just been opened. It seems almost like a work of supererogation to exhibit photographs of the frieze of the "Holy Grail" in the same building where the original is, but the great public weariness of poring over this extraordinarily popular series of paintings, and so eight or nine of the panels are included. It is said that Mr. Abbey made more than double the profits from royalties on the sale of the reproductions than he did on the price (\$15,000), which he received from the city of Boston for the frieze. What possesses much more novelty in this exhibition of reproductions is a series of photographs of the lately completed mural decorations for the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa. The subjects were made for the rotunda of the building, and are eight in number, four being lunettes and four circular panels. The subjects of the four lunettes are respectively "The Spirit of Vulcan," "The Spirit of Light," "Science Revealing the Treasures of the Earth," and "The Spirit of Religion." Perhaps the most remarkable of the designs is "The Spirit of Light," in which a swarm of soaring aerial figures of women in transparent draperies, with arms uplifted and fingers tipped with flames, rises buoyantly through the air, against a background of oil wells. The movement, aspiring and bold, is most interesting, and the whole conception of "this lunette is original and spiritual." "Science Revealing the Treasures of the Earth," with a group of three aerial figures typifying Science, Fortune and Plenty, hovering over the opening of a mine, where brawny nude miners are delving in the ground, is appropriate for the capital of the State of Pennsylvania; and so is "The Spirit of Vulcan," in which almost a score of semi-nude laborers are cutting in an iron foundry or steel works, with the god of fire and metal presiding over their labors. The fourth lunette, "The Spirit of Religion," has no special local application, apparently; it shows a fleet of great sailing ships bearing down toward the observer, and three flying symbols—figures showing the way, one holding an anchor, one a lyre or harp, and the third pointing forward and upward. The interpretation of this group may be summed up in the words Hope, the Music of the Spheres, and Aspiration; or it may be anything you please.

As for the four circular panels, they symbolize Science, Art, Religion and Justice. In the centre of each space stands a female figure embodying the idea. Science, veiled, holds an owl in one hand and the lightning in the other. The figure is surrounded by the following inscription in Roman capitals: "I am what is, what shall be, what hath been; my veil hath been disclosed by none; the fruit which I have brought forth is this: the sun is born."

Art holds in her right hand a mirror, and in her left a small model of the Parthenon; and the inscription is: "Art deals with things forever incapable of definition, that belong to love, beauty, joy, worship, shapes, powers and glory of which are forever building in each man's soul and in the soul of the whole world." Religion in the soul of the whole world. At her right lifts both arms heavenward. At her right is an altar on which the sacred fire is burning, while at her left is a lighted torch. The inscription runs thus: "For religion, pure religion, I say, standeth in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in righteousness, justice and well-doing." The figure of Justice is blindfolded, and holds the scales and a sword. The inscription which accompanies it is this: "Justice is the end of government; it is the end of civil end of government; it is the end of civil society; it ever has been, ever will be pursued, until it be obtained, or until her eye be lost in the pursuit." Mr. Abbey had evidently profited by experience in making this series of important decorations for Pennsylvania, his own native State. The limitations of the space in the lunettes and circles are frankly submitted to, and the designs are less pictorial and more conventionalized than in the "Holy Grail" frieze. At the same time, the brief descriptions, they have a strong literary and humanistic and scholarly flavor. While they are, in all probability, better wall paintings in the architectonic sense, they will never make such an appeal to the popular sentiment and the popular love for a story as the Boston frieze.

There are among the reproductions some interesting photographs of Abbey's easel paintings, as for example his "Measure for Measure," in which there are two figures in an interior; "The Quiet Conscience," a single figure piece; "Pavanna," one of his important pictures, in which are shown seven or eight figures going through a stately dance; "The Widower," an English interior with three figures, etc. There are also several illustrations in color taken from Harper's Magazine, including scenes from "King Lear" and "King Henry VI." A large color print from the "Pictorial World," London, 1883, represents "Responsibility," a page of quiet but unctuous humor. Many of Abbey's book illustrations are exhibited in a showcase in the middle of the room. These include the illustrations to "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Quiet Life," "Old Songs," and the comedies of Shakespeare in Holland. The "Sketching" by H. Boughton and illus-

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, AUG 9, 1911.

It is creditable to the city of Yonkers that it has just awarded a prize of \$10,000 for the best designs for the mural decorations of the common council chamber of the new city hall. We are told that this is the largest amount of money ever expended by a city of the size of Yonkers for similar drawings, and is two-thirds of the amount paid by Boston to the late E. M. Abbey for his famous Holy Grail panel in the public library.

Wed. Aug 9, 1911.

BOSTON POST, TOGO'S VISIT TO HUB

Arrives Wednesday, Aug. 16—Visits Navy Yard, Library and Harvard

The official programme for Admiral Togo's visit to Boston was given out at City Hall yesterday.

He will leave New York on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 5:30 p. m., and arrive in Boston at 11 o'clock. He will proceed then to his hotel. It is reported that he will be met at the station by Acting Mayor Collins, or some representative of the Mayor's office.

On Thursday, Aug. 17, Admiral Togo will call at the Mayor's office to pay his respects to the Mayor. The Mayor will later return the call. He will then proceed to the navy yard, where the officers will entertain him at lunch. After luncheon he will go by auto to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy. In the evening he will attend dinner at the Algonquin Club, to which the Governor, Mayor, president of the council, and officers of the navy yard have been invited.

He has expressed a desire to visit the Public Library and Art Museum. He will go from there to Cambridge to visit Harvard College. He leaves the North station at 4:30 for Buffalo.

Christian Science Monitor
Aug 16, 1911

MUSIC COLLECTOR BACK FROM EUROPE WITH RARE OPERAS

Allen A. Brown, whose remarkable collection of music books has of late years been the property of the Boston public library, was among the passengers who landed at East Boston today from the Franconia.

Mr. Brown returns from a collecting tour in Europe and brings in his valise a long list of orchestral and operatic treasures.

Season Fifteenth
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

In Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Season Fifteenth
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
In Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Season Fifteenth
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
In Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Season Fifteenth
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
In Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Aug 15, 1911.
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

ABBEY'S WORKS SEEN AT LIBRARY

Mural Styles of Artist Who Knew Both Ideal and Practical Stirrings of His Countrymen May Be Compared—Art Notes

BOSTONIANS feel a peculiar interest in the works of Edwin A. Abbey, because of the "Holy Grail" pictures in their public library. It is doubtful if a more popular set of wall decorations was ever painted. Critics may carp about their being overcrowded and over-brilliant in color but the fact remains that about nine people out of 10 like one or more of them better than any pictures they ever saw. The Grail story made a wonderful subject for illustration and Mr. Abbey's ability to tell a story has never been doubted since he left the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts school to go to work for Harper & Bros. as an illustrator 40 years ago. He was associated with Howard Pyle, C. S. Reinhart, Joseph Pennell and Alfred Parsons at that time. Later the Harpers sent him to England to gather material for illustrating Robert Herrick's poems. These were a great success and he afterward made a series for Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and finally in the 90's he made his famous illustrations for Shakespeare's comedies.

Illustrations Popular

The originals of these were exhibited at

that time in the Museum of Fine Arts and their whimsical charm added enormously to his reputation here and abroad. A few of them are included in the exhibition of reproductions of his work which is hanging in the art room of the Boston public library. Abbey's long residence in London has made many English people claim him as their very own. A correspondent writes that at the present exhibition in Rome his paintings and John Sargent's are reckoned as the best shown by "England." Abbey was one of the painters chosen to decorate the capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., and he was also chosen to paint King Edward's coronation.

Photographs of the Harrisburg pictures are at the library. In them he used typically local industries as backgrounds for four very beautiful lunettes. One shows Fortune and Plenty hovering over a group of miners. In another Vulcan is shown overlooking a steel foundry. Oil wells make the background for some figures which typify flames or light and the fourth shows the ships of the inland commerce, which is so active on the broad rivers of Pennsylvania. Those who made the Pittsburgh Survey might find something ironical in all of these but works of art they are inspiring. Four

circular panels with single figures of Art, Religion, Justice and Wisdom complete the Harrisburg designs. The inscription which makes their backgrounds are very interesting:

Figures Decorative

"Art deals with things forever incapable of definition, that belong to love, beauty, joy, worship, the shapes, powers and glory of which are forever building in each man's soul and in the soul of the whole world." "For religion, pure religion, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in righteousness, justice and well-doing." "Justice is the end of government; it is the end of civil society; it ever has been, ever will be pursued, until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit." "I am what is, what shall be, what hath been; my veil hath been disclosed by none; the fruit which I have brought forth is this: the sun is born."

All these figures and the larger groups which typify flames or light and the fourth shows the ships of the inland commerce, which is so active on the broad rivers of Pennsylvania. Those who made the Pittsburgh Survey might find something ironical in all of these but works of art they are inspiring. Four

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, AUG 17, 1911.

The recent death of Henry A. Abbey, who painted "The Holy Grail" in the Boston public library, calls to mind that it was Antonio Corsi who posed for many of the figures. Corsi is a remarkable model, his experience covering a period of nearly 20 years. He has some pronounced ideas regarding the duties of a model. He says: "If you are an artist's model don't save up the money you make by sitting and put it in the bank. If you do, you have no temperament and are not the sort to inspire a truly noble picture."

"The thing for a model to do is to study life, to study history, to study the art of the past, and to invest a large part of the money he gets in costumes and properties."

"It is true that those of our profession do not get credit for the work we have actually done toward making the painting or statue a success. The artist gets all the credit. There is, however, a reason for that. Fully 95 percent of the models take no interest in their work. They do not practice poses and facial expressions as they ought to, and if they are wanted in an emergency they won't be a single costume to help the painter out with."

In addition to being the model for many figures in the Holy Grail, Corsi was also the model for many of the prophets in John S. Sargent's work in the same building.

Tues. Aug 17, 1911.
BOSTON EVENING RECORD

There is an interesting exhibition of the work of Edwin A. Abbey at the Public Library and those art lovers who wish to familiarize themselves with his work at this time can do well to study it. Some interesting book plates and drawings for editions of the Shakespearean comedies, Dobson's "Quiet Life," and "She Stoops to Conquer" are in the collection.

There is an interesting exhibition of the work of Edwin A. Abbey at the Public Library and those art lovers who wish to familiarize themselves with his work at this time can do well to study it. Some interesting book plates and drawings for editions of the Shakespearean comedies, Dobson's "Quiet Life," and "She Stoops to Conquer" are in the collection.

(Photograph by Frank B. Conlin.)
John J. Keenan.

HE ALSO REMEMBERS FACES

[illegible][illegible]

One of his assistants was bothered other day by the name of an applicant. He came to see his chief and pronounce the name of the applicant phonetically. Thus, "B-r-o-c-k." Mr. Keenan fixed matter on the instant. "Look

A. S. Haydon
Treasury & Accounts Department



EARLIEST KNOWN PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE. HIS SIGNATURE AND
BINDING OF BOOK IN WHICH IT WAS FOUND AT THE BOSTON PUB-
LIC LIBRARY.

Of the three Shakespeare signs in the country, two of which are in a private collection, it is not generally known that the Boston Public Library is the proud possessor of one, and that one has a very interesting history.

[illegible]

whether the documents to be left with the court, or, as is now being done, or to leave it open to him to prove or disprove the facts, and to make the most of the material that the participants in the case can produce. The documents and other papers have been examined and the portions of legal documents which often have been written in the past, and which are now indicated by the court, have been put into a separate file. That there were no other papers, that there is no other evidence, is a question which has been referred to the court. That there were no other papers, that there is no other evidence, is a question which has been referred to the court. That there were no other papers, that there is no other evidence, is a question which has been referred to the court.

from the fact that the "new" men are not so much "new" as they are "old" in the sense that they have been in the party for a long time. The "new" men are not so much "new" as they are "old" in the sense that they have been in the party for a long time. The "new" men are not so much "new" as they are "old" in the sense that they have been in the party for a long time.

[illegible]

A black and white portrait photograph of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and a bow tie. The photo is mounted on a dark album page.

**Boston Public Library Has a
Wonderful Memory Prodigy
in John J. Keenan.**

On the other day a man walked up to the registration desk in the Public Library to get his card renewed. Before Mr. Keenan could get the card, he understood the chief of the registration department who happened to be at the desk, and he said to him:

"Please give me the record of Mr. J. Lane Blank."

"What?" the chief stared in astonishment. "How did you know my name?" he asked, and the dialogue went on thus:

"Because I have not been in the library for five years. My old card had expired and I wanted some I went away from the city."

"Well, I don't know who I know your name," said the chief, and the man said, "What's not?"

The statement was correct. The assistant chief of the Public Library, J. Lane Blank, was not there. And just a minute later he was astonished again.

"What's the way, I think there is an unpaid fee against your name, a charge of cents."

"What?" Again the memory of the chief of the registration department proved to be correct. The due was paid, a new card was issued, and the man was on his way, muttering at the retentive accuracy with which John J. Keenan, who had been chief of the registration and census libraries of the city, tabulated a man's record. The man was employed in the Copley square institution who are able to memorize a vast amount of information about books and writers, but who are not able to remember a name. He asks and listens to a name and seems to offer to know that face and name in a moment, but when he is asked to give it by his powers of memory, ever since the time that he found himself able to memorize the names of the principal officers in both offices of the principal news firms in the city after traversing them three or four times, he is unable to

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and a large bow tie. The image is framed by a dark border. In the top right corner, there is faint text that reads "SVP 22" and "188".

HAS LARGE COLLECTION

[illegible]

possibility of forgery. One of the most striking features of the text is the presence of a large number of words and phrases which are not found in the Bible. These words and phrases are often used in a way which suggests that the author was familiar with the Bible, but was not a native speaker of the language. This is further supported by the fact that the text contains many grammatical errors and awkward constructions. The text is also characterized by a high degree of repetition, with many words and phrases being used over and over again. This repetition is often used to emphasize a point or to create a sense of rhythm. The text is written in a style which is both simple and direct, but it is also highly stylized. The use of repetition and the inclusion of words and phrases not found in the Bible are two of the most distinctive features of the text. These features suggest that the text was written by someone who was familiar with the Bible, but was not a native speaker of the language. The text is also characterized by a high degree of repetition, with many words and phrases being used over and over again. This repetition is often used to emphasize a point or to create a sense of rhythm. The text is written in a style which is both simple and direct, but it is also highly stylized. The use of repetition and the inclusion of words and phrases not found in the Bible are two of the most distinctive features of the text.

The history of the volume is thus a story of the book's passage from a first folio of Ben Jonson in the early 1610s, through the hands of an Englishman, then a Frenchman, and finally a German, to a printer, and a publisher, and a bookseller, and a collector, and a reader. The book's history is a story of the book's passage from a first folio of Ben Jonson in the early 1610s, through the hands of an Englishman, then a Frenchman, and finally a German, to a printer, and a publisher, and a bookseller, and a collector, and a reader.

the boards, the lining leaves. If they ever saw them, having become detached so soon after the binding, they would be surprised. The parchment about two inches wide, running the entire length of the lining, and some with or more narrow leaves of the same width, were pasted to the lining, but would be concealed from view if the lining had been pasted to the board and the parchment left blank. After examining many such detached leaves in the Library, the Librarian is in doubt

[illegible]

that they were placed there at a time when there was no intention to forge them.

There is another circumstance which is worthy of notice. The MS. 466 of the writing in Plates I and II is a work of the same date as a work which may be seen in the Paris collection, and is a specimen of the same word and 'aid' in the words 'published and printed' which occurs in the title of the present work. The Paris MS. contains 210 plates, and the word 'aid' is printed in plates 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210.

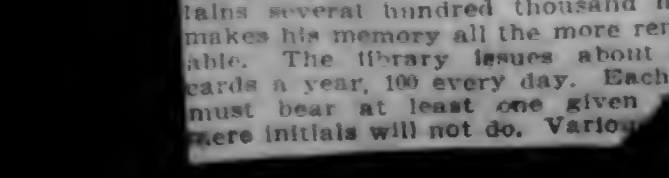
Resemblance to Genuine Signatures

A dark, high-contrast image of a book cover. The spine and cover have a textured, possibly leather or wood-grain, appearance. The image is rotated 90 degrees clockwise.

A black and white photograph of a vast, flat, open landscape, likely a coastal plain or salt flat, stretching towards a distant horizon under a bright sky. The foreground is dark and textured, possibly wet or covered in low-lying vegetation. The middle ground is a wide, flat expanse of light-colored ground. The background shows a distant shoreline with some structures and a line of trees. The sky is bright and hazy.

[illegible]

Mayor Fitzgerald announced today that he would send an appropriation of \$90,000 to the city council next Monday for the purchase of land and the erection of a municipal building in ward 7 in the South End. The mayor's plan is to make the structure a combination library and recreation building. This is an improvement that has long been sought.



BY PAULA PATTON

Patriotic conventions are recruiting delinquents of the Grand Army of the Republic August 21 to 24, and are recognizing that it is time to get rid of the "Bastion." Commander John E. O'Brien, who after these kindizations of the fraternal order, has been years in and to preaching patriotic devotion.

Boston Herald
Oct. 5, 1911.

PUBLIC LIBRARY HOURS.

The decision of the alert trustees of the Brookline Public Library to keep their splendid new building open an hour later at night for two or three months, as a sort of experiment to determine whether there is any considerable demand to be met after 9 o'clock, raises the question if even the ably managed Boston Public Library in Copley square might not be kept open with profit on those holidays when it is the custom to close it tight.

There will be no disposition on the part of anybody to begrudge the library employees a good measure of leisure, or to ask that they have fewer favors than other servants of the city; but it so chances that a public library might well be a Mecca on holidays for persons who would be unable or wouldn't care to visit it other days of the week, when it is not only open but glad to welcome them. Surely such a plan as the Boston Public Library should be closed only a minimum of time. Perhaps it is not going too far to say that there should not be a day in the year when the Boston Public Library should be closed.

Boston Globe
Oct. 8, 1911

\$30,000 MORE RECOMMENDED

For New Library in
Charlestown.

Mayor to Request the Help of
Improvement Bodies.

Wants City Council to Act
on Recommendations.

Mayor Fitzgerald will send to the City Council this afternoon an order appropriating \$30,000 additional for a new library in Charlestown. This will make the sum available for library purposes in that district an even \$60,000. The mayor will also send an order appropriating \$25,000 for a playground in Ward 2.

The Mayor stated that he intends to send a communication to the improvement associations of the city calling attention to recommendations for public improvements which he has sent to the City Council, and upon which action has not been taken up to date. He will urge upon the associations the necessity of using their influence with the members of the City Council to take favorable action upon the following list of recommendations still held up by the City Council.

Transfers—Old Courthouse portico, \$500; bathing bathhouse, Fort Point channel, \$2000; bathing beach, Freeport st., \$500; branch library, East Boston, \$2000; new steamer to Health Department, \$15,000; Union-pk st widening, \$15,000; playground for Ward 2, \$20,000; playground, Ward 19 (additional), \$40,000.

Loans Recommended—Meridian-st Bridge, \$28,000; Union-pk st widening, \$15,000; fireboat quarters and pier, North-eastern av., \$15,000; Providence st change of grade, \$15,000; Norfolk-st widening, \$15,000.

Money from Parkman fund—Bubble fountain, convenience gardens, etc., \$15,000; Charlesbank, completion of improvements, \$200; Charlesbank, repairs on fence, \$600; Castle Island, new water supply, \$2000; Franklin Park, bears den, \$20,000; Common, soil renovation, \$25,000.

The following estimates were transmitted by the mayor: Footbridge, Cliff-ford st., \$20,000; City Hospital, south department, \$25,000; Municipal Building, Ward 7, \$20,000; Consumptive Hospital, additional buildings, \$120,000; L-st bath, addition, transmitted by acting mayor, \$20,000.

Boston Traveler
Oct. 23, 1911.

NEW \$2,000,000 LIBRARY PLAN FOR HARVARD

Plans for a Harvard library building to cost \$2,000,000 and to provide room for 2,400,000 books have just been drawn up and recommended by a committee of the board of overseers of Harvard College. The building will stand where the present Gore Hall stands, but it will cover several times the area occupied by that structure and extend almost to the Massachusetts avenue fence. When completed it will be not only the most considerable Harvard building, but it will be the largest and most costly university building in the United States.

Harvard's collection of books is really one of the most valuable in this country. A few years ago it was the third largest library in America in number of books, the Congressional Library being the largest and the Boston Public Library the second in size. Since then the New York Library has grown and come into its new building, pushing the Harvard Library to fourth place. But it remains by far the largest university library in the country and possesses hundreds of books that are above price.

Many of these are kept in a special room in Gore Hall, made fire-proof and given especial protection and called the treasure room, but the vast bulk of this remarkable collection has been housed for years in a crowded building, with scant protection against fire.

The committee to visit the library consists of F. R. Appleton, William Lawrence, G. M. Lane, C. W. Andrews, W. A. Gaston, C. C. Soule, H. S. Howe, E. D. Brandegee, J. P. Morgan, Jr., C. K. Bolton, Francis Shaw, J. H. Gardiner and Alexander Cochrane.

Main, Oct. 23, 1911.

The Boston Post LECTURE ON PASSION PLAY

In the Free Lecture Course to be conducted in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain, will deliver a lecture on "The Passion Play" on Dec. 14.

Boston American
Oct. 12, 1911.

MANY LECTURES AT THE LIBRARY

Trustees of the Boston Public Library have arranged for a series of evening lectures this winter that are expected to be the most popular as well as interesting and instructive course ever planned at the institution. The series begins on October 19. No tickets are required. The courses, as mapped out by the trustees, is as follows:

- Oct. 19—Commercial and Industrial Development of Boston. Henry C. Long.
- Oct. 26—Moorish Art in Spain. Garrick M. Borden. A. M., instructor, Harvard University; lecturer, Museum of Fine Arts.
- Nov. 2—The Land of the Pyramids. Francis Kingsley Ball, Ph. D.
- Nov. 9—Italian Villas and Gardens. Samuel E. Gideon, instructor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Nov. 16—An Architect's Impressions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Trip to Europe. Frank A. Bourne, architect.
- Nov. 23—American Excavations at Ancient Cyrene. (Under auspices of the Museum of Fine Arts.) Arthur Fairbanks, Ph. D., director, Museum of Fine Arts.
- Dec. 7—As Men Live in the Great Sahara. Anna Speed Brackett, lecturer.
- Dec. 14—The Passion Play of Oberammergau. The Rev. Arthur T. Connolly.
- Dec. 28—Florence. H. H. Powers, Ph. D., president Bureau University Travel.
- Jan. 4—The Collection and Distribution of News. William U. Swan, city editor Associated Press.
- Jan. 11—Isabella d'Este and the Courts of Mantua and Ferrara. Martha A. S. Shannon, lecturer.
- Jan. 18—French Painting, Impressionists and Symbolists. Mary Augusta Millikin, lecturer.
- Jan. 25—Holland and Belgium. Henry Warren Poor, A. M., teacher of drawing, Boston Normal School.

Art in Italy and Northern Europe. Three lectures. F. Melbourne Greene, Ph. D., lecturer.

- Feb. 1—The Portrait.
- Feb. 8—The Single Figure.
- Feb. 15—The Group.
- Feb. 22—Coronations of English Sovereigns in Westminster Abbey. George N. Cross, lecturer.
- March 7—Engineering Development of the Printing Industry. (Under the auspices of the Society of Printers.) Walter S. Timmis, consulting engineer, New York City.
- March 14—The Graphic Arts Reproductive Hand Processes. (Under the auspices of the Society of Printers.) A. W. Elson, photo-engraver.
- March 21—Planning of Small Country Houses and Grounds. R. Clifton Sturgis, architect.
- March 28—Subject to be announced.
- April 4—The Paper, Materials and Binding of Modern Books. (Under the auspices of the Society of Printers.) Cedric Chivers, bookbinder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boston Record
Oct. 13, 1911.

HELD FOR LIBRARY ASSAULT

Police Say Mrs. Dakin's Assailant Was Drunk

On a charge of assault on Mrs. Adeline Dakin, the wife of an attorney in this city, in the Boston Public Library, Frank S. Simonds of Beacon st., was arraigned before Judge Sullivan in the city police court.

A charge of drunkenness was also preferred against Simonds in court and he was held in \$500 until Thursday. Simonds was arrested by Patrolmen Carthy and Grady of the Back Bay station. On the way to the station house it is alleged that he fought with the officers and managed to fracture the thumb on Grady's right hand, and bit Carthy's wrist. Mrs. Dakin was examining a book in the library when it is claimed that Simonds assaulted her.

Christian Science Monitor
Oct. 11, 1911.

LIBRARY'S LECTURES TO BEGIN

First Talk in Thursday Evening Course to Be on Boston's Development

In the regular Thursday evening course at the Boston Public Library, the first lecture of the season will be given Oct. 19 at 8 o'clock by Henry C. Long. The subject will be the "Commercial and Industrial Development of Boston."

An exhibition of photographs is hung in the fine arts department showing the waterfronts and harbors of many foreign cities with a large picture of "Twentieth Century Boston," showing the docks and the encircling Elevated road, the Charles river basin and the Mystic river.

Hamburg, Havre, Calais, La Rochelle, Gothenburg, Southampton, Penzance, Barcelona, Trieste, Rotterdam, Ostend, Algeria, Rio Janeiro, Venice, Calcutta, Suez, Calcutta, San Francisco and New York, show the conditions in many parts of the world.

Among the new books in the art department is "George Baxter, Color Printer His Life and Work, a Manual for Collectors," by Courtney Lewis, Baxter's most famous work was "The Coronation of Queen Victoria." He was very versatile, working as lithographer, engraver in wood, mezzotint, stipple, aquatint and occasional line; he was an inventor, color printer, and accomplished artist.

"Lives of British Sculptors and Those

Who Have Worked in England from the Earliest Days to Sir Francis Chantrey," at the Boston Public Library, the first lecture of the season will be given by E. Beresford Chancellor, tends to give the impression that there has not been much great sculpture in England. Peter the Roman worked on the shrine of Edward the Confessor; Hubert Le Sourd made the equestrian statue of Charles I, which stands facing Whitehall and is called the finest statue in England; Cains (Gibson) Gibber, the father of Colly Cibber of Georgian days, made many of the heathen gods and goddesses which decorated Chatsworth. Grinling Gibbon decorated a great part of Windsor Castle for Charles II. Scheemakers did the monument to Shakespeare in Westminster Abbey, and Roubiliac that of Lord Mansfield, while "The Sleeping Children" in Littlefield appears to be Chantrey's masterpiece.

The Ruskin Society holds its meetings every Monday in the lecture hall of the library at 3 p. m. This week the Rev. Albert Lazenby of the Unitarian church in Lynn, spoke on "Ruskin as Self Revealed." Mr. Lazenby came from the same town in England as Ruskin and was a personal friend. He spoke with enthusiasm and gave a vivid and intimate view of Ruskin's personality.

Boston Sunday Globe
First Issue Oct. 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE,
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)
SUNDAY, OCT. 15, 1911.

FOR NORTH END LIBRARY.

Old Church of St John the Baptist
on North Bennet St Will Be Re-modeled.

The old Church of St John the Baptist on North Bennet st. North End, that for years was the principal house of worship for the Portuguese Catholics of the city, has been sold to the city and will be remodeled for a branch library.

On the part of the church Rev. Fr. A. F. Greaves signed the transfer papers, while the trustees of the Boston Public Library acted for the city. It is the intention of the library trustees to have the interior torn out completely, leaving the outer walls standing, to fit up a model library, with large reading rooms, lecture hall, stack and file rooms, and an open air reading room on the roof.

The city paid \$35,000 for the property, which is the assessed value. The location is thought to be ideal. The city appropriated the sum of \$5,000 to secure a site for the North end library, the purchase price of

the property to be deducted therefrom and the balance to be used in the reconstruction of the building. With \$35,000 out of the \$55,000 the library trustees are now left the sum of \$18,000 to go ahead with their work.

Boston American
Oct. 22, 1911.

Address on "Passion Play."
The Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, will be the lecturer on December 14 at the Free Lecture Course to be conducted in the lecture hall of the Public Library. His subject will be "The Passion Play."

Friday, Oct. 27
BOSTON TRAVELER.

THE REV. ARTHUR T. CONNOLLY of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament will lecture on "The Passion Play" in the Public Library, Dec. 14.

Boston Post
Oct. 13, 1911.

22 LECTURES AT LIBRARY

Trustees Announce Series for Winter and Spring

Boston's library trustees this year have arranged a series of 22 lectures for the regular winter lecture course at the Public Library.

These cover a broad field of subjects and give promise of proving the most attractive series ever given at the Public Library.

No tickets will be required for any of the lectures, which are to be given nearly every Thursday evening during the late fall, winter and early spring, beginning with Oct. 19.

The series arranged is as follows:
Oct. 19—Commercial and Industrial Development of Boston. Henry C. Long.
Oct. 26—Moorish Art in Spain. Garrick M. Borden. A. M., instructor, Harvard University; lecturer, Museum of Fine Arts.

Nov. 2—The Land of the Pyramids. Francis Kingsley Ball, Ph. D.
Nov. 9—Italian Villas and Gardens. Samuel E. Gideon, instructor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Nov. 16—An Architect's Impressions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Trip to Europe. Frank A. Bourne, architect.

Nov. 23—American Excavations at Ancient Cyrene. (Under auspices of the Museum of Fine Arts.) Arthur Fairbanks, Ph. D., director, Museum of Fine Arts.

Dec. 7—As Men Live in the Great Sahara. Anna Speed Brackett, lecturer.

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Dec. 28—Florence. H. H. Powers, Ph. D., president Bureau University Travel.

Jan. 4—The Collection and Distribution of News. William U. Swan, city editor Associated Press.

Jan. 11—Isabella d'Este and the Courts of Mantua and Ferrara. Martha A. S. Shannon, lecturer.

Jan. 18—French Painting, Impressionists and Symbolists. Mary Augusta Millikin, lecturer.

Jan. 25—Holland and Belgium. Henry Warren Poor, A. M., teacher of drawing, Boston Normal School.

Renaissance Art in Italy and Northern Europe. Three lectures. F. Melbourne Greene, Ph. D., lecturer.

Feb. 1—The Portrait.

Feb. 8—The Single Figure.

Feb. 15—The Group.

Feb. 22—Coronations of English Sovereigns in Westminster Abbey. George N. Cross, lecturer.

March 7—Engineering Development of the Printing Industry. (Under the auspices of the Society of Printers.) Walter S. Timmis, consulting engineer, New York City.

March 14—The Graphic Arts Reproductive Hand Processes. (Under the auspices of the Society of Printers.) A. W. Elson, photo-engraver.

March 21—Planning of Small Country Houses and Grounds. R. Clifton Sturgis, architect.

March 28—Subject to be announced.

The Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J.

April 4—The Paper, Materials and Binding of Modern Books. (Under the auspices of the Society of Printers.) Cedric Chivers, bookbinder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boston Transcript
321 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1911

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES BEGIN

First in the Course Is Given by Henry C. Long on Boston Developments

The first in a course of free evening lectures at the Boston Public Library was given last evening by Henry C. Long, a Boston lawyer. He discussed the commercial and industrial development of Boston, particularly dock developments and a railroad belt line which he has advocated on numerous occasions. He said that the large steamers would build Boston because this port has no facilities for unloading heavy freight.

Boston Transcript
Oct. 18, 1911.

Books and Red Tape

The New York Library in Its Workings No
Match for Our Own

BY WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE

VERY, very small per cent of the visitors who approach the beautiful structure that houses the New York Public Library approach it in captious humor. The majority are free to indulge in hyperboles over so fine a reality in marble. Well, this reality in marble deserves all the praise it receives. The small captious percentage have libraries at home in Washington and Boston, which, too, are very beautiful and of which they are proud. They take for granted that New York is going to have a more costly structure, though with some doubt whether the costliness will be in better taste, or prove to be a finer embodiment of architectural ideals. For once, it must be confessed New York has done so. But a beautiful building does not altogether make a fine library. If the usefulness of a library is best tested by its transmission of knowledge beyond its doors in a community, then our own library in Boston must stand first among the libraries of the world. Scholars will always find their way without assistance to the fountain-head of wisdom—a reference library; but a circulating library is a tale to tell to the people.

This may seem a longish way to arrive at a comparison between the essential usefulness of the Boston and New York Public Libraries; the former being a free circulating library (the greatest in the world), the latter a reference library. Reference libraries may be public libraries, and are, therefore, as well as circulating libraries, built by the people, and as far as the letter of their foundation are certainly for the people, but when you look into the real spirit of their usefulness, you find it lacking. Books are circulated from the New York Public Library, but when one considers that out of a total number of over a million volumes at the central library only thirty thousand volumes are allowed to be issued for home-reading in a community that has a population of four and a half million people, one can see how limited are the opportunities of New York citizens to read books at home which the circumstances of life do not permit them to read at the library building; how its large collection is rendered fifty per cent less useful in influence and service, and how the whole system remains a body (the magnificent marble structure) and not a spirit, and can never hope to be in a thousand years, if it continues this system, what our Boston Public Library is—both the body and the soul of a public library system.

While the New York Public Library is not exactly a show place like the Congressional Library at Washington, it is not, or at least that is the impression one receives, a working place like the Boston Public Library. Its immense but simple and elegant interior architecture is reposeful and pleasing. From the basement to the main floor on the upper story, corridors, rooms and staircases are full of architectural taste and simplicity, a simplicity of decoration that impresses one with harmony of feeling and character. This applies to all the permanent features of the interior design. One finds, though, on the other hand, an imperfection and unfitness of little things that were not too small to be overlooked in the practical utilities of our Boston library. A very noticeable matter of this sort are the indicators which warn visitors against intruding upon readers in the special libraries. There are in the shape of large squares of thin white paper, pasted upon the oval plaques of the swinging doors by four strips of narrow paper indicating that "Visitors Must Not Pass Beyond This Point." They are frank disfigurements. Every indicator, sign or printed card, I have been told, in the Boston library, was designed by the architects of the building to harmonize with the total effect of the interior; the soft brown toned cards with their gold lettering realize this almost jealous regard. But the unartistic placards—they're not even placards, the common sheets of white paper—in the New York library make one think that architects and trustees alike left the taste of such a matter in the hands of the janitor.

On the basement floor, which is entered direct from Forty-second street, are the circulating library, the newspaper room, the children's room, the library school office, the travelling libraries office and telephone room and booths. The circulating library presents a curious and amazing contrast to the issue department of the Boston Library. From here you may, if you are privileged to hold a card, which does seem a difficult advantage to obtain, draw books from the collection of thirty thousand volumes for that purpose in the system. The books that go out are arranged on classified shelves against the walls around the room and in cases that checker the floor space, leaving in the centre of the square room a space some thirty feet square at one end of which (near the attendants' counter opposite the entrance) two small card-catalogues, half of whose drawers are empty and the other half but partly filled with cards. You choose the book you desire, just as you do from the open shelves of new books in Bates Hall, and take it to the attendant, who registers the issue on your card. The purpose of the card-catalogue in this circulating library is to indicate the number of those books that are not on the open shelves

omission, a novelist like George Moore had one, the book, "Sister Teresa," to represent his fine and vital art, and a critic like Arthur Symonds was entirely without a book in this circulating library.

The children's room in the central building must not be judged as an example of what the system does for its younger readers. It is in the branch libraries that this feature of the institution is perfected. Neither does the newspaper room present that human interest in types that one meets with in the newspaper room of the Boston library. Current newspapers are here on file, those upon the open racks representing a very small number of the papers subscribed for by the library. One has to call at the desk for those that come from a few of the smaller cities in the country; and you have to register your name and address to obtain the one you want. In this room also are the bound volumes of newspapers, which one may consult at the tables. An exception is made of eighteenth-century American newspapers.

The first floor holds the main entrance to the library from Fifth avenue. One enters into a huge vestibule, north and south of which run long corridors to the extremity of the building at Fortieth and Forty-second streets. At the right and left of the vestibule are the main staircases, which do not affect one with the same beauty as the main staircase in the Boston library (though that was hardly to be expected, for the staircase in our library must still remain the despair of all future architects and decorators). In my opinion they do not focus the architectural beauty of the vestibule which is very beautiful. Another reason is, with the main reading-room situated on the third floor and the special libraries (of which there are some fifteen) scattered along the corridors of the second and third floors, the people do not use them, finding the elevators an easier and more feasible access to their destination. I do not believe I saw ten persons go up or come down either of these beautiful staircases, and stood on successive days some time in the vestibule observing and talking with the officer in charge at the desk.

This official was a gent man of flavor, the only detail in the whole system of the New York library that approaches a perfection in detail of ours. He recognized the character of the New York police, but he had been attached to service at the old Lenox library, and consequently was not a recent importation from the wilds of Broadway. His chief function is to observe, besides supplying the stranger with directions, what you carry into the building, besides your person. If you carry a book, he asks you if it is a library book, and if it happens to be your private property he politely requests that you check it to your left under the staircase. Should it happen that you require it to use in your consultation of the library books, then the checking-room attendant presents you with a pass authorizing your retention and use of the book. Canes, umbrellas and parcels must be checked; hats and coats are entirely within your discretion.

Opposite the entrance vestibule, at a point exactly in the centre of the building is the Exhibition Room. Looking out of the windows to the left you see the south courtyard, a circular paved driveway with a fountain in the centre. It has none of the appropriateness of the courtyard in the Boston library; but serves principally as a transportation exit and entrance for teams and carriages.

On this same floor are current periodicals room, the Library for the Blind, the technology room, the patents room, also some offices of the library administration. The current periodicals room being of interest to a larger general public, drew my particular attention. It seemed to be, if one excepted the main reading room, the special reading room that had the most readers of any in the building. One would expect, perhaps, the newspaper room to hold this distinction, but from appearances it seems that New York people do not go to the libraries to read newspapers—not even the details of humanity as they do in our own city—unless it is the desire to see a foreign one; the people who do go are those who are away from home in New York. Of course, the magazines attract a large number of collateral readers,

a card catalogue of all the books in the Congressional Library; while on the north wall and part of the east and west walls is the catalogue to that library. If you wish to consult a book in the main reading room you make out your slip, hand it to the attendant at the desk, who in turn gives you a slip with a large number printed in red ink upon it. If the number is even, say 12, you go into the south wing of the main reading room and sit down on a bench in front of the large enclosure where the books are delivered, and which divides the north and south wings of the room. Above you, over the delivery room, is an indicator, which will register the number twelve, which means that your books have arrived; you go to the attendant, present your slip and receive your books. The same method is, of course, repeated in the north wing, which contains the odd numbers.

The more practical and expeditious method would be to make it compulsory to choose a seat in sending the slip in and wait there for your books. This is proven should one send for, say five or six books. They do not all arrive for delivery at the same time; and after you have seen your number on the indicator you go to the desk and receive perhaps, one or two books; you return to your table and begin to work, and then in a little while go up and get one or two more, and so on until you have them all. This means a loss of time, and what is worse, distraction from your studies. When you have finished with the books you cannot leave them on the table to be collected by an attendant; you must take them to the desk, and in returning them give your name, so that they may be cancelled.

The main reading room, as I have said, runs north and south on the Bryant Park side, to the genealogy room on the Forty-second street end (north), to the American history room on the Fortieth street end (south); it is an immense lofty-studded room reaching over three hundred feet out of the building's total length of three hundred and ninety. The architectural beauty of this room and its furnishings one must see to appreciate; though even in this I doubt if it really surpasses the architectural designs of Bates Hall. It is simpler and on a larger scale, and wonderfully elegant. To the reader in the main room of the New York library practically every book in the building will be brought for consultation; but he will not find, as one finds in Bates Hall, open reference shelves from which he may take books, standard and authoritative volumes on every conceivable subject, for consultation. The New York system has provided special libraries for a number of subjects where readers may have direct access to shelves on gaining permission to use the rooms. The instructions read: "To these special reading rooms admission will be granted on a single occasion by the librarian in charge of each; for an extended period tickets granting this privilege must be obtained from the librarian in charge of the public catalogue room or from the directors."

As stated above, on the Fortieth-street end of the main reading room is the American history special reading-room, and so along the entire south wing (the wing of "even numbered" seats) are shelves with books on American history which a reader may have free access to; the special reading room flanking the north and Forty-second-street end, is devoted to genealogy, and so that wing, the north (odd numbered seats) has its open shelves filled with genealogical works. Not four per cent of the readers who have occasion to consult books in the main reading-room are interested directly in those subjects, and it would seem more practical, certainly of better service to the public, if all that shelf-space was devoted to works on a variety of subjects to which the reader may have direct access, as in Bates Hall.

If the people of New York ever grow to use a great public library as the people of Boston do; if the New York library ever becomes, as it certainly ought, a factor in educational service to the students in the various schools in the city, as the Boston library is to the students in the various institutions in and around Boston, a number of details in the system will have to be modified. Some practical organizing mind will have to put the innumerable trifles that make for system into adjustment to the public demand.

and a half million people, one can see how limited are the opportunities of New York citizens to read books at home which the circumstances of life do not permit them to read at the library building; how its large collection is rendered fifty per cent less useful in influence and service, and how the whole system remains a body (the magnificent marble structure) and not a spirit, and can never hope to be in a thousand years, if it continues this system, what our Boston Public Library is—both the body and the soul of a public library system.

While the New York Public Library is not exactly a show place like the Congressional Library at Washington, it is not, or at least that is the impression one receives, a working place like the Boston Public Library. Its immense but simple and elegant interior architecture is reposeful and pleasing. From the basement to the main floor on the upper story, corridors, rooms and staircases are full of architectural taste and simplicity, a simplicity of decoration that impresses one with harmony of feeling and character. This applies to all the permanent features of the interior design. One finds, though, on the other hand, an imperfection and unfitness of little things that were not too small to be overlooked in the practical utilities of our Boston library. A very noticeable matter of this sort are the indicators which warn visitors against intruding upon readers in the special libraries. These are in the shape of large squares of thin card, paper, and posted upon the oval panels of the swinging doors by four strips of narrow paper indicating that "Visitors Must Not Pass Beyond This Point." They are frank disfigurements. Every last indicator, sign or printed card, I have seen told, in the Boston library, was dictated by the architects of the building to harmonize with the total effect of the interior; the soft brown toned cards with their gold lettering realize this almost jealous regard. But the unartistic placards—they're not even placards—on common sheets of white paper—in the New York library make one think the architects and trustees alike left the taste of such a matter in the hands of the janitor.

On the basement floor, which is entered direct from Forty-Second street, are the circulating library, the newspaper room, the children's room, the library school office, the travelling libraries office and telephone room and booths. The circulating library presents a curious and amazing contrast to the issue department of the Boston Library. From here you may, if you are privileged to hold a card, which does seem a difficult advantage to obtain, draw books from the collection of thirty thousand volumes for that purpose in the system. The books that go out are arranged on classified shelves against the walls around the room and in cases that checker the floor space, leaving in the centre of the square room a space some thirty feet square at one end of which (near the attendants' counter opposite the entrance) two small card-catalogues, half of whose drawers are empty and the other half but partly filled with cards. You choose the book you desire, just as you do from the open shelves of new books in Bates Hall, and take it to the attendant, who registers the issue on your card. The purpose of the card-catalogue in this circulating library is to indicate the number of those books that are not on the open shelves because they are seldom in demand and are kept in the stacks. The attendant will send for these should you require to take any out. It is hardly to be wondered that the books in this circulating library collection of thirty thousand volumes are of the most miscellaneous character. There is no complete selection of classical and standard works; each classification is frankly arbitrary. In some contemporary authors, especially among the poets, I was glad to see a satisfactory selection of titles, and in the particular case of Anna Hempstead Branch, two copies of her last remarkable book of poems, "Rose of the Wind," were on the shelves. Examining the catalogue I discovered glaring

tables. An exception is made of eighteenth-century American newspapers.

The first floor holds the main entrance to the library from Fifth avenue. One enters into a huge vestibule, north and south of which run long corridors to the extremity of the building at Fortieth and Forty-second streets. At the right and left of the vestibule are the main staircases which do not affect one with the same beauty as the main staircase in the Boston library (though that was hardly to be expected, for the staircase in our library must still remain the despair of all future architects and decorators). In my opinion they do not focus the architectural beauty of the vestibule which is very beautiful. Another reason is, with the main reading-room situated on the third floor and the special libraries (of which there are some fifteen) scattered along the corridors of the second and third floors, the people do not use them, finding the elevators an easier and more feasible access to their destination. I do not believe I saw ten persons go up or come down either of these beautiful staircases, and stood on successive days some time in the vestibule observing and talking with the officer in charge at the door.

This official was a gentleman of flavor, the only detail in the whole system of the New York library that approaches a perfection in detail of ours. He recognized the character of the New York police, but he had been attached to service at the old Lenox library, and consequently was not a recent importation from the wilds of Broadway. His chief function is to observe, besides supplying the stranger with directions, what you carry into the building, besides your person. If you carry a book, he asks you if it is a library book; and if it happens to be your private property he politely requests that you check it to your left under the staircase. Should it happen that you require it to use in your consultation of the library books, then the checking-room attendant presents you with a pass authorizing your retention and use of the book. Canes, umbrellas and parcels must be checked; hats and coats are entirely within your discretion.

Opposite the entrance vestibule, at a point exactly in the centre of the building is the Exhibition Room. Looking out of the windows to the left you see the south courtyard, a circular paved driveway with a fountain in the centre. It has none of the appropriateness of the courtyard in the Boston Library; but serves principally as a transportation exit and entrance for teams and carriages.

On this same floor are current periodicals room, the Library for the Blind, the technology room, the patents room, also some offices of the library administration. The current periodicals room being of interest to a larger general public, drew my particular attention. It seemed to be, if one excepted the main reading room, the special reading room that had the most readers of any in the building. One would expect, perhaps, the newspaper room to hold this distinction, but from appearances it seems that New York people do not go to the libraries to read newspapers—not even the derelicts of humanity as they do in our own city—unless it is the desire to see a foreign one; the people who do go are those who are away from home in New York. Of course, the magazines attract a large number of collateral readers, and it is quite natural that the periodical room should have its many readers.

The New York library has over seven thousand current periodicals on file. Technical periodicals relating to useful arts, the sciences, public documents, fine arts, American history and music are kept, or at least must be consulted in the special libraries devoted to those subjects. Bound volumes of magazines can only be consulted in the main reading-room, which requires a slip deposited in the usual way one sends for books in the public catalogue room. This leaves the more or less popular magazines to be read in the periodical room, of which there must be, with the ones mentioned above a number of thousands; and of this number only slightly over a hundred are on the open racks for one to take down at will and read. It is necessary to fill out the usual slip with numbers to obtain any of the others, lying for the most part within sight on long galleries of steel shelves in a sort of stack apartment. One misses in the periodical room of the New York library that sense of interest and entertainment combined that fills the periodical room of the Boston library. True, one escapes the sometimes annoying search made over one's shoulder or under one's nose for magazines, and the eager and amusing competition of patient readers to get the magazine one is about to lay down. But, for all that one prefers this free method of selecting what is at hand rather than the formal and time-wasting slip system in the New York library.

The second floor is principally given up to administration offices of the library directors, cataloguing and accession departments, and special libraries.

The third story contains the main floor of the building. Here is the main reading-room, the public catalogue, the Stuart room, picture gallery, the special libraries of art and architecture, music room, American history, genealogy, print room, map room and a photograph room. You approach the main reading room from the public catalogue room, which is of the same size and in the same location on the third floor as the exhibition room on the first. On the south wall is

method would be to make it compulsory to choose a seat in sending the slip in and wait there for your books. This is proven should one send for, say five or six books. They do not all arrive for delivery at the same time; and after you have seen your number on the indicator you go to the desk and receive perhaps, one or two books; you return to your table and begin to work, and then in a little while go up and get one or two more, and so on until you have them all. This means a loss of time, and what is worse, distraction from your studies. When you have finished with the books you cannot leave them on the table to be collected by an attendant; you must take them to the desk, and in returning them give your name, so that they may be cancelled.

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Boston Herald
Oct. 23, 1911.

"The ban is never put on a book in this library, as each book is carefully selected before it goes on our shelves," said Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, when asked if Arnold Bennett's, the English novelist, "Sacred and Profane Love" had been banished. We have a number here, Mr. Wadlin said, but not the one mentioned, which does not mean that we have discriminated against the book, as I don't ever remember seeing it or know anything about it."

The question to Mr. Wadlin was the



H. G. W.

result of a publication in a New York paper to the effect that coincident with the arrival of Mr. Bennett in America, Miss Pettie, librarian of the New York West Side Y. M. C. A., has banished as "unsuitable" because of the incorporation of "too many slaves," "Sacred and Profane Love" from the shelves of the association library.

Boston Herald
Oct. 23, 1911.

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN FOR INFORMATION

Business Men, Libraries and Others Form a Bureau.

Representatives of business firms, Technology and public libraries attended a meeting at 120 Boylston street yesterday of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, which aims to secure interchange of information among different interests.

C. W. Lee of Stone & Webster, who the idea originated, presided, and explained the work of the bureau. A committee appointed last year will report by-laws for permanent organization. Samuel C. Head, representing Thomas Nelson & Sons, also spoke.

Others of the meeting were representatives of the Boston Public Library, the Children's Aid Society, the William Flinn's Sons Company, the Commercial Bureau, the public works department, the D. C. & W. B. Jackson Company, the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, the Milton Public Library, the Economics and Library departments of Technology, Metcalf & Eddy, the Credit Reporting Company, the Edison Company, and the B. Y. M. C. U.

Boston Transcript
Oct. 27, 1911.

ONE MONTH AT THE LIBRARY

(From the Public Library Bulletin)
During the month of September there were received at the library 8054 volumes and 3579 pamphlets, of which 2650 volumes and 3579 pamphlets were credited to the reference department and 7295 volumes to the circulation department.

Of the reference department receipts, 1368 volumes and 390 pamphlets were purchases, 1266 volumes and 2743 pamphlets were gifts, and 25 volumes and 490 pamphlets were exchanges. For the circulation department 7179 volumes were purchases and 116 were gifts.

The reference department catalogued 3376 volumes and 2638 pamphlets; for this work were written 3233 copy cards for the printer and 5900 other cards; 1218 cards had changes made for entries previously written or printed. In the printing office 5198 titles were set, from which 42,000 cards were printed. For special catalogues 4931 cards were written for the copying machine and from them 17,887 cards were manifested. The circulation department cataloguing force wrote cards for the union catalogue, entered 1301 volumes in the union catalogue and shelved list, and classified 831 volumes. At the branches 4963 cards were written.

Through the interbranch loan system 5367 books were asked for and 4100 were supplied.

In the main reading room of the central building 9241 readers consulted 21,294 volumes. Special reading rooms in this building were used by 17,042 readers, making a total for the whole building of 26,883 readers.

Dec. 2, 1911 SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHITTIER POEM GIVEN LIBRARY AS A MEMORIAL

In honor of the late Ella Farman Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt of Warren, N. H., one-time editors of the children's magazine, Wide Awake, the original manuscript of John G. Whittier's poem "The Post and the Children" has been presented to the Boston Public Library. The donor conceals his name. A letter written by Whittier and original proof sheets corrected by the poet accompany the poem.

The anonymous donor also presents the library with Edmund Clarence Steadman's poem "The Starbearer," with an autograph letter of Steadman in regard to the poem, together with a copy of the poem as published, which is now out of print.

These two manuscripts have been in the hands of the donor, a Cambridge man. He is a friend of Charles Stuart Pratt. While he was editing Wide Awake Mr. Pratt visited Mr. Whittier and asked him to write a poem suitable for young people's reading which would relate to Longfellow. "The Post and the Children" was the result.

Nov. 6, 1911.

The Boston Post OLD TIME POLICEMAN DEAD AT 76 YEARS

James A. Doyle, who was a policeman in this city for 37 years, died yesterday at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, South End. He was appointed to the Boston constabulary Aug. 15, 1874, and when the present department of police was created he was made a member. He was born in Boston in 1835 and retired from the police force May 1, 1904.

He was stationed at the new library in Copley square when it was erected and was there until his retirement. Two sons, Charles of this city and Frederick, who resides in Ohio, survive him. The funeral will be held from his late home, 37 St. Germain street, tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

TOLD STORIES TO CHILDREN

Then Miss Dorothy Hopkins Imparted to the Adults in Her Audience the Secret of Holding the Attention of the Young Folks—State Federation Conference at Public Library

Children as well as grown folks listened to some wonderful stories in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library this morning. The occasion was the conference of the literature and library extension divisions of the Massachusetts State Federation, and the young woman who entertained was Miss Dorothy Hopkins.

The conference was presided over by Mrs. Martha J. Conant. In the front seats sat fifty boys and girls from the Prince school, who listened with rapt attention to a story of George Washington and the Hessians, to the mermaid story of Wavylocks, who was a discontented princess because she could not have the stars for a necklace; and to the story of two Japanese cats. At the close of the story-telling the children filed out to resume their studies in the school-room.

A discussion then followed as to story telling. Miss Hopkins answering a number of questions, during which she said that to tell a story properly to children is possible; that stories which one reads should be adapted according to one's juvenile audience; that children do not like stories which do not have some foundation, nor do they like sentimental tales; and that they are fond of good-sounding words, even though they may not know their meaning.

Miss Mary A. Tarbell, librarian at Brimfield, spoke on "The Library of a Country Town as a Social Center." She believed that the part a library could play in a small town, especially if the community had been on the wane, was of far-reaching importance.

The library often is the radiating center of a wide usefulness; it can play its part in engendering a town spirit which may manifest itself in many ways. Miss Tarbell referred to the town of Holland, which is several miles from Brimfield, where the population is less than 150 persons. In town meeting the citizens appropriated \$1800 for a library, and in drawing the plans and selecting the site, the people have had the hearty cooperation of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who not only has prepared the plans, but has taken the keenest interest in all the details, even to the matter of a suitable fireplace and the tinting of the walls.

Mr. Coolidge's interest in the matter was solicited through his association with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to whose officers the Holland officers had addressed a letter of inquiry. This letter was turned over to Mr. Coolidge, who, appreciating the earnestness of the townspeople, was anxious to encourage their civic pride. Miss Tarbell also paid a high tribute to Joseph Lee, who, she said, had done much toward developing the town spirit. She appealed to the women's clubs to do all they could toward fostering the town movements which tend to develop loyalty of provincialism.

The afternoon session was in charge of Mrs. George B. Woodward, and the speakers were Professor George P. Baker of Harvard, and Frank Chouteau Brown, both of whom spoke on "The Drama Today and Its Public." Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder read the third act of "The Piper."

Nov. 5, 1911.

The Boston Post

Speaking in Faneuil Hall last week of Wendell Phillips, as one who when a boy knew the great emancipator, Francis Jackson Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison, said: "When those of us who knew and loved Wendell Phillips would find it no easy task. The eminent artist whose painted portrait of him has long hung in this hall, has failed, in my opinion, to portray the beauty and charm of his countenance or the grace of his figure. Only partially successful, and no sculptor has yet attempted a full-length figure of one of the most attractive subjects that a sculptor could desire."

Transcript
Dec. 9, 1911.

CIVIC CENTRES IN BOSTON

The programme which is now before the City Council and part of which has already been approved, which provides for a considerable expenditure of money in Charlestown, East Boston, the South End, and South Boston for various municipal buildings, makes it important that if the people who believe in Civic Centres really want to accomplish something, they must move at once. Boston has a record of more talk and less accomplishment in the civic centre line than almost any city in the country, and if this new list of projects is put under way without any change the civic centre idea can be safely discarded as having passed into the limits of the impossible. Whether the civic centre idea is a good or a feasible one may properly be a matter of dispute, but considering the clamor which has been raised and the reported success at least of civic centre buildings in other cities, it does seem as if the matter was worthy of full investigation and some definite decision before it is wholly discarded in this city.

Explaining the civic centre building plan may seem a waste of space at this time, but because of its origination in Boston it may be well to state briefly what it aims to accomplish. The civic centre idea aims in some central place in a ward or geographical district to gather under one roof a library, a gymnasium, and bath, and a public hall for general gatherings. It is to create a neighborhood house and centre. It is generally recognized, nowadays, that an opportunity to enjoy these various privileges is properly the right of each section of a city. It is also based on a realization of the fact that it is vastly cheaper, as well as apt to be more serviceable, to house them all under one roof, instead of purchasing separate lots and erecting different buildings. Yet in the face of this agitation the city continues to erect distinct buildings at a considerable original cost and with a natural increase in maintenance charges for each of the activities described.

This in Roxbury, for example, we have a bath and gymnasium on Cabot street, and nearby, within five minutes' walk, we have an expensive library building, and the public halls needs are secured with considerable trouble in neighboring school buildings after special arrangements have been made for the cost. In Jamaica Plain we have Curtis Hall, which contains a swimming pool and gymnasium, and next door to it is a small "pup" library, a distinct building and with a distinct maintenance cost. In the North End there is an expensive bath and gymnasium building opening into a small playground, and the City Council is now committed to an expenditure of some \$80,000 for a separate library building. In East Boston it is also planned to house the various functions enumerated under different roofs, and the same is also outlined for Ward 7. It is true that in the proposed South Boston building and Ward 7 building library accommodations are being promised, but those who seek this concession are not certain it will be carried out. In Charlestown the plans also call for a district library and gymnasium buildings.

This reaction perhaps has already made plain the identity of the obstruction force which blocks the civic centre idea. It is nothing more nor less, to speak plainly, than the attitude of the Boston Public Library trustees. They refuse absolutely to countenance a civic centre scheme if a library is included. They demand and have always demanded that, no matter what else is done, a separate building be provided for library purposes, and all efforts to budge them from that line has failed. Inasmuch as the inclusion of the branch library and reading-room has always been regarded as a necessity for a complete understood how it will perhaps be now understood how it happens that, considering the many good arguments made in favor of giving the plan at least a trial, nothing comes out of it.

All things considered, and review is always easier than foreview, the municipal authorities are themselves perhaps to blame for not having set this responsibility earlier on the shoulders of the City Council. Mayors and members of the City Council have known what was going on, but for some reason they have conducted their arguments with the library authorities in secret and this statement will reach the public as the first positive one really disclosing the facts. It can be seen now, it would have been better for all concerned if they had come to the front earlier and made plain the real situation.

It was the Public Library trustees, or at least the leaders in that board, who blocked the full and fair trying out of the civic centre idea in Jamaica Plain during the administration of the late Mayor Hibbard. When Curtis Hall was burned, and the question of rebuilding came about, Mayor Hibbard felt that the opportunity was ideal one for trying out the centre plan. He outlined to those around him the building which he hoped would go up. He wanted to include a branch library and reading room, the public bath and general meeting room, a large public hall for general use, though not for dancing, as old Curtis Hall had been used. Inasmuch as the old building was centred in an enormous lot and it was also agreed that it would be raised entirely, there was ample room to erect a building large enough to house these various activities without cramping. Matters went so far along that a firm of architects, Messrs. Newhall & Horner, were set to work and made tentative plans were set to work under one roof. Now the

Boston Herald
Nov. 1, 1911.

In the list of the municipal unpaid trustees it is impossible to find one who is more devoted to his duties than Thomas F. Boyle, Public Library trustee, who was recently appointed as a member of the civil service commission by Gov. Foss. Mr. Boyle is one of Boston's busiest business men, and, although obliged to devote a large part of his time daily to his own business interests, he rarely fails to visit the Public Library every day for the purpose of keeping in close touch with the affairs of that department, with which he has been connected since 1902, when the late Mayor Collins named him as one of the trustees. It has been principally through the efforts of Trustee Boyle that the library department has



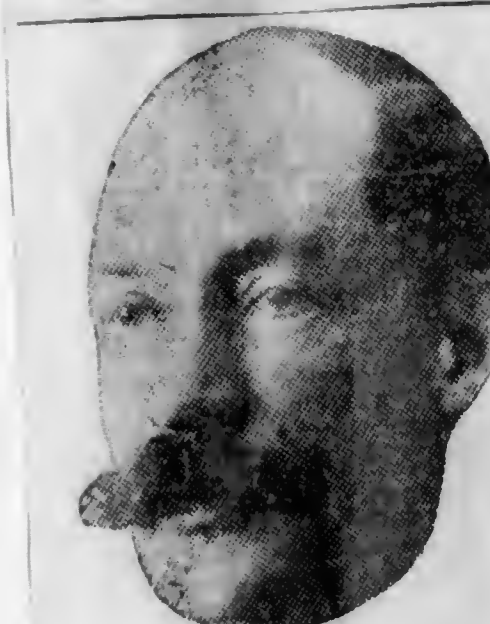
T. F. B.

expanded and that branch libraries have been established in many sections of the city. Mr. Boyle has travelled much, is self-educated, broad-minded, and believes that Boston's Public Library should enlarge its scope, especially the branch libraries.

Although he has never been active in politics, Trustee Boyle knows more about politics and politicians in the city than many of those who are always in the political limelight.

Boston Herald
Nov. 1, 1911.

Trustee Samuel Carr of the Boston Public Library, a relative by marriage of President Taft, who found it impossible to even consider a high pressure of business, was one of the members of the original finance commission who accomplished great results during his service on that board. He accepted an appointment on the first finance commission because of his civic pride, but after a large part of the mission's work had been performed he



S. C.

retired. In the business world Mr. Carr is known best as a trustee of the Frederick L. Ames estate. He is also president of the United Electric Securities Company, president of the Mutual District Messenger Company, vice-president of the Central National Bank, a director of the Central Loan & Trust Company, in the American Loan & Trust Company, a state director in the Workingmen's Loan Association, and a director in several Union Pacific branch lines.

Mr. Carr is also a musician of note. For 20 years, up to April 1904, he was organist and choir director of the Old South Congregational Church, and among his own compositions is "Break Over the Earth, Then Glad Prophetic Morning."

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
Creating Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1911.

Elliott's Indian Bible.

Editor People's Column—Can you tell me where the Indian Bible compiled by Elliot can be seen and a treatise on the Indian religion and language? James F. Cooper.
South Boston.

At the Public Library Building on Copley sq. is a copy of the Bible made by John Elliot for the Indians. As it is an exceedingly valuable book, it is not kept on the shelves, but may be seen upon request. You will also find numerous books in the library dealing with the Indians, their religion and language. Consult the catalogue, or ask one of the attendants for what you wish.

Boston Post
Nov. 5, 1911.

WILL CONTINUE STORY TELLING

Library Appropriation First of Its Kind

Through an appropriation, the first of its kind in Boston's history, the trustees of the Public Library have made story telling to children an integral part of the library system.

By means of this appropriation the children who frequent the South End branch library will continue to listen to the most enthralling stories, told by Mrs. Mary A. Cronan, about giants and elves, fairy princesses and brave knights.

In a room, the walls of which are hung with medieval weapons, colored German pictures of castles and knights, with two full suits of armor on the platform, the children will listen to tales from Beowulf, the Fairy Queen, the Red Cross Knight, Peter Rabbit and the Jungle Tales. The story hour has been established for many months in the South End branch library. Mrs. Cronan having volunteered her services. Recently she feared that she must discontinue the work, which has been enjoyed by hundreds of children every Friday afternoon. Librarian Wadlin and the trustees have come to the rescue, however, with an appropriation, and the story telling will continue.

Mrs. Cronan, who is an experienced story teller, says that the stories of different nations inspire the children with a friendly feeling for each other.

Mr. Ward, who has charge of the branch libraries throughout the city, hopes to extend the story hour to some of the other branches, particularly in South and East Boston and Codman square.

The Museum of Fine Arts has co-operated, most effectively with the library, furnishing the armor and weapons. The pictures come from the central library, and pictures appropriate to the special story are hung on the walls.

Nov. 7, 1911.

The Boston Journal

The first indication of actual work in connection with the proposed court house and police station for East Boston which was voted by the city a couple of years ago I observed the other day when several civil engineers were about the site for the new building, which is the present location of the court house and public library. These men were engaged in testing the soil preparatory to drawing plans for the foundation.

Miss Pettie, mistress of the new West Side Y. M. C. A., has banished as "unsuitable"—perhaps because of the incorporation of "too many kisses," "Sacred and Profane Love" from the shelves of the association library.

Boston Herald
Oct. 28, 1911

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN FOR INFORMATION

Business Men, Libraries and Others Form a Bureau.

Representatives of business firms, Technology and public libraries attended a meeting at 120 Boylston street yesterday of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, which aims to secure interchange of information among different interests.

C. W. Lee of Stone & Webster, where the idea originated, presided, and explained the work of the bureau. A committee appointed last year will report by-laws for permanent organization. Samuel C. Head, representing Thomas Nelson & Sons, also spoke.

Others of the meeting were representatives of the Boston Public Library, the Children's Aid Society, the William Filene's Sons Company, the Commercial Bureau, the public works department, the D. C. & W. B. Jackson Company, the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, the Milton Public Library, the Economies and Library departments of Technology, Metcalf & Eddy, the Credit Reporting Company, the Edison Company, and the B. Y. M. C. U.

Dec. 2, 1911
SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHITTIER POEM GIVEN LIBRARY AS A MEMORIAL

In honor of the late Ella Farman Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt of Warner, N. H., one-time editors of the children's magazine, Wide Awake, the original manuscript of John G. Whittier's poem "The Post and the Children" has been presented to the Boston Public Library. The donor conceals his name. A letter written by Whittier and original proof sheets corrected by the poet accompany the poem.

The anonymous donor also presents the library with Edmund Clarence Steadman's poem "The Starbearer," with an autograph letter of Steadman in regard to the poem, together with a copy of the poem as published, which is now out of print.

These two manuscripts have been in the hands of the donor, a Cambridge man. He is a friend of Charles Stuart Pratt. While he was editing Wide Awake Mr. Pratt visited Mr. Whittier and asked him to write a poem suitable for young people's reading which would relate to Longfellow. "The Post and the Children" was the result.

Wood. Rec. 6, 1911.

The Boston Post OLD TIME POLICEMAN DEAD AT 76 YEARS

James A. Doyle, who was a policeman in this city for 37 years, died yesterday at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, South End. He was appointed to the Boston constabulary Aug. 15, 1867, and when the present department of police was created he was made a member. He was born in Boston in 1835 and retired from the police force May 1, 1904.

He was stationed at the new library in Copley square when it was erected and was there until his retirement. Two sons, Charles, who resides in Ohio, survive him. The funeral will be held from his late home, 57 St. Germain street, tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Brinfield, spoke on "The Library of a country Town as a Social Centre." She believed that the part a library could play in a small town, especially if the community had been on the wane, was of far-reaching importance.

The library often is the radiating centre of a wide usefulness; it can play its part in engendering a town spirit which may manifest itself in many ways.

Miss Tarbell referred to the town of Holland, where the population is less than 150 persons. In town meeting the citizens appropriated \$1800 for a library, and in drawing the plans and selecting the site, the people have had the hearty cooperation of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who not only has prepared the plans, but has taken the keenest interest in all the details, even to the matter of a suitable fireplace and the tinting of the walls.

Mr. Coolidge's interest in the matter was solely through his association with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to whose officers the Holland officers had addressed a letter of inquiry. This letter was turned over to Mr. Coolidge, who, appreciating the earnestness of the townspeople, was anxious to encourage their civic pride. Miss Tarbell also paid a high tribute to Joseph Lee, who, she said, had done much toward developing the town spirit. She appealed to the women's clubs to do all they could toward fostering the town movements which tend to develop loyalty of provincialism.

The afternoon session was in charge of Mrs. George B. Woodward, and the speakers were Professor George P. Baker of Harvard, and Frank Chouteau Brown, both of whom spoke on "The Drama today and its Public." Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder read the third act of "The Paper."

Type. Dec. 5, 1911.

The Boston Post

Speaking in Faneuil Hall last week of Wendell Phillips, as one who when a boy knew the great emancipator, Francis Jackson Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison, said: "When those of us who knew and loved Wendell Phillips would find describe him to those of a later generation who never heard or saw him, we find it no easy task. The eminent artist whose painted portrait of him has long hung in this hall, has failed, in my opinion, to portray the beauty and charm of his countenance or the grace of his figure. Milmore's bust in the Public Library is only partially successful, and no sculptor has yet attempted a full length figure of one of the most attractive subjects that a sculptor could desire."

tion of a city. It is also based on a realization of the fact that it is vastly cheaper, as well as apt to be more serviceable, to house them all under one roof, instead of purchasing separate lots and erecting different buildings. Yet in the face of this agitation the city continues to erect distinct buildings at a considerable original cost and with a natural increase in maintenance charges for each of the activities described.

Thus in Roxbury, for example, we have a bath and gymnasium on Cabot street, and nearby, within five minutes' walk, we have an expensive library building, and the public halls needs are secured with considerable trouble in neighboring school buildings after special arrangements have been made for the cost. In Jamaica Plain we have Curtis Hall, which contains a swimming pool and gymnasium, and next door to it is a small "pup" library, a distinct building and with a distinct maintenance cost. In the North End there is an expensive bath and gymnasium building opening off a small playground, and the City Council is now committed to an expenditure of some \$200,000 for a separate library building. In East Boston it is also planned to house the various functions enumerated under different roofs, and the same is also outlined for Ward 7. It is true that in the proposed South Boston building and Ward 7 building library accommodations are being promised, but those who seek this concession are not certain it will be carried out. In Charlestown the plans also call for a district library and gymnasium buildings.

This recitation perhaps has already made plain the identity of the obstruction force which blocks the civic centre idea. It is nothing more nor less, to speak plainly, than the attitude of the Boston Public Library trustees. They refuse absolutely to countenance a civic centre scheme if a library is included. They demand and have always demanded that, no matter what else is done, a separate building be provided for library purposes, and all efforts to hodge them from that line has failed. Inasmuch as the inclusion of the branch library and reading-room has always been regarded as a necessity for a complete civic centre, it will perhaps be now understood how it happens that, considering the many good arguments made in favor of giving the plan at least a trial, nothing comes out of it.

All things considered, and review is always easier than foreview, the municipal authorities are themselves perhaps to blame for not having set this responsibility earlier on the shoulders of the library trustees. Mayors and members of the City Council have known what was going on, but for some reason they have not reached in secret and this statement will reach the public as the first positive one really disclosing the facts. It can be seen now, it would have been better for all concerned if they had come to the front earlier and made plain the real situation.

It was the Public Library trustees, or at least the leaders in that board, who blocked the full and fair trying out of the civic centre idea in Jamaica Plain during the administration of the late Mayor Hibbard. When Curtis Hall was burned, and the question of rebuilding came about, Mayor Hibbard felt that the opportunity was an ideal one for trying out the centre plan. He outlined to those around him the building which he hoped would go up. He wanted it to include a branch library and reading room, the public bath and gymnasium, and a large hall for general meetings, though not for dances, as old Curtis Hall had been used. Inasmuch as the old building was centred in an enormous lot, and it was also agreed that it would be razed entirely, there was ample room to erect a building large enough to house these various activities without cramming. Matters went so far along that a firm of architects, Messrs. Newhall & Blevins, were set to work and made tentative plans for this housing under one roof. Not only was the mayor interested in seeing the plan tried—for the centre idea—but as a business man it appealed to him because he felt it would make possible the running of the building at a decreased cost.

It was the Library trustees who objected, and because of their standing the mayor did not feel like taking issue outright with them. It was laid down as an axiom that they would not agree to any scheme which provided for including a branch library with any other city department, and they set themselves so firmly on this matter that it was impossible to move them. The debate continued at some length and finally the Library trustees won, with the result that, side by side with the new Curtis Hall, which contains only a pool, shower bath, and gymnasium, is a little pup library building, erected at a cost of approximately \$25,000, and which will always be an independent charge upon the city. There is, or at least it was finally planned as a compromise that there should be a central heating plant, but that is as far as the combination ever went.

The cost of this building was decreased by reason that the land was available, and so there was no charge on that score.

They have been so successful in their position that they have been able to frighten the mayors and city councils from any attempt to give the civic centre a fair trial. The present programme now before the City Council is the best possible evidence of their success. There are now on the City Council table plans for a branch library in Charlestown, one in East Boston and one in the North End. A municipal building will be had in Ward 7 and it will contain a reading-room but no public hall. In South Boston it is hoped to actually include a library but this is not certain.

Once this programme goes through, the civic centre idea is made impossible in the future because of the natural cost. It is plain that if anything is to be done it must be done now. There is one and only one way to try it out and that is now. There is one centre in Boston, the municipal building in Ward 16 on Columbia road. It is not perfect, but it at least shows what is possible, and it makes a real trial important at least before the scheme is discarded.

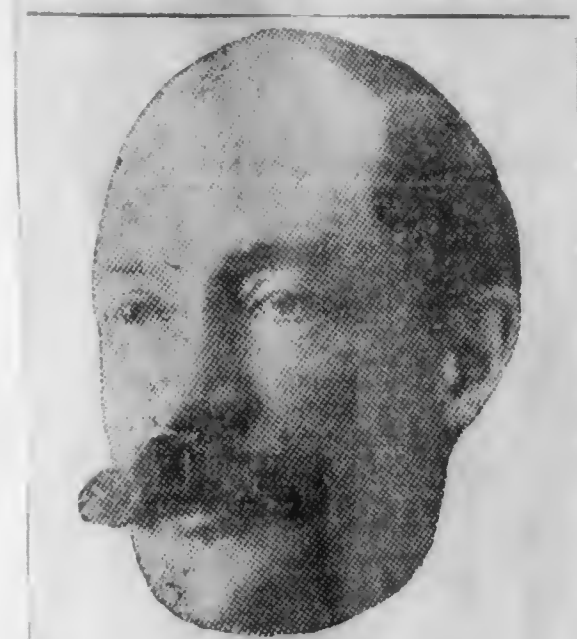
OBSERVER

Self-educated, broad-minded, and believes that Boston's Public Library should enlarge its scope, especially the branch libraries.

Although he has never been active in politics, Trustee Boyle knows more about politics and politicians in the city than many of those who are always in the political limelight.

Boston Herald
Nov. 1, 1911.

Trustee Samuel Carr of the Boston Public Library, a relative by marriage of President Taft, who found it impossible to even consider a high position in the diplomatic corps because of pressure of business, was one of the members of the original finance commission who accomplished great results during his service on that board of inquiry. He accepted an appointment on the first finance commission because of his civic pride, but after a large part of the commission's work had been performed he



S. C.

retired. In the business world Mr. Carr is known best as a trustee of the Frederick L. Ames estate. He is also president of the United Electric Securities Company, president of the Mutual District Messenger Company, vice-president of the Central National Bank, a director in the American Loan & Trust Company, a state director in the Workingmen's Loan Association, and a director in several Union Pacific branch lines.

Mr. Carr is also a musician of note. For 20 years, up to April 1904, he was organist and choir director of the Old South Congregational Church, and among his own compositions is "Break Over the Earth, Thou Glad Prophetic Morn'ing."

First of Its Kind

Through an appropriation, the first of its kind in Boston's history, the trustees of the Public Library have made story telling to children an integral part of the library system.

By means of this appropriation the children who frequent the South End branch library will continue to listen to the most entralling stories, told by Mrs. Mary A. Cronan, about giants and elves, fairy princesses and brave knights.

In a room, the walls of which are hung with medieval weapons, colored German pictures of castles and knights, with two good suits of armor on the platform, the children will listen to tales from Beowulf, the Fairy Queen, the Red-Cross Knight, Peter Rabbit and the Jungle Tales.

The story hour has been established for many months in the South End branch library, Mrs. Cronan having volunteered her services. Recently she feared that she must discontinue the work, which has been enjoyed by hundreds of children every Friday afternoon. Librarian Wadsworth and the trustees have come to the rescue, however, with an appropriation, and the story telling will continue.

Mrs. Cronan, who is an experienced story teller, says that the stories of different nations inspire the children with a friendly feeling for each other.

Mr. Ward, who has charge of the branch libraries throughout the city, hopes to extend the story hour to some of the other branches, particularly in South and East Boston and Codman square.

The Museum of Fine Arts has co-operated most effectively with the library, furnishing the armor and weapons. The pictures come from the central library, and pictures appropriate to the special story are hung on the walls.

Times. Nov. 7, 1911.

The Boston Journal

The first indication of actual work in connection with the proposed court house and police station for East Boston which was voted by the city a couple of years ago I observed the other day when several civil engineers were about the site for the new building, which is the present location of the court house and public library. These men were engaged in testing the soil preparatory to drawing plans for the foundation.

FAIRY STORY HOUR FOR CHILDREN

Tales of Sprites and Knights Told to Little Ones by Mrs. Mary A. Cronan.

The story hour is at last officially recognized by the trustees of the Boston Public Library. For the first time in the history of Boston an appropriation is made for story telling.

For many months the children of the South End Branch Library have listened to the enchanting tales of fairy and knight told by Mrs. Mary A. Cronan, who has volunteered her services. And now just as she began to think she must give up the work in which she has put her whole heart, Librarian Wadlin and the trustees have come to the rescue with an appropriation that will mean delight to more children than can crowd into the South End Branch.

"It is only an experiment," say the trustees, "and we cannot go far with our limited means." The children, however, and Miss Sheridan, the Librarian, have long ceased to consider the story hour an experiment. A glance at the well-worn volumes of King Arthur, Robin Hood, Ivanhoe, Crusades, and the other tales of the past, and the children will tell you that the story hour is no experiment. It is a permanent feature of the library.

In many cities story telling is an integral part of the library system. In Pittsburgh, in connection with the Carnegie Library, there is a school for story tellers from which Brooklyn, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities draw librarians and assistants capable of interpreting literature to children.

Hear of Knights and Fairies. Mrs. Cronan is an experienced story teller and has built up her audience from a mere handful to the capacity of the room, 160 or more. The youngsters come directly from school to the children's room, which is furnished with suits of armor, shields, spears and pictures of knights and castles. Here eager girls and boys listen for an hour to tales from all nations. One day it is "Hansel and Gretel," again it is "The Fairy Queen," or the "Red Cross Knight," then comes "Peter Rabbit" from Sweden or the "Jungle tales from India."

"It is quite wonderful," says Mrs. Cronan, "the way these stories inspire the children with a friendly feeling for those of other nations. When the Irish, Jewish and Italian youngsters hear the kindly humor of Lucie Ferns with his 'Breech' and 'Breech' they forget racial differences in their admiration for the best stories native to American soil. And the little Greeks and Italians become heroes and heroines when I tell of the great deeds of Athens and Rome."

"One needs but to visit the library on a Friday afternoon to understand what new stories mean to the little folk. They call me they can hardly wait until Friday comes and I surely believe they would come very afternoon if the stories came that often."

"I should like to go to many of the ranches," she said, "but it means giving less to these children to whom I have become very much attached, I should hardly consider it."

When one sees the escort following her for the story to the car, it is not hard to understand her feeling. One little colored girl with a broad smile was heard to say: "Auntie, but that was a fine story, a small boy expressed it in this way," and read all those stories but they never sound the same as when one tells them."

Ideal Story Room.

One feature which helps to make the room popular in the South End Branch is the ideal room fitted up especially for the purpose. Here is an example of most effective cooperation between the library and the Museum of Fine Arts. Two full suits of armor stand on the platform either side of the story teller while the wall is covered with weapons used in the time of knight errantry. All these are the property of the Museum and give pleasure to hundreds who would never go so far as the Museum.

Because the armor, the central library has provided large colored German pictures of castles, Sir Galahad and King Arthur's Round Table. Rode around the room the Librarian to hang photographs appropriate for the special story being told. Mr. Ward, who has charge of the branch library throughout the city, takes much pride in the story room and now hopes to extend the story hour to some of the other branches where there are appropriate suits. South Boston, East Boston and Union square are possible locations.

No one feels more pleased over the turn of affairs here than Miss Sheridan, the branch Librarian. She has long testified to the increased amount of reading due to story telling. She has seen how the children have missed the stories when for a time it was necessary to give them up.

Her experience has taught her that there is no more valuable feature to branch library work than the story hour and she enthusiastically commends the trustees and believes they should receive the highest praise for a move that will, she believes, have the greatest influence for the increased usefulness of the branches.



Mrs. Mary W. Cronan telling fairy stories to children at the South End branch of the Public Library. This is the newest departure in favor of the little ones of Boston by the Trustees of the Library, who have voted an appropriation for the "Story hour."

Boston Journal
Nov. 28, 1911.

KENNY AND HALE IN COLLISION AT COUNCIL MEETING

Former Accuses Latter of
Making an Untruthful
Statement.

Good Government Leaders Kenny and Hale of the City Council had their most violent collision of the year yesterday when Councilman Kenny accused Councilman Hale of making an untruthful statement and objected when Councilman Hale asked that it be stricken from the records. His objection prevented the granting of the request. Further, Councilman Kenny declined to apologize.

It was a hot debate over financial methods which led up to the charge made by Councilman Kenny. Councilman Hale and Smith, both of Ward 11, had tried to prevent the City Council from providing for a branch library and playground in East Boston and a municipal building in Ward 7 out of the reserve fund, which is filled by taxation. Councilman Hale had offered duplicate orders, providing for loans, and he asked the council, in executive session, to call on the mayor, as the mayor wished to talk the matter over.

Raised by Transfer. The council visited the mayor, but found that he wanted the money raised by transfer, and not by loan, and was of the same mind as the council, with the exception of the Ward 11 men.

There was never a doubt that the orders for transfers would pass and that the loans would be killed, for seven of the nine members of the council were on record in favor of the transfers, but Councilmen Hale and Smith determined to fight.

The Ward 11 members were determined to fight every measure to the finish on motions to reconsider, etc. Councilman McDonald entered a protest. "We have heard them tell the same story at least ten times," he declared, "and I am getting tired of it." After that a time was fixed for closing debate a few minutes after it began, in spite of the protests by Councilman Hale against "gag rule."

Playground in Ward 2. The orders adopted call for \$50,000 for a playground in Ward 2, \$50,000 for a branch library in East Boston, and \$50,000 for a municipal building in Ward 7. They took their first reading yesterday.

Boston Journal
Nov. 6, 1911.

STORY TELLING IS BOON TO CHILDREN

Eagerness, wonder, delight and inspiration are pictured in the faces of the children as they listen to the legends and folktales of the different nations in the various settlement houses and library branches of Boston when Mrs. Mary W. Cronan, an experienced storyteller, entertains them by opening the door to the fairyland of the past as it has come down to us through the ages. "One emotion after another crosses the face of the child," said Mrs. Cronan to a Journal man yesterday, "as the wonderful feats of the heroes, such as the knights of Arthur's court or the Red Cross Knight, are told to them, as they were first told long ago by word of mouth. And not only are the children told these stories of romance and chivalry which tend to give them high ideals and inspire them with the old spirit of chivalry, but also the more modern stories of a suitable kind are repeated to them, such as Dickens's tale of 'Oliver Twist' in order that they may receive the impulse which will carry them on into the field of literature. By telling them just enough of the story to get them interested and then telling them to read the rest of it from the book in the library, one tends to produce on their young minds the desire and the liking for good reading."

"Thus the story telling to the children is not only of immediate benefit to them but an ultimate help of inestimable value, for by establishing the habit of good reading it gives them a future source of enjoyment and instruction."

Mrs. Cronan tells stories to the children of the South End at the South End House on Union Park street and in the South End branch library, where a room has been fitted up with medieval armor, pictures of castles, knights, kings, etc.

Boston Daily Globe
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.
FRIDAY, NOV 10, 1911.
COPLEY-SQ STATIONS.

Mayor Fitzgerald to Discuss Sub-
way Matters With Boston Transit
Commission at Once.

The question of the location of the subway station or stations in Copley sq will be taken up with the Transit Commission at once by Mayor Fitzgerald. At present it is suggested that one station be located at the corner of

Boston Herald
Nov. 10, 1911.

PLAN NEW STREETS IN COPLEY SQUARE

Mayor Fitzgerald has under consideration two plans for running two streets across the greensward at Copley square in the shape of a quadrilateral cross and for the construction of two subway entrances and exits on Boylston street. Suggestions for these changes were made yesterday by C. Howard Walker of the Boston Society of Architects and another on Boylston street near the Public Library.

In cutting streets across the Copley square greensward the plans provide that one shall run from the corner of Boylston and Clarendon streets to Dartmouth and Huntington avenue and other from a point near Huntington and St. James avenue across to Dartmouth and Boylston streets.

Boston Daily Globe
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.
WEDNESDAY, NOV 15, 1911.

MAYOR SEEKING COPLEY-SQ PLAN

Requests Chamber of
Commerce's Opinion.

Treat Square as Whole in Placing
Subway Stations, He Says.

May Mean Rearranging
Lines of Circulation.

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a communication in which he requests an opinion as to the proper location of a subway station or stations in Copley sq. The mayor writes:

"The expressed intention of the Rapid Transit Commission, to go forward with the plans for locating subway stations in Copley sq, together with the proposed completion of a great and beautiful structure, the question of the location of the station has been brought up in a new form. The question is likely to be intensified if the structure erected by the Rapid Transit Commission is found to be either unsightly in themselves or in their effect upon the surrounding buildings. It has seemed to me that the time has come to treat the whole square as a unit and to rearrange, if necessary, the lines of circulation, the grass plots, the trees which carry the electric lights and other features, with a view to achieving an effect which will be in keeping with the character of the adjacent buildings."

"I am not aware that any attempt has been made to treat the subject in this broad way and it is probable that its consideration in this respect would be limited to the mere privileges of suggestion. I am, therefore, respectfully requesting you to give a timely expression of the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on this point as any recommendation now made to be irrevocable."

West. Nov. 15, 1911.
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMMERCE MEN'S JOURNEY

Subject of Pictures and Lecture at Boston Public Library

This week's exhibition of photographs in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library comprises views of Paris and other continental cities to illustrate Frank A. Bourne's lecture Thursday on "An Architect's Impressions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Trip to Europe."

The notable book of the week received in the fine arts department is "Ingles," his life and his work (1780-1887), by Henry Lapauze, illustrated with 400 reproductions and 11 heliogravures. The artist is shown in two distinct phases, as illustrated by his portraits and by his classic subjects. The portraits seem to be the vital work of the man. They show remarkable characterization, are realistic and essentially all that a portrait should be.

On the other hand the subjects treated in the classical manner are cold and formalistic, what he thought the proper thing to paint rather than what he liked to paint. Ingles was a great draftsman and perhaps the most interesting illustrations in the book are the delicate pencil drawings with a carefully sketched background and lightly sketched accessories. The quaint costumes of the period add to the pictorial charm of the women.

"Kinderzeichnungen," by Levenstein, is an amusing book of drawings by untrained children. There are 72 plates.

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Boston Herald
Nov. 16, 1911.

BENTON HEADS NEW LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The personnel of a committee of 21 which will make an examination of the Boston Public Library and report to the trustees, as required by a city ordinance, was announced last evening.

The president of the library trustees, Josiah H. Benton, will be chairman, which will include 16 other men and seven women. Of the male members three are clergymen, and two are doctors. Besides Chairman Benton, the members are:

Mrs. Charles E. Aldrich, Dr. Fred W. Allen, Dr. Bernard L. Bernard, G. L. Brine, Michael S. Conroy, Mrs. Thomas Downey, Miss Rose E. Evers, Miss Heloise E. Horsey, the Rev. Charles E. Jackson, Charles J. Kidney, the Rev. Leo J. Knappe, Joseph B. Macoske, Alexander L. Macdonald, the Rev. William P. McNamara, Miss Mitchell, Thomas A. Mullen, Miss Elizabeth M. Nordham, Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Dr. Patrick J. Timmins, the Rev. William H. van Allen, Thomas M. Watson, Frank C. Weeks.

Boston Journal
Nov. 16, 1911.

BOSTON JOURNAL- COMMITTEE WILL EXAMINE LIBRARY

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Boston Herald
Nov. 15, 1911.

A Copley Square Suggestion.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Amongst of discussions concerning the future of Copley square the undersigned now advances a suggestion he has had long under consideration, and which he begs to call to the attention of the mayor and others concerned.

With a view to widening St. James' avenue between Trinity Church and the Westminster Hotel, I would carry the heavy curb on the north side of the square back six feet to the line of the church, and erect on the same a handsome ornamental fence to conform to the architecture of the church; then remove the sidewalk from Clarendon street to Trinity place, parallel with the front of the church. A walk could then be laid out from the rear entrance of the church and adjoining grounds.

I commend this suggestion to the consideration of everyone interested in that immediate locality. Copley square can be made to conform and have perfect harmony from Clarendon street to the Public Library. This will overcome the present contracted condition of the square at that point and enhance property values in the vicinity, and can be made to conform to proposed plans in connection with the Park square district.

WILLIAM W. WHITCOMB.
Boston, Nov. 11.

Boston Journal
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To Little Ones by Mrs. Mary A. Cronan.

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"It is only an experiment," say the trustees, "and we cannot go far with our limited means."

The children, however, and Miss Sheridan, the librarian, have long ceased to consider the story hour an experiment. A glance at the well-worn volumes of King Arthur, Robin Hood, and the other tales of the past, and the children's eyes are turned to the story teller with eager interest.

The children call for a book after a story to one before. "In many cities story telling is an integral part of the library system. In Pittsburgh, in connection with the Carnegie Library, there is a school for story tellers from which Brooklyn, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities draw librarians and assistants capable of interpreting literature to children."

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Ideal Story Room.

One feature which helps to make the stories popular in the South End Branch is the ideal room fitted up especially for the purpose. There is an example of most effective co-operation between the library and the Museum of Fine Arts. Two full suits of armor stand on the platform either side of the story teller while the wall is covered with weapons used in the time of knight errantry. All these are the property of the Museum and give pleasure to business who would never go so far as the Museum.

Because the armor, the central library has provided large colored German pictures of castles, Sir Galahad and King Arthur's Round Table. Lode around the room flow the librarians to hang photographs appropriate for the special story being told.

Mr. Ward, who has charge of the branch libraries throughout the city, takes much pride in the story room and now hopes to extend the story hour to some of the other branches where there are appropriate rooms. South Boston, East Boston and Salem square are possible locations.

No one feels more pleased over the turn of affairs here than Miss Sheridan, the branch librarian. She has long testified to the increased amount of reading due to story telling. She has seen how the children have missed the stories when for a time it was necessary to give them up.

Her experience has taught her that there is no more valuable feature to branch library work than the story hour and she enthusiastically commends the trustees and believes they should receive the highest praise for a move that will, she believes, have the greatest significance for the increased usefulness of the branches.



Mrs. Mary W. Cronan telling fairy stories to children at the South End branch of the Public Library. This is the newest departure in favor of the little ones of Boston by the Trustees of the Library, who have voted an appropriation for the "Story hour."

Boston Journal
Nov. 28, 1911.
KENNY AND HALE
IN COLLISION AT
COUNCIL MEETING

Former Accuses Latter of
Making an Untruthful
Statement.

Good Government Leaders Kenny and Hale of the City Council had their most violent collision of the year yesterday when Councilman Kenny accused Councilman Hale of making an untruthful statement and objected when Councilman Hale asked that it be stricken from the records. His objection prevented the granting of the request. Further, Councilman Kenny declined to apologize.

It was a hot debate over financial methods which led up to the charge made by Councilman Kenny. Councilmen Hale and Smith, both of Ward 12, had tried to prevent the City Council from providing for a branch library and playground in East Boston and a municipal building in Ward 7 out of the reserve fund, which is filled by taxation. Councilman Hale had offered duplicate orders, providing for loans, and he asked the council, in executive session, to call on the mayor, as the mayor wished to talk the matter over.

Raised by Transfer

The council visited the mayor, but found that he wanted the money raised by transfer, and not by loan, and was of the same mind as the council. There was never a doubt that the orders for transfers would pass and that the loans would be filled, for seven of the nine members of the council were on record in favor of the transfers, but Councilmen Hale and Smith determined to fight.

The Ward 11 members were determined to fight every measure to the finish on motions to reconsider, etc. Councilman McDonald entered a protest. "We have heard them tell the same story at least ten times," he declared, "and I am getting tired of it."

After that a time was fixed for closing debate a few minutes after it began. In spite of the protest by Councilman Hale against "gag rule."

Playground in Ward 2

The orders adopted call for \$10,000 for a playground in Ward 2, \$50,000 for a branch library in East Boston, and \$50,000 for a municipal building in Ward 7. They took their first reading yesterday, and the second will be given three weeks from yesterday.

A resolution by Councilman Hale, setting aside \$250,000 from the reserve fund for fire apparatus, was beaten by a vote of 7 to 2.



BOON TO CHILDREN
Journal, Nov. 6, 11

Eagerness, wonder, delight and inspiration are pictured in the faces of the children as they listen to the legends and folklore of the different nations in the various settlement houses and library branches of Boston when Mrs. Mary W. Cronan, an experienced storyteller, entertains them by opening the door to the fairyland of the past as it has come down to us through the ages.

"One emotion after another crosses the face of the child," said Mrs. Cronan to a Journal man yesterday, "as the wonderful feats of the heroes, such as the knights of Arthur's court or the Red Cross Knight, are told to them, as they were first told long ago by word of mouth. And not only are the children told these stories of romance and chivalry which tend to give them high ideals and inspire them with the old spirit of chivalry, but also the more modern stories of a suitable kind are repeated to them, such as Dickens's 'Tale of Oliver Twist' in order that they may receive the impulse which will carry them on into the field of literature."

By telling them just enough of the story to get them interested and then telling them to read the rest of it from the book in the library, one tends to produce on their young minds the desire and the liking for good reading.

"Thus the story telling to the children is not only of immediate benefit to them but an ultimate help of inestimable value, for by establishing the habit of good reading it gives them a future source of enjoyment and instruction."

Mrs. Cronan tells stories to the children of the South End at the South End House on Union Park street and in the South End branch library, where a room has been fitted up with medieval armor, pictures of castles, knights, kings, etc.

SEE COPLEY SQUARE
MENACED BY THREE
SUBWAY ENTRANCES

Mayor Fitzgerald to Confer
With Transit Commission
and Boston Society of Architects
on Subject

WALKER'S NEW PLAN

It Proposes to Divide Plot of
Ground Near Library
Leaving Four Open Spaces
for Grass or Flowers

Mayor Fitzgerald intends to have a conference with the transit commission and the Boston Society of Architects regarding the opposition placing three subway stations in Copley square according to tentative plans that have been proposed.

In placing the subway stations the mayor sees a necessity of complete rearrangement architecturally of the square. He received today a tentative plan from C. Howard Walker, which he will consider.

According to the Boston Elevated company's plans it is to have a 300-foot station in Copley square and proposes to have entrances on Boylston street at Clarendon and Dartmouth, with the probability of another station at Dartmouth and Huntington avenue when the Huntington avenue subway is constructed. This would place three stations in the square, and according to some architects it would spoil the appearance of the square.

The plans of Mr. Walker place one entrance at Clarendon and Boylston streets and the other Boylston street entrance just out of the square, near the rear of the public library. He then proposes to split the square into the form of a malt, see cross by extending St. James street diagonally across Huntington avenue to Dartmouth and Boylston streets. This would leave four open spaces for grass plots or floral displays.

FRIDAY, NOV 10, 1911.
COPLEY-SQ STATIONS.

Mayor Fitzgerald to Discuss Subway Matters With Boston Transit Commission at Once.

The question of the location of the subway station or stations in Copley square will be taken up with the Transit Commission at once by Mayor Fitzgerald. At present it is suggested that one station be located at the corner of

Friday, Nov. 10, 1911.

BOSTON HERALD
PLAN NEW STREETS
IN COPLEY SQUARE

Mayor Fitzgerald has under consideration two plans for running two streets across the greenward at Copley square in the shape of a Maltese cross and for the construction of two subway entrances and exits on Boylston street.

Suggestions for these changes were made to the mayor yesterday by C. Howard Walker of the Boston Society of Architects. He believes that one subway entrance and exit should be placed at the corner of Boylston and Clarendon streets and another on Boylston street near the Public Library.

In cutting streets across the Copley square greenward the plans provide that one shall run from the corner of Boylston and Clarendon streets to Dartmouth and Huntington avenue and the other from a point near Huntington and St. James avenue across to Dartmouth and Boylston streets.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Creating Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

Boston Daily Globe
WEDNESDAY, NOV 15, 1911.
MAYOR SEEKING
COPLEY-SQ PLAN

Requests Chamber of Commerce's Opinion.

Treat Square as Whole in Placing Subway Stations, He Says.

May Mean Rearranging Lines of Circulation.

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a communication in which he requests an opinion as to the proper location of a subway station or stations in Copley square. The mayor writes:

"The expressed intention of the Rapid Transit Commission, to go forward with plans for locating subway stations at Copley square, together with the proposed completion of a great deal of the southerly side of the square has led to the question of the proper rearrangement of this plaza."

"The dissatisfaction that has been expressed with the square in its present condition is likely to be intensified if the structures erected by the Rapid Transit Commission are found to be either unsightly in themselves or over-coming in perhaps unrelated to the general design."

"It has seemed to me that the time has come to treat the whole square as a unit and to rearrange, if necessary, the lines of circulation, the grass plots, the trees which carry the electric lights and other features, with a view to achieving an effect which will be in keeping with the character of the adjacent buildings."

"I am not aware that any attempt has been made to treat the subject in this broad way and it is probable that its powers in this respect would be limited by the narrow privileges of suggestion."

"I respectfully request your society to give a timely expression of the opinion of its members on this point as any remedial action now may prove to be irremediable."

Subject of Pictures and Lecture at Boston Public Library

This week's exhibition of photographs in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library comprises views of Paris and other continental cities to illustrate Frank A. Bourne's lecture Thursday on "An Architect's Impressions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Trip to Europe."

The notable book of the week received in the fine arts department is "Lugres," his life and his work (1780-1867), by Henry Lapauze, illustrated with 400 reproductions and 11 heliogravures. The artist is shown in two distinct phases, as illustrated by his portraits and by his classic subjects. The portraits seem to be the vital work of the man. They show remarkable characterization, are realistic and essentially all that a portrait should be.

On the other hand the subjects treated in the classical manner are cold and formalistic, what he thought the proper thing to paint rather than what he liked to paint. Lugres was a great draftsman and perhaps the most interesting illustrations in the book are the delicate pencil drawings with a carefully portrayed head and lightly sketched accessories. The quaint costumes of the period add to the pictorial charm of the women.

"Kinderzeichnungen," by Levenstein, is an amusing book of drawings by trained children. There are 72 plates.

Karl Lamprecht, professor at Leipzig University, asks to have spontaneous drawings from children in all parts of the world sent to him and gives a poem, "Little Johnny Look in the Air," which has been translated into 14 languages for the children to illustrate. This child study is to help in making comparative studies in the history of civilization of the various races, as the mental development and mental states of present day children find parallels in that part of the history of civilization treating of prehistoric man. In looking through these drawings one is immediately impressed with their resemblance to the drawings of the American Indian and to the drawings found in the French caves.

A new book in the collection of illustrated monographs "Italia Artistica," No. 63, treats of Pinza, Monteleone e la Val d'Orica Senese, by F. Bargagli Petrucci, with 200 illustrations. Many architectural views are given showing the castle, and other buildings, and several paintings of a Cimabue type, besides many of later schools.

"Les Richesses d'art de la Ville de Paris," by Robert Heuvel, treats of "Les Jardins et les Squares," and has 64 plates with texts and is of value to those interested in city planning.

"L'Arte" has a study of Venetian sculpture of the thirteenth century by Leon Planiscig. Also an article on the origin of baroque architecture.

November 15, 1911

BOSTON TRAVELER
BENTON HEADS NEW
LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The personnel of a committee of 24 which will make an examination of the Boston Public Library and report to the trustees, as required by a city ordinance, was announced last evening.

The president of the library trustees, Josiah H. Benton, will be chairman, which will include 10 other men and seven women. Of the male members three are clergymen, and two are doctors. Besides Chairman Benton, the members are:

Mrs. Charles E. Aldrich, Dr. Fred W. Allen, Dr. Bernard L. Bernard, G. L. Brune, Michael S. Cooney, Mrs. Thomas Downey, Miss Rose Fitzgerald, Miss Holmes E. Horsey, the Rev. Charles E. Jackson, Charles J. Kidney, the Rev. Leo J. Knappe, Joseph B. Macomber, Alexander L. Macdonald, the Rev. William P. McNamara, Max Mitchell, Thomas A. Mullen, Miss Elizabeth M. Needham, Mrs. Elton Carlisle Ripley, Mrs. James J. Storow, Dr. Patrick J. Timmins, the Rev. William H. van Allen, Thomas M. Watson, Frank C. Weeks.

Approved by the city ordinance, the trustees of the Public Library have appointed a committee to examine the library and make a report of its condition to the trustees. The committee is headed by Josiah H. Benton, president of the library.

The committee will hold its first dinner and meeting of the season at the American House last evening. It is the intention of the Boston Public Library trustees to have the committee report on the condition of the library and make a recommendation as to the proper location of a subway station or stations in Copley square.

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BOSTON JOURNAL
COMMITTEE WILL
EXAMINE LIBRARY

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Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, NOV 16, 1911.
J. H. BENTON CHAIRMAN.

Names of Committee of 24 to
Examine Boston Public Library
Are Given Out.

The personnel of a committee of 24 which will make an examination of the Boston Public Library and report to the trustees, as required by a city ordinance, was announced last evening. The president of the library trustees, Josiah H. Benton, will be chairman of the committee, which will include 16 other men and seven women. Of the male members three are clergymen and two are doctors. Besides chairman Benton the members are: Mrs. Charles E. Aldrich, 126 Townsend st. Roxbury; Dr. Fred W. Allen, 59 Dunster road, Jamaica Plain; Dr. Bernard L. Bernard, 18 Dorchester st. South Boston; G. L. Brune, 106 Mt Vernon st. Michael S. Cooney, 145 Mt Vernon st. Charlestown; Mrs. Thomas Downey, 362 Arborway, Jamaica Plain; Miss Rose Fitzgerald, 29 Welles ave. Dorchester; Mrs. Holaise E. Hersey, 75 Mt Vernon st. East Boston; Rev. Charles E. Jackson, 115 Trenton st. East Boston; Charles J. Kiddy, 48 Dudley st. Roxbury; Rev. Leo J. Knappe, 24 Clark st. Joseph B. Maccoche, 128 Trenton st. East Boston; Alexander L. Macdonald, 21 Columbus ave. Rev. William P. McNamara, 39 Holton st. Brighton; Max Mitchell, 21 Wallingford road, Brighton; Thomas A. Mullen, 11 Orkney road, Brighton; Miss Elizabeth Needham, 1 Peabody st. Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Elmer Carlisle Ripley, 1247 Commonwealth av. Brighton; Mrs. James J. Storrow, 41 Beacon st. Dr. Patrick J. Timmins, 87 Broadway, South Boston; Rev. William H. van Allen, 28 Brimmer st. Thomas M. Watson, 6 Bainbridge st. Roxbury; Frank C. Weeks, 537 Center st. Jamaica Plain.

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THE BOSTON HERALD
LIBRARY EXAMINERS

H. G. Wadlin Announces the List
for the Present Year.

Honore G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, yesterday gave out the names of the examining committee appointed by the trustees for this year. Joseph H. Benton, president of the trustees, is chairman. The committee, which is to examine the library and report to the trustees on its condition, consists of:

Mrs. Charles E. Aldrich, Dr. Fred W. Allen, Dr. Bernard L. Bernard, G. L. Brune, Michael S. Cooney, Mrs. Thomas Downey, Miss Rose Fitzgerald, Miss Holaise E. Hersey, the Rev. Charles E. Jackson, Charles J. Kiddy, the Rev. Leo J. Knappe, Joseph B. Maccoche, Alexander L. Macdonald, the Rev. William P. McNamara, Max Mitchell, Thomas A. Mullen, Miss Elizabeth Needham, Mrs. Elmer Carlisle Ripley, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Dr. Patrick J. Timmins, the Rev. William H. van Allen, Thomas M. Watson, Frank C. Weeks.

Boston Traveler
Nov. 9, 1911.
PLANS TO CUT UP
COPLEY SQ. PARK

C. Howard Walker of the Boston Society of Architects today submitted to the mayor's office a tentative set of plans for subway entrances in Copley square, which will prevent any considerable alteration of the present beauty of the square. The Walker plan provides for the cutting up of the park in the center of the square into streets similar to the general outlines of a Maltese cross, with stations at each end, joined by a long platform. Stations are provided at Boylston street behind the Public Library and Clarendon and Boylston streets.

Boston Transcript
32 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1911

LIBRARY EXAMINERS NAMED

Josiah H. Benton is Chairman of the Committee Which Includes Sixteen Other Men and Seven Women

Announcement is made of the personnel of the committee of twenty-four which will make an examination of the Boston Public Library and report to the trustees, as required by the city ordinance. Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, is chairman of the committee, which will include sixteen other men and seven women. The committee is as follows:

Mrs. Charles E. Aldrich, Dr. Fred W. Allen, Dr. Bernard L. Bernard, G. L. Brune, Michael S. Cooney, Mrs. Thomas Downey, Miss Rose Fitzgerald, Miss Holaise E. Hersey, Rev. Charles E. Jackson, Charles J. Kiddy, Rev. Leo J. Knappe, Joseph B. Maccoche, Alexander L. Macdonald, Rev. William P. McNamara, Max Mitchell, Needham, Mrs. Elmer Carlisle Ripley, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Dr. Patrick J. Timmins, Rev. William H. van Allen, Thomas M. Watson and Frank C. Weeks.

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, NOV 18, 1911.

**FERDINAND-ST
PLAN HELD UP**

Council Is Told Cost
Would Be \$300,000.

Curley Questions Minot, Who
Supports the Plan.

East Boston Men Ask for a
Branch Library.

Proposed street widening in connection with the Park-sq improvement caused a verbal clash between Councilor Curley and Laurence Minot, formerly president of the Good Government Association, at last evening's special session of the City Council.

The Council held up the widening of Ferdinand st. which, it is estimated, will cost \$300,000, and it was said that it is not probable a favorable report will be returned. On the proposed extension of Arlington st. to Castle sq. which is now in the hands of the Finance Committee, a favorable report will be made, it was said at City Hall.

After Mr. Minot had urged adoption of the order carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 for the extension of Arlington st. including the widening of Ferdinand st. Councilor Curley and Ex-Dist Atty Arthur D. Hill opposed the widening of Ferdinand st. both declaring that it is unnecessary.

"I do not appear as a philanthropist but as a paid attorney to protest against widening this thoroughfare," said Mr. Hill, "feet its entire length." Mr. Hill, he opposed the plan in behalf of a garage concern and asserted that there is not much doubt but that the widening would cost at least \$100,000 more than the \$50,000 estimate.

When Mr. Minot appeared in support of the plan Councilor Curley bombarded him with questions, and once was interrupted by Chairman Attridge of the committee.

"I have no recommendations up to date," said Mr. Minot.

"It hasn't been necessary, has it?" asked Mr. Curley.

"I have accepted the report of the Metropolitan Commission," he said. "Give us your own opinion; it is easy to get opinions from men who write paid reports," replied Mr. Curley. Mr. Minot declared that he believed the suggestion for widening Ferdinand st. is admirable, for widening Ferdinand st. may have been added that other streets may have to be widened in the future.

Chairman Attridge interrupted to say that he had already given Councilor Curley much latitude. The latter replied that he had been accorded no more than he was entitled to, and went on with the questioning.

Mr. Curley endeavored to have Mr. Minot admit that the entire improvement plan was arranged by the Park-st Trust, and that the trust will be the greatest beneficiary.

Several East Boston men urged that an appropriation be made for a branch library in that district. Among them was Joseph B. Maccoche, who said he was Joseph B. Maccoche of East Boston. He pointed out that the appropriation should be at least \$50,000. Rev. Charles E. Jackson, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, also spoke in favor of a library appropriation in East Boston.

Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 17, 1911.

**LESS NOISY STREETS.
MORE PRETTY PARKS.
ADVICE TO BOSTON**

"The success or failure of the efforts to improve the city's squares, streets and buildings rests largely with you, the citizens," said Frank A. Bourne last evening in his illustrated address on "An Architect's Impression of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Trip to Europe," in the lecture hall of the Boston public library, before an audience that included many of those who made the trip. It is partly on account of the observations and studies made by Mr. Bourne while with the party that he has just been appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to make a study of the location of subway stations in Copley square and the treatment of the square in general.

"The purposes of the trip," said Mr. Bourne, "were, first, to carry a personal invitation to foreign commercial organizations to send delegates to the international convention of Chambers of Commerce in Boston in 1912; second, to take representatives of our own country to see what is being done abroad, with the idea of further civic improvement at home, and third, promote international cooperation."

"Many seem to think that we are ahead in civic improvements, but we only talk about it more because there is greater need for improvement. Disembark at Charlestown and drive over rough paving stones, past the North station and up Causeway and Charles streets and the first glimpse of anything admirable is the new Charles river embankment. Come in at the North station and travel up Portland or Canal street, with no open spaces, grass or trees until you reach the common. Go to the North End or the South End. See the difficulty of securing new houses are going up at will, and, in another week, will close the Charles river basin from view from the public garden. There is indeed room for improvement here."

"One of the important purposes of the trip was the study of foreign ports. It is curious how little the port of Boston and Boston harbor mean to the average merchant and how many of us live here all our lives without knowing, except from our geographies, that Boston is on the waterfront, and one of the most beautiful harbors on the Atlantic coast."

"Foreign docks are always a surprise to us. We think ships must discharge on the waterfront; there you may see ships masts for miles inland. Here in America we have miles of rough paving and dirt; there the wharves and approaches are cleaner than our business streets."

"In America we have studied parks, drives and squares, but we have given little attention to the good treatment of points where the land and water meet. We have considered them commercially to see how cheaply they can be arranged and the result is a place that all beauty-loving and comfort-seeking people keep away from."

"A stranger visiting Boston has to spend three quarters of an hour going to South Boston to get a view of the harbor from the shore."

Christ. Science Mon.
Nov. 20, 1911.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Madonnas and Nativities Shown in Fine Arts Gallery
for Holiday Season — Some New Books

THERE will be no lecture Thursday evening nor Sunday afternoon of this week at the Boston public library.

A special exhibition of madonnas and nativities is hung in the fine arts gallery at the library for the holiday season. Ten fine Medici prints are hung on the north wall showing the work of Botticelli, Raphael, Durer, Filippino Lippi and Bellini. The latest Medici print is from the "Holy Family" of the Hermitage, Russia, by Rembrandt.

The madonna is a sweet German mother holding an open book in her lap leaning over the Dutch cradle to see if the baby is asleep. A group of child angels come flying down from above. All the light is thrown on these two groups, the rest is lost in shadow.

Now that the Museum of Fine Arts has acquired a painting by Cranach, the elder, it is interesting to note his "Holy Family" shown here with all the quaint detail lavished on the figures. On the other sides of the room several Flemish nativities are shown and many photographs of other schools.

A delightful book received this week is "The Practical Book of Oriental Rugs," by G. G. Lewis. It has 10 illustrations in color, 75 in double-tone, and 7 designs in line, chart and map. It has two parts. The first treats of materials, dyes, weaving, designs and their symbolism, dealers and auctions, antiques and means of identification. The second part classifies the rugs of each locality and describes them individually.

"The British Museum, Its History and Treasures," by Henry E. Shelley, is an interesting addition to a series of books on art museums. It tells of the origin of that institution, gives accounts of its early benefactors and principal officers, with a survey of the treasures preserved within its walls, illustrated by 50 reproductions.

"The Art of the Romans," by H. B. Walters, with 72 plates is a comprehensive account of its origin and development. The art of the provinces is also treated and several interesting chapters given to Roman painting and mosaic, gem cutting, metal work, work in terra cotta and pottery. The illustrations are chosen with great care.

Mrs. Marie Moore gave a description of Renaissance art in the lecture hall of the library Monday afternoon, illustrated by many photographs from the library collection.

Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 21, 1911.

**EARLY ENGRAVINGS
OF BOSTON HARBOR
AT PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Early engravings of the water front of Boston and bird's-eye views of the harbor are shown on the first floor at the Boston Public Library this week. These are part of a large collection of Americana owned by the library.

A facsimile of the earliest known chart of Boston harbor is dated 1687-1688, and was purchased at a recent sale of books from the collection of the late George Brinkley. A further account may be obtained from "Winsor's Memorial History of Boston" (vol. II, pp. 50, 51).

An early print shows the water front with Long wharf in the foreground connected by Kings street directly with the old State House. Many ships with the British flag fill the harbor and the wharf is filled with the "red coats." This is inscribed: "A view of part of the Town of Boston in New England, and the harbor, from the boats, 1768."

At noon, Oct. 1, the fourteenth and twenty-ninth regiments were landed at Long wharf and marshaled with drums beating and fifes playing and colors flying up King street, each soldier having received 18 rounds of powder and ball. The curious print shows boats in the harbor and a very large and conspicuous windmill of Dutch type, on the shore. This is dated 1833, published in New York.

Others show the growth of the city up to 1873 and a photographic panorama of the docks and waterfront gives a more correct idea of things in 1877.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 28, 1911.

REMINERS OF SLAVERY DAYS

Public Library Has Exhibition of Portraits and Documents of Wendell Phillips's Time

In connection with the centenary of Wendell Phillips, the Boston Public Library has prepared an exhibition of pictures, books, letters, all bearing on the life and times of the abolitionist.

Portraits of anti-slavery people, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, Whit-tier, John Brown, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fred. Douglass and many more are shown. A number of these portraits are rare daguerotypes from life.

There are also many autograph letters of prominent abolitionists, with other relics, and a number of broadsides and proclamations relating to slavery. The books on exhibition include slave narratives, works on Negro soldiers in the American wars, and publications by Negroes, with a number of anti-slavery books and periodicals.

The orator at this evening's memorial meeting in Park Street Church will be Judge Wendell Phillips Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District Court of Columbia.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 29, 1911.

PROBLEM OF COPLEY SQUARE

Will New Lines Be Adopted in Connection with the Building of Stations for the Boylston-Street Subway?

With steps about to be taken in the building of the Boylston street subway, more or less interest will centre in the treatment of Copley square. There will be subway stations there, but just where they will be placed has not been decided. The original plan calls for two stations, one at the point of the triangle nearest Trinity Church, and the second at the other point of the triangle on Boylston street, both stations being connected by a three hundred-foot platform beneath the street. With the building of these two stations the aesthetic eye would undoubtedly suffer a shock.

Another plan as tentatively worked out by C. Howard Walker, who has done much work for the Boston Transit Commission, is that of eliminating one of the proposed stations on the triangle, that nearest the Boston Public Library, and substituting a station close to the Library building. The steps of this building are fully twenty feet wide, and it is believed that the accommodations for a subway entrance would be ample. With this plan, for the sake of symmetry and in view of future traffic problems, the architect has in mind a similar hooded station on the other side of the building, these stations to be connected underground. The Huntington avenue subway to Massachusetts avenue and possibly to Brookline is not many years distant.

An old Bostonian made a suggestion to the mayor's office that, in view of the changes that might come with the Boylston street subway, Copley square should be provided with statuary and otherwise ornamented along ideas that prevail in Washington and some of the Western cities. The mayor knew that some years ago Mr. Walker had outlined new plans for Copley square for a Maltese Cross effect. He has had an interview with Mr. Walker and finds that this original conception has been changed by Mr. Walker, but not in any substantial way. Mr. Walker now treats the square more as an open plaza with the lines receding from the original ones and forming semi-circles. In cutting streets across the Copley square greensward the plans provide that one shall run from the corner of Boylston and Clarendon streets to Dartmouth street and Huntington avenue and the other from a point near Huntington avenue and St. James avenue across to Dartmouth and Boylston streets.

Whether this plan, with the elimination of much of the greensward would meet the views of citizens generally is a question. The mayor expresses no opinion, but he will transmit Mr. Walker's views to the Transit Commission and will also have them studied by the street commissioners and the public grounds department.

The mayor believes that the time has come when Boston should lay out Copley square in a way that would harmonize best with the architectural dignity of the surroundings. He wants something done that will last for many years. He realizes that any treatment of the problem must take into consideration the obvious fact that with the new subway and the new hotel, the requirements of the square will be all the more pressing. How to revise the lines according to sensible ideas of beauty and convenience is the real problem.

7 Thurs. Nov. 23, 1911.
6

The Boston Journal

To see the photograph of a real phantom ship visit the room in the Public Library where old cuts of Boston from the sixteenth century on are displayed. There in the forefront of a panorama recently taken of the waterfront is a phantom two-masted vessel. It is a strange freak of the camera.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1911.

COUNCIL BARS LOAN POLICY

Improvements From Reserve Fund.

Kenny Refuses to Withdraw His Reply of "Untruth."

Chamber Visits Mayor to Get Views.

The City Council yesterday, by a vote of 7 to 2, Hale and Smith against, passed orders transferring from the reserve fund \$30,000 for a municipal building in Ward 2 and \$50,000 for a playground in East Boston.

Two hours were spent in debating the financial policy of the city. Councilors Hale and Smith favored the improvements, but objected to the method of providing the money.

Both Hale and Smith favored taking the money out of loans. Councilor Kenny was the champion of the pay-as-you-go policy as long as the money was available. Councilor Smith closed a lengthy exposition of his views by saying, "What will the public think of the policy advocated by Councilor Kenny?"

Councilor Kenny at once took the floor and said that at least the real reason had come to light, namely, "Fear of the public."

Councilor Hale promptly rose to a point of order. He objected to the remark, as he said, it gave indication that Councilor Kenny was approaching his usual habit of personal attacks. Councilor Kenny replied that it was untrue.

Councilor Hale asked that this reply be stricken from the records. It remained on the records, as Councilor Kenny promptly objected.

Councilor Smith asked Councilor Kenny if he was also to be classed in his statement of untruth. Councilor Kenny answered in the negative.

Asks \$250,000 for Fire Equipment.

Councilor Hale, speaking later on a question of privilege, said he had been a member of the City Government three years and recalled only once when personalities of a similar kind were indulged in. That was three years ago, but the member who offended him promptly apologized. He hoped that Councilor Kenny would follow such a good example.

Councilor Kenny refused. He asserted the records of the meetings were teeming with personalities indulged in by Councilor Smith.

Councilor Hale, when the orders were first called up, asked that action be suspended until the Mayor could be communicated with. He said that he had reason for believing that the Mayor would consent to having the money provided by loan rather than take it out of the reserve fund. He offered a resolution that \$250,000 be set aside for the reserve fund to buy equipment for the fire department. He also offered three loan orders covering the three public improvements above named.

The Council voted that all voted the Mayor and find out how he stood on the questions of loans and transfers. The Mayor declared that he favored transferring the money from the reserve fund.

When the Council returned to the executive chamber the orders were debated. Councilor Kenny objected to piling up debt on the city when money was at hand which could be used, he the improvement recurring or permanent.

Councilor Hale and Councilor Smith argued that a sound financial policy forbade placing on the taxpayers the year payments for an improvement which should cover a period of from 20 to 25 years.

Hale's loan orders were rejected, also the resolution to set aside \$250,000 from the reserve fund for the fire department.

To Connect Hyde Park Fire Alarm.

The Council passed two orders, each appropriating \$1000 additional for the clerk of the Criminal Court for clerical hire, and two orders each for \$500 for the Superior Court, civil session, for clerical hire.

An order was passed transferring \$500 from the reserve fund to be used to connect the fire alarm signal systems of Boston and Hyde Park.

Councilor Smith offered an order, which was passed, requesting the Mayor to confer with the Art Commission in relation to providing a suitable memorial of Wendell Phillips.

The Parkways Income Committee reported in favor of the city retaining the Parkways Income at \$250,000 and recommended that its use be determined by the Mayor, the Finance Commission and Parkways Committee. The committee also recommended that the income be used for the city's improvement, preferably the Parkways.

DESERT LIFE TO BE DESCRIBED

Public Library Lecture by Anna Speed Brackett Announced—New Art Books

A FREE public lecture will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library Thursday evening at 8 o'clock by Anna Speed Brackett, on "As Men Live in the Great Sahara."

Beautiful colored photographs of Algeria, Tunis, Tangier, the desert and the pyramids are hung in the fine arts gallery with street scenes in the bazaars and tent scenes in the desert.

Several important art books have been put on the shelves of the fine arts department this week. "The Lure of the Garden" by Hildegarde Hawthorne, is most attractively illustrated with colored plates by Maxfield Parrish and Jules Guerin and others, as well as many halftones. It is not a technical book but a series of charming essays on "Grandmother's Gardens," "Washington's Garden" at Mount Vernon and "Garden Gossips." Gardens of well known people like Cecilia Beaux, Maxfield Parrish, Mrs. Wharton, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. John L. Gardner and Augustus St. Gaudens, are described and references given to many delightful literary descriptions of gardens.

"Portraits of Dante from Botticelli to Raffael," a critical study with iconography by Richard Thayer Hollbrook, is a studious analysis of all the types of Dante found in art. Much interest centers around the portrait in the Bargello which has long been under discussion as to the time it was painted. The volume is profusely illustrated and the type of face, with long nose and pointed chin, seems to be the generally accepted one.

A German book on "Die Einzelportraits des Sandro Botticelli" by N. H. Kroemer, has 15 portraits by Botticelli and 15 by artists who followed his style. These Florentine men and women are painted with clear-cut profiles having the effect of a bas-relief carved in ivory.

The style of hair dressing of the ladies with pearls braided in their snaky locks is interesting if not beautiful, and the men have thick masses of hair falling on their shoulders.

"Illuminated Manuscripts," by J. A. Herbert, is a new volume in the Connoisseur's Library, edited by Cyril Davies. This is finely illustrated with examples of classical and Byzantine manuscripts of an early date, and of the later Celtic, French, Italian and German books with their wonderful miniatures.

A quaint book in the British Museum is a "Book of Hours," Flemish, early sixteenth century, called the "golf book," because at the foot of each illustrated page is a panel representing the various sports. One shows men playing golf.

"The Glory That Was Greece" by J. C. Stobart, gives many illustrations of the sculpture, pottery and architecture that have helped to make Greece renowned through the ages for her beauty. The Minoan civilization of Crete, the heroic age of Greece, the grand century of Athens in the time of Pericles are all described. Illustrations are given of the marble altar of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—the companion piece to the so-called "Ladovise throne" in the Terme museum, Rome.

An interesting oil painting is shown in the Wendell Phillips exhibition in the fine arts room, called the "Defenders of the Faith," and painted by Daniel French. It represents the members of the Boston Turnverein, who acted as a bodyguard to Wendell Phillips, and who watched his house day and night from the windows of the printing office of Karl Heinzen's weekly paper, "Der Pioneer," when it was considered in danger of being burned. They had sworn to protect free speech and free speakers.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1911

FOR PRATT MEMORIAL

Whittier Manuscript Is Presented to the Public Library

As a memorial to the late Ella Farman Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt of Warner, N. H., at one time editors of the children's magazine "Wide Awake," an anonymous donor has presented to the Boston Public Library the original manuscript of John G. Whittier's poem "The Poet and the Children," together with a letter of Whittier, and the original proof. In addition to this Whittier's corrections. In addition to this Whittier's poem "The Starbearer," with an autograph letter of Whittier in regard to the poem, together with a copy of the poem as published, which is now out of print.

These two manuscripts have been in the hands of the donor, a Cambridge man, who makes a condition of the gift that the anonymity be preserved. He is an old friend of Charles Stuart Pratt, who is now an invalid in Warner, and who, with Mrs. Pratt, edited "Wide Awake." At the time of Longfellow's death it was the wish of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt to secure a poem from Whittier which would be suitable for their publication. Mr. Pratt called on Mr. Whittier and asked him if he would write a poem suitable for young people's reading, which would relate to Longfellow.

The result, "The Poet and the Children," was the result. Mr. Pratt died some years ago and it was Mr. Pratt's wish that the Cambridge man should have the manuscripts of these poems. As he was not an autograph collector he told Mr. Pratt that he would like to give them to the Boston Public Library as a memorial of long friendship.

Mr. Pratt agreed to this, and they have therefore been given to the library, and will be suitably marked. While all Whittier manuscripts are valuable, this one is particularly so from its association interest. It is in the Quaker poet's neat, legible hand, and the accompanying letter and the corrected proof sheets complete a gift of remarkable interest.

Boston Transcript

Dec. 6, 1911.

NEW FREE LECTURE COURSE

Sunday Afternoon Course at the Boston Public Library Will Be Started Next Week

A new course of free lectures will be given at the Boston Public Library, beginning next Sunday afternoon. The lectures will begin at three o'clock each afternoon and will be given in the lecture hall, and will be given only by the Boylston-street entrance being only by the Boylston-street entrance. The subjects and speakers are to be:

Dec. 10—"The Music of the Bible," Louis C. Elson, author and critic.

Dec. 11—"Folk Tales of Many Lands," Mary W. Cronan, professional story teller.

Dec. 12—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. The Bible, Old and New, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 13—"The Evolution of the New England Novel," Frank Smith, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 14—"Benjamin Franklin, the Craftsman," Lindsay Swift, Boston Public Library, author of "Life of Franklin."

Dec. 15—"Guilford Stuart: Painter of Famous Americans," Charles K. Bolton, Librarian, Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Dec. 16—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 17—"The Evolution of the New England Novel," Frank Smith, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 18—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 19—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 20—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 21—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 22—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 23—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Dec. 24—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections, 1. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

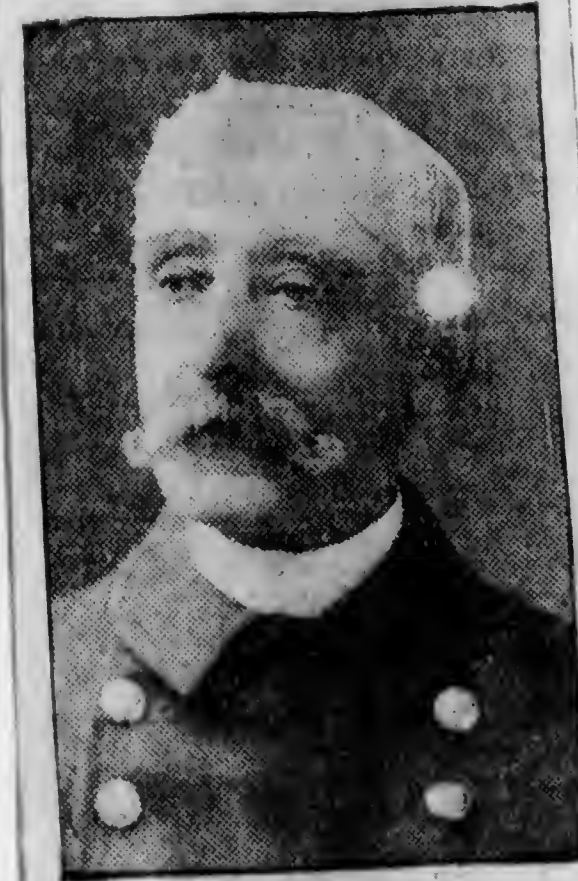
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1911.

JAMES A. DOYLE DEAD.

Appointed to Boston Police Force in 1867 and Retired in 1894—Latterly Served at Public Library.

James A. Doyle, a retired member of the Boston Police Department, and one of the few old-time police officers who boasted of being born and bred in Boston, died yesterday afternoon at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He is survived by two sons, Frederick and Charles. The funeral will be at St. Cecilia's Church at 10:15 tomorrow morning and interment will be in Mt. Benedict Cemetery.



JAMES A. DOYLE.

Mr. Doyle was born in Boston Oct. 10, 1832. He was appointed a member of the City Constabulary Aug. 15, 1867, and was made a regular policeman when the police department was reorganized. A large part of his duty was on Division 4, under Capt. Adams, his period of service in the Old South Cove district covering 20 years. The latter part of his tour of duty at Division 4 was his tour of duty at the Public Library, when he was stationed in Back Bay, and when Division 4 was transferred to that station.

When the Public Library was finished Mr. Doyle was stationed at the entrance of that building and retained that post until his retirement May 1, 1904. Mr. Doyle was tall and broad-shouldered. His courage, often tested, was never found wanting. A gang of toughs established such a reign of terror in the old Cove district. A notorious burglar named Kane robbed a house at Beacon and Essex streets of some \$200 in money and silverware.

Capt. Adams, father of Ex-Police Commissioner Adams, put the case in Doyle's hands. The officer found the burglar in a house near the old Washington Bridge and captured Kane. But he was set upon by six or eight of the gang. Although terribly beaten, Doyle fought bravely and on the arrival of three other officers four of the gang beside Kane were arrested. That night Mr. Doyle was a charter member of the Puller Relief Association, and was a member of the Old Boylston School Association. His home was at 57 Germantown st.

Boston Daily Globe.

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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1911.

FORMER PATROLMAN BURIED.

Services for James A. Doyle, Retired Member of Boston Force.

Funeral services for James A. Doyle, a retired member of the Boston Police Department, were held yesterday morning at St. Cecilia's Church. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. David D. Ryan.

Active and retired policemen, as well as employees of the Boston Public Library, where Mr. Doyle was formerly buried, were present. Among the retired officers was a group of ex-policemen from the men of Station 35, where he was last stationed.

The pallbearers included Dr. J. J. Connors, Timothy J. Keane, Mortimer O'Brien and Daniel C. Cooney. Burial was at Mt. Benedict Cemetery.

NEW BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY

Passion Play and Folk Tales Are Subjects of Lectures Free to Public This Week

THE lecture Thursday evening at the Boston public library will be on "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," by the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly. On Sunday afternoon the lecture will be "Folk Tales of Many Lands," by Mary W. Cronan.

A delightful garden book, called "The Joy of Gardens," by Lena May McCauley appears in the fine arts department this week. Formal gardens with pergolas and fountains, old-fashioned gardens with larkspur and foxglove, hollyhocks and mignonne are delightfully pictured. Italian gardens, Japanese gardens and California gardens vie with each other in splendor and sweetness, riot of color or restful simplicity. "Let not the grass grow on the paths that lead to the house of your friend," you are advised, and on the path you find the sweetbrier in bud and the morning-glory bending its perfect spiral toward the iris bloom.

"De Dom van Utrecht," with plates and text by S. Muller gives a complete and detailed account of this beautiful Gothic cathedral, simple in its lines, interesting in the quaintly carved details, which appear to have been sadly mutilated and most of the niches heretofore the most interesting portions, showing windows with beautiful tracery, surrounded by beautifully sculptured pediments.

A great portfolio of plates which profusely illustrate the baroque architecture and decorative sculpture of Roman churches, is by Giulio Magni, architect. This is edited by C. Crudo & Co., Societa Italiana di Edizioni Artistiche di Torino, and comprises 138 plates. Even if one does not admire this florid style of architecture he cannot help admiring the extraordinary facility of the artists who produced these flamboyant sculptures and decorations. The baroque style originated in Latin art and its development was essentially Italian. It came like a huge blast at a period when art

learning, wealth and political glory were at their height.

"Vermeer van Delft," by Eduard Pietzsch, contains 35 reproductions of paintings illustrating his text. These are particularly interesting as showing the source of inspiration of a type of picture which has gained a local reputation. We refer to the tea tables and figures lighted from a near-by window painted by Edmund Tarbell and many other Boston artists. Vermeer's subjects have a quaint charm which we miss in the modern pictures, and a greater breadth and simplicity.

"The Bargain Book," by C. E. Jennings and Lewis Bettany, describes the unique "finds" made by collectors and tells how some choice museum pieces were acquired. One chapter, which is of interest at this time when we have heard so much of the disappearance of the "Mona Lisa" and the loss and discovery of the "Eva Anguino," describes many other thefts in the art world.

"Lamb's Textile Industries of the United States" gives biographical sketches of prominent men and a historical resume of the process of textile manufacture from the earlier records to the present. It is illustrated by many portraits of men prominent in the industry, as well as their mills, and details of the machinery.

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FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1911.

CHILDREN HEAR STORIES.

Prince School Pupils Are Guests at Public Library Conference.

A group of boys and girls from the Prince School were invited to Public Library this morning to hear the stories of Miss Dorothy Hopkins, who, by invitation of the Library Extension Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, gave "A Story Hour." The morning session of the conference was in the charge of Mrs. Martha J. Conant of Shirley.

After the stories Mrs. Mary A. Tarbell of Brimfield gave a paper on "The Library of a Country Town as a Social Center," which was followed by a discussion. The afternoon conference was in the charge of Mrs. George B. Woodward of Fitchburg, chairman of the literature committee. "The Drama Today and Its Public" was discussed by Prof. George P. L. Baker and Frank Chouteau Brown. After the discussion the third act of "The Piper" was read by Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder.

Kenny Refuses to Withdraw His Reply of "Untruth."

Chamber Visits Mayor to Get Views.

The City Council yesterday, by a vote of 7 to 2, Hale and Smith against, passed orders transferring from the reserve fund \$50,000 for a municipal building in Ward 2 and \$50,000 for a branch library in East Boston.

Two hours were spent in debating the financial policy of the city. Councilors Hale and Smith favored the improvements, but objected to the method of providing the money.

Both Hale and Smith favored taking the money out of loans. Councilor Kenny was the champion of the pay-as-you-go policy as long as the money was available. Councilor Smith closed a lengthy exposition of his views by saying, "What will the public think of the policy advocated by Councilor Kenny?"

Councilor Kenny at once took the floor and said that at last the real reason had come to light, namely, "fear of the public."

Councilor Hale promptly rose to a point of order. He objected to the remark, as, he said, it gave indication that Councilor Kenny was approaching his usual habit of personalities. Councilor Kenny replied that it was untrue.

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Hale's loan orders were rejected, also the resolution to set aside \$250,000 from the reserve fund for the fire department.

To Connect Hyde Park Fire Alarm. The Council passed two orders, each appropriating \$1500 additional for the clerk of the Criminal Court for clerical hire, and two orders each for \$3000 for the Superior Court, civil session, for clerical hire.

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Councilor Smith offered an order, which was passed, requesting the Mayor or to confer with the Art Commission in relation to providing a suitable memorial of Wendell Phillips.

The Parkman income committee reported in favor of the city retaining the Parkman home at 28 Beacon st and recommended that its use be determined by the Mayor, the Finance Commission and Parkman Committee. The committee advocated a long-term lease, but believes that it should be used by some of the city departments, preferably the Park Department.

With the \$5000 additional, the amount now available for the Charlestown library is \$50,000.

The Mayor sent in an order which was referred to the committee on finance, concerning the use of the reserve fund.

The Council passed resolutions against transferring the fund to the reserve fund, and three periods at present. The first four periods be adopted.

The Council also passed a resolution, calling on the Finance Commission to investigate the expense of the two playgrounds in Ward 2.

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lery with street scenes in the bazaars and tent scenes in the desert.

Several important art books have been put on the shelves of the fine arts department this week. "The Lane of the Garden," by Hildegard Hawthorne, is most attractively illustrated with colored plates by Maxfield Parrish and Jules Guerin and others, as well as many half-tones. It is not a technical book but a series of charming essays on "Grandmother's Gardens," "Washington's Garden" at Mount Vernon and "Garden Gossips." Gardens of well known people like Cecilia Beaux, Maxfield Parrish, Mrs. Wharton, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. John L. Gardner and Augustus St. Gaudens, are described and references given to many delightful literary descriptions of gardens.

"Portraits of Dante from Botticelli to Raphael," a critical study with iconography by Richard Thayer Hollbrook, is a studious analysis of all the types of Dante found in art. Much interest centers around the portrait in the Bargello which has long been under discussion as to the time it was painted. The volume is profusely illustrated and the type of face, with long nose and pointed chin, seems to be the generally accepted one.

A German book on "Die Einzelportraits des Sandro Botticelli," by N. H. Kroeber, has 15 portraits by Botticelli and 15 by artists who followed his style. These Florentine men and women are painted with clear-cut profiles having the effect of a bas-relief carved

in stone. This is truly illustrated by examples of classical and Byzantine manuscripts of an early date, and the later Celtic, French, Italian and German books with their wonderful miniatures.

A quaint book in the British museum is a "Book of Hours," Flemish, early sixteenth century, called the "golf book," because at the foot of each illustrated page is a panel representing the various sports. One shows men playing golf.

"The Glory That Was Greece," by J. C. Stobart, gives many illustrations of the sculpture, pottery and architecture that have helped to make Greece renowned through the ages for her beauty. The Minoan civilization of Crete, the heroic age of Greece, the grand century of Athens in the time of Pericles are all described. Illustrations are given of the marble altar of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the companion piece to the so-called "Ludovisi throne" in the Terme museum, Rome.

An interesting oil painting is shown in the Wendell Phillips exhibition in the fine arts room, called the "Defenders of the Faith," and painted by Daniel French. It represents the members of the Boston Turnverein, who acted as a bodyguard to Wendell Phillips, and who watched his house day and night from the windows of the printing office of Karl Heinzen's weekly paper, "Der Pioneer," when it was considered in danger of being burned. They had sworn to protect free speech and free speakers.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1911

FOR PRATT MEMORIAL

Whittier Manuscript Is Presented to the Public Library

As a memorial to the late Ella Farman Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt of Warner, N. H., at one time editors of the children's magazine "Wide Awake," an anonymous donor has presented to the Boston Public Library the original manuscript of John G. Whittier's poem "The Poet and the Children," together with a letter of Whittier, and the original proof sheets, with Whittier's corrections. In addition to this is a gift of Edmund Clarence Stedman's poem "The Starbearer," with an autograph letter of Stedman's in regard to the poem, together with a copy of the poem as published, which is now out of print.

These two manuscripts have been in the hands of the donor, a Cambridge man, who makes a condition of the gift that his anonymity be preserved. He is an old friend of Charles Stuart Pratt, who is now an invalid in Warner, and who, with Mrs. Pratt, edited "Wide Awake." At the time of Longfellow's death it was the wish of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt to secure a poem from Whittier which would be suitable for their publication. Mr. Pratt called on Mr. Whittier and asked him if he would write a poem suitable for young people's reading, which would relate to Longfellow. "The Poet and the Children" was the result. Mrs. Pratt died some years ago and it was Mr. Pratt's wish that the Cambridge man should have the manuscripts of these poems. As he was not an autograph collector he told Mr. Pratt that he would like to give them to the Boston Public Library as a memorial of long friendship.

Mr. Pratt agreed to this, and they have therefore been given to the library, and will be suitably marked. While all Whittier manuscripts are valuable, this one is particularly so from its association interest. It is in the Quaker poet's neat, legible hand, and the accompanying letter and the corrected proof sheets complete a gift of remarkable interest.

Boston Transcript

Dec. 5, 1911.

NEW FREE LECTURE COURSE

Sunday Afternoon Course at the Boston Public Library Will Be Started Next Week

A new course of free lectures will be given at the Boston Public Library, beginning next Sunday afternoon. The lectures will begin at three o'clock each afternoon and will be given in the lecture hall, admittance being only by the Boylston-street door. The subjects and speakers are to be:

Dec. 10.—"The Bible as Many Lands," Mary Elson, author and critic.
Dec. 17.—"Folk Tales of Many Lands," Mary W. Cronan, professional story teller.
Dec. 24.—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections: L. The Ballad, Old and New, Horace G. Wadlin, librarian, Boston Public Library.
Jan. 7.—"The Evolution of the New England Library," Frank Smith.
Jan. 14.—"Benjamin Franklin, the Craftsman," Lindsay Swift, Boston Public Library, author of "Life of Franklin."
Jan. 21.—"Gilbert Stuart, Painter of Famous Americans," Charles K. Bolton, librarian, Boston Athenaeum (illustrations).
Jan. 28.—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections: H. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin.
Feb. 4.—"Charles Dickens," E. Charlton Black, LL.D., professor of English literature, Boston University.
Feb. 11.—"Abraham Lincoln: the Boy and the Man," James Morgan, editor, Boston Globe.
Feb. 18.—"Longfellow: the Poet and the Man," Marian Longfellow, lecturer (illustrations).
Feb. 25.—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections: III. Diabets and Local Verse, Horace G. Wadlin.
March 3.—"Reading: The Servant in the House," by Charles Hann Kennedy, Helen Well, reader.
March 10.—"The Story of Old Boston," Walter K. Watkins, Bostonian Society (illustrations).
March 17.—"Ancient Irish Art and Architecture," William H. McGinley, architect (illustrations).
March 24.—"Herod's Temple in Early English Literature," Frank H. Chase, Boston Public Library.
March 31.—"An Introduction," Anthony J. Phillips, aviation editor, Boston Globe (illustrations).



JAMES A. DOYLE.

Mr. Doyle was born in Boston Oct. 10, 1856. He was appointed a member of the City Constabulary Aug. 15, 1881, and was made a regular patrolman when the Police Department was reorganized. A large part of his duty was on Division 4, under Capt. Adams. His period of service in the Old South Cove district covering 20 years. The latter part of his tour of duty at Division 4 was spent in the vicinity of the Public Garden, and when Division 16, Back Bay, was established he was transferred to that station.

When the Public Library was finished Mr. Doyle was stationed at the entrance of that building and retained that post until his retirement May 1, 1904.

Mr. Doyle was tall and broad-shouldered. His courage, often tested, was never found wanting. A gang of toughs established such a reign of terror in the old Cove District. A notorious burglar named Kane robbed a house at Beacon and Exeter sts of some \$200 in money and silverware.

Capt. Adams, father of Ex-Police Commissioner Adams, put the case in Doyle's hands. The officer found the gang's house near the old Washington Bridge and captured Kane. But he was set upon by six or eight of the gang. Although terribly beaten, Doyle fought bravely, and on the arrival of three other officers four of the gang were arrested. That night beside Kane were arrested. That night broke up the gang.

Mr. Doyle was a charter member of the Police Relief Association, and was a member of the Old Boylston School Association. His home was at 57 Germantown st.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.

(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1911.

FORMER PATROLMAN BURIED.

Services for James A. Doyle, Retired Member of Boston Force.

Funeral services for James A. Doyle, a retired member of the Boston Police Department, were held yesterday morning at St. Cecilia's Church. High mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. David D. Ryan. Active and retired policemen, as well as employees of the Boston Public Library, where Mr. Doyle was formerly on duty, attended the services. Among the floral tributes was a wreath of carnations from the men of Station 16, where he was last stationed. The pallbearers included Dr. J. F. Connors, Timothy F. Keane, Mortimer O'Brien and Daniel C. Cooney. Burial was at Mt. Benedict Cemetery.

ment this week. Formal gardens with pergolas and fountains, old-fashioned gardens with larkspur and foxglove, hollyhocks and nigella are delightfully pictured. Italian gardens, Japanese gardens and California gardens vie with each other in splendor and sweetness, riot of color or restful simplicity. "Let not the grass grow on the paths that lead to the house of your friend," you are advised, and on the path you find the sweetier in land and the morning glory bending its perfect spiral toward the iris bloom.

"De Dom van Utrecht," with plates and text by S. Muller gives a complete and detailed account of this beautiful Gothic cathedral, simple in its lines, interesting in the quaintly carved details, which appear to have been sadly mutilated and most of the niches bereft of their statues. The cloister is one of the most interesting portions, showing windows with beautiful tracery, surrounded by beautifully sculptured peditments.

A great portfolio of plates which profusely illustrate the baroque architecture and decorative sculpture of Roman churches, is by Giulio Magni, architect. This is edited by C. Crudo & Co., Societa Italiana di Edizioni Artistiche di Turin, and comprises 138 plates. Even if one does not admire this florid style of architecture he cannot help admiring the extraordinary facility of the artists who produced these flamboyant sculptures and decorations. The baroque style originated in Latin art and its development was essentially Italian. It came like a bugle blast at a period when art,

figures lighted from a near-by window painted by Edmund Tarbell and many other Boston artists. Vermeer's subjects have a quaint charm which we miss in the modern pictures, and a greater breadth and simplicity.

"The Bargain Book," by C. E. Jennings and Lewis Bettany, describes the unique "finds" made by collectors and tells how some choice museum pieces were acquired. One chapter, which is of interest at this time when we have heard so much of the disappearance of the "Mona Lisa" and the loss and discovery of the "Fra Angelico," describes many other thefts in the art world.

"Lamb's Textile Industries of the United States" gives biographical sketches of prominent men and a historical resume of the process of textile manufacture from the earlier records to the present. It is illustrated by many portraits of men prominent in the industry, as well as their mills, and details of the machinery.

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FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1911.

CHILDREN HEAR STORIES.

Prince School Pupils Are Guests at Public Library Conference.

A group of boys and girls from the Prince School were invited to Public Library Hall this morning to hear the stories of Miss Dorothy Hopkins, who, by invitation of the Library Extension Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, gave "A Story Hour." The morning session of the conference was in the charge of Mrs. Martha J. Conant of Shirley.

After the stories Mrs. Mary A. Tarbell of Hingham gave a paper on "The Library of a Country Town as a Social Center," which was followed by a discussion. The afternoon conference was in the charge of Mrs. George B. Woodward of Fitchburg, chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs, gave "A Story Hour." The morning session of the conference was in the charge of Mrs. Martha J. Conant of Shirley.

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Boston Transcript
Dec. 11, 1911.
OLD HEBREW CHANTS LOST
Louis C. Elson Lectures on Bible Music at Public Library

Professor Louis C. Elson declared Sunday in a lecture at the Boston Public Library on the music of the Bible, that not a trace remains of the ancient Hebrew chants of music. He explained that the Jews, after the dispersion, came under foreign influences, and the national characteristics of the different countries in which they have sojourned are strongly marked in the liturgical music of the German, Viennese and Russian congregations. The plaintive hymn, "Kol Nidre," which is sung once a year upon the Day of Atonement, and which is the only hymn common to the synagogues all over the world, was for many years thought to be a relic of the old temple service, but it is now known to be Arabic in character, and probably comes from Spain, where the Jews, under Moorish rule, enjoyed a peace and liberty that almost recalled the happy days before the destruction of Jerusalem. The tune called "Leoni" in the church hymnal and ascribed to an ancient Hebrew melody is quite apocryphal.

"To realize what the music of the Old Testament really was," said the lecturer, "we must return to the Egyptian ritual, whence so much of the Hebrew ritual was drawn. We have a good example today near home in the improvised chant of Negroes at camp-meetings, the rhythm of which is kept together by the 'clap of hands,' so often mentioned in the Bible. The dances which David performed before the Ark were not dances in any modern sense of the word, but elaborate pantomime and gesture. Many of the psalms seem to have been written for dramatic performance, and the word 'Selah,' which occurs in them so often, is a signal for the musician to rest for a certain number of bars. Three kinds of songs were known to the Egyptians, the marriage song, the harvest song and the lament. Examples of all three may be found in the Scriptures. There is quite a startling resemblance between the 'cunning women' whom Jeremiah calls upon to weep for fallen Zion and the 'weeping women' who used to be a feature at wakes and funerals in the west of Ireland."

At different parts of his lecture Professor Elson gave harmonized versions on a piano of the old Jewish songs and of an ancient Greek hymn to Calliope, which is probably the oldest written music in the world.

BOSTON HERALD
TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1911.

LACK MONEY FOR BRANCH LIBRARY
The Public Library trustees yesterday sent a letter to the mayor saying that between \$70,000 and \$75,000 was necessary for a new branch library in Charlestown, or \$10,000 to \$15,000 more than provided. The mayor said he would meet the trustees on Friday.

Some years ago \$20,000 was provided for a branch library in Charlestown, and recently \$30,000 was added.

Boston Traveler
Dec. 29, 1911.
AFTER FORTY years spent abroad Prof. Edward Payson Evans has returned to his Boston home to complete his literary labors in the local libraries. He is a mere youth of 52 or thereabouts.

Boston Daily Globe
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, DEC 16, 1911.

TELLS OF EARLY DAYS OF LIBRARY

Dr Wadlin Publishes History of Founding.

Frenchman's Arguments Cause of Its Establishment.

Gift of Books by Paris Formed the Nucleus.

Much has been published regarding the Boston Public Library, but most Bostonians will be surprised to hear that this institution, that has been for 60 years one of the city's chief prizes, was founded as an immediate result of the arguments of a Frenchman, while a stock of books given to Boston by the city of Paris formed the actual nucleus of the collection which now numbers approximately 1,000,000 books.

These facts and many others are brought out in "The Boston Public Library, a History," by Horace G. Wadlin, Litt.D., the present librarian. The book is a handsome volume of about 250 pages, printed in large type and containing a map showing the location of the main library, the 12 branch libraries and the 15 delivery stations in various parts of the city, as well as a score of portraits or other illustrations.

Not the least curious thing about the connection of Nicholas Marie Vattemare with the birth of the Boston Public Library is the fact that he had been an actor of but moderate ability and a ventriloquist. He had literary tastes, and gave up the amusement platform to devote his life to establishing a system of book exchanges between European libraries, with an eye to giving the common people the largest possible use of existing libraries.

Prominent Men Joined in Project.
Having been quite successful abroad, he came to America on the same errand in 1841, visited most of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, lectured before clubs and literary organizations and created a strong interest in his project. This scheme of course began with the necessity of finding a place for the books.

Hyde Park teachers.

Mayor Fitzgerald's disapproval of two \$50,000 for World's Fair grounds.

Mayor Fitzgerald sharply criticized last night.

Thirteen-four persons killed in the New England building fire.

Provoked by Brandeis' attack, Gary.

Several persons having inside knowledge of McKim's dramatic activities.

Interior at New Bedford.

By and O'Brien were in trial of found no fault in Stockman's case.

Lillian Graham and Richard Conrad throw tenants out of bed.

Bomb explosion in Norman's block.

TODAY'S GLOBE CONTENTS.

Continued on the Fourth Page.

Confidential friends of the McKim's expected to offer their testimony as to the National Erectors' Association.

Charles W. Miller and Walter L. Drew.

LIGHT ON THE LIBRARY.

In Mr. Wadlin's new volume on the Public Library, a surprising map displays the complete system—central building, branches, reading-rooms, and agencies—deployed strategically through the forty-three square miles of Boston's area. No free design could show so plainly the Library's netted hold upon our schools and homes.

The chief end of a library, men used to think, was to save books for the generations nearer Doomsday. But the definition now reads: a collection of books kept for use. Boston has the pleasure of knowing that its own great library not only meets this better definition, but has actually taken the lead in making it. Even forty years ago, Mr. Spofford, librarian of Congress, called our library "the most widely used collection of books in America." High praise; but were he speaking now, he could say still more.

For today the Public Library is no mere home of circulating books. Spofford's praise was in the passive, "most widely used," but the merit now is by all means active. All the arrangements meet the reader, child or man, at least three-quarters way. Witness the painstaking bulletins and reading-lists. The Library helps the lonely scholar in some mill-brook village, and covers the favor with the erasing phrase, "Inter-library exchange." It offers books and study-rooms to thousands of students in the city, irrespective of their home addresses. It delivers to the schools its art portfolios, seven hundred in a year. It covers long walls with photographs, pertinent to present interests. It maintains free lecture courses. And no man in Boston, information bureau all included, will answer, day by day, so many questions of so many kinds, as the patient, all-knowing custodian of BOOKS HALL.

The pleasantest thing in Mr. Wadlin's volume, nothing could have kept from appearing: the spirit, the essentially delightful spirit, of men that have loved the Library, and so have made it not only an efficient organization but a place of fine sentiment and personal sacrifice. Few of us know our indebtedness to these progressive librarians, generous trustees, public spirited donors, provident officials of the City.

These well-doers, as past after page attests, have had two parallel and equal purposes. They wish to serve readers in the rank and file; how simply Mr. Todd told his reason for establishing the newspaper fund: "my only interest in this matter is to do some good to a great many people." These benefactors understand also, and try to meet, the needs of real scholars, not only by getting rare volumes and invaluable private collections, but by giving those who, in Mr. Greenough's words, would make the Library "an intellectual shrine," every quiet convenience for research and writing. As long as these two purposes are kept in balance, so long will the Library serve both the noble conceptions carved in the granite of its walls: Advancement of Learning; Education of the People.

SEEK ADDITIONAL \$15,000 FOR LIBRARY

Mayor Fitzgerald today received a communication from the Boston public library trustees asking for an additional appropriation of \$15,000 for the erection of a new branch library building in Charlestown. An appropriation of \$100,000 has been available for several years. The trustees say the additional money is necessary because of the increased cost of building. The mayor said he thought building was less expensive now. He said that he would talk it over with the trustees some time this week.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

FINDS BOSTON HER BEST PLACE TO WRITE

Miss Lillian Whiting Will Not Go Abroad to Prepare Next Book, Which Is on Work of Archdeacon Wilberforce.

"No place in the world is so pleasant to work in as Boston." So says Miss Lillian Whiting, author of many books dear to Boston people, in answer to the question of this paper's reporter as to whether she was going abroad or not to work on her next book, which is to be, by the way, an interpretation of the life and works of Archdeacon Wilberforce. In the last 17 years Miss Whiting has been abroad 15 years, and has lived much of the time in Italy; she lives at the Hotel Brunswick when in Boston.

"I think," she said, "that Boston is the very best place in the world in which to write. In all my travels I have found no place where there are so many facilities. I spent whole days in the public library, and in the Boston Athenaeum. And do you not think the view from my window is wonderful?" And indeed it is, with the red brick buildings, the patch of rusty brown street and the blue of the river around it all.

Miss Whiting's last book was called "The Brownings, Their Work and Art." She had always been most interested, she told the reporter, in the life stories of the two great poets, and this biography is the first she has written. It is the complete story of the lives of both husband and wife. While in Italy Miss Whiting has been the friend of Robert Barrett Browning, the only son of the poet, and she also was intimate with the namesake niece of Mrs. Browning.

In Miss Whiting's apartments are many interesting souvenirs of her years abroad. In a little old frame is a calling card of the Brownings, on which is written in Mrs. Browning's hand a message to Kate Field. Miss Whiting wrote a book about Field, and found the card among her papers. On the Browning hands by Harriet Hoener, showing the hands of husband and wife in a close clasp.

BOSTON LIBRARY HISTORY TOLD IN BOOK JUST OUT

In "The Boston Public Library, a History," by H. G. Wadlin, present librarian, a volume of about 250 pages, it is related that the library was founded 60 years ago as a result of arguments by Nicholas Marie Vattemare, while a stock of books given to Boston by the city of Paris formed the nucleus of the collection, which now numbers approximately 1,000,000 books.

Vattemare, who was an actor, gave up the amusement platform to devote his time to establishing a system of book exchanges between European libraries, with an eye to giving the common people the largest possible use of existing libraries.

Having been successful abroad, he came to America on the same errand in 1841. In Boston he commenced his work with the Mercantile Library Association, composed of young mechanics and employees in commercial establishments.

Within a few weeks he had the cooperation of such men as Josiah Quincy, Charles Francis Adams, the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett and Dr. Walter Channing, who kept the project going till 1847, when the Legislature passed an act enabling Boston to establish a public library, though limiting the annual expense for maintenance to \$5000 a year.

BOSTON HERALD

A COPLEY SQUARE TRIUMPH

When the wreckers attacked the old Art Museum, we were at once in fear lest some unsightly thing replace it. The apprehension was natural. Trinity Church and the Public Library are our two best buildings, known and admired from San Diego to Machias. The Italian Gothic tower of the New Old South is the Park street stoop of the Back Bay. And the Second Church, the least of the four, yet the most refined, always takes the eye of the connoisseur. These buildings have made Copley square a place of pilgrimage; but who can forecast the reverence of hotel syndicates?

The Plaza Copley stands at last unhogged by scaffolding; and we are laughing at our worry. The new structure neither clashes nor competes with its nobler neighbors. Its color, as yet unweathered, lifts it for the present out of its surroundings; but as the gray and buff grow darker—note the library's rear wall, once light gray—the building will soften into place. Of course it does dwarf Trinity a little more, because it cannot help its own mass. With the library, its broad effect accords well.

The long facades, kept in low relief; the wide windows, framed with fine restraint; the firm string-courses at the third story and the upmost—all these give the building repose; a repose unbroken by amazons in terra cotta. We might wish, perhaps, that the monogram panels had been varied; they are merely one and one-sixth dozen of one pattern. The special features, justly, are the main doorways. Straightforward in design, unmarred with broken cornice or column in block-and-drum, these Bedford limestone porticos are not only in themselves good to look upon; they pleasantly recall an architectural tradition, still exemplified in Bowdoin square, and remembered also in the sombre granite of the old Tremont House.

Differ as critics may touching details, all must agree in approving the building as a whole. To the architect and owners of the Plaza Copley the city owes cordial acknowledgment.

Boston Globe
Dec. 19, 1911.
THE pages of the history of the Boston Public Library written by Horace G. Wadlin, the present librarian, are full of interest to Bostonians because they contain much surprising information. It will be news to many that the city which has been called the Athens of America waited for a public library maintained by the city until the impetus for its establishment came from Vattemare, a lecturer from France.

The volume brings out the changing ideas of the proper functions of a public library. Edward Everett maintaining that the building should not be a show place, but an academic retreat. Our present structure is a combination show place in which paintings educate and inspire visitors from far and near, while opportunity for study is provided. This demonstrates that the idea of one age is not necessarily adapted to the succeeding age. The library, in other words, has been a progressive institution.

Boston Daily Globe
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, DEC 19, 1911.

HOW BOSTON GOT HER LIBRARY.

THE pages of the history of the Boston Public Library written by Horace G. Wadlin, the present librarian, are full of interest to Bostonians because they contain much surprising information. It will be news to many that the city which has been called the Athens of America waited for a public library maintained by the city until the impetus for its establishment came from Vattemare, a lecturer from France.

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Boston Transcript
22, WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1911

NEW FREE LECTURE COURSE

Sunday Afternoon Course at the Boston Public Library Will Be Started Next Week

A new course of free lectures will be given at the Boston Public Library, beginning next Sunday afternoon. The lectures will begin at three o'clock each afternoon and will be given in the lecture hall, admittance being only by the Boylston-street door. The subjects and speakers are to be:

Dec. 10—"The Music of the Bible," Louis G. Elson, author and critic.

Dec. 11—"Folk Tales of Many Lands," Mary W. Cronan, professional story teller.

Dec. 12—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections: I. The Ballad, Old and New, Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian Public Library.

Jan. 7—"The Evolution of the New England Library," Frank Smith.

Jan. 14—"Benjamin Franklin, the Craftsman," Lindav Swift, Boston Public Library, author of "Life of Franklin."

Jan. 21—"Gilbert Stuart, Painter of Famous Americans," Charles K. Boston, Librarian, Boston Athenaeum (stereoscopic illustrations).

Jan. 28—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections: II. Patriotic and Historical Verse, Horace G. Wadlin.

Feb. 4—"Charles Dickens," E. Charlton Black, Ph.D., professor of English literature, Boston University.

Feb. 11—"Abraham Lincoln: the man and the man," James Morgan, editor, Boston Globe, author of "Life of Lincoln."

Feb. 18—"Longfellow: the Poet and the Man," Marian Longfellow, lecturer (stereoscopic illustrations).

Feb. 25—"The Poetry of the People," with illustrative selections: III. Dialect and Local Verse, Horace G. Wadlin.

March 4—"Reading, 'The Servant in the House,'" by Charles Rees Kennedy, Helen Weil, reader.

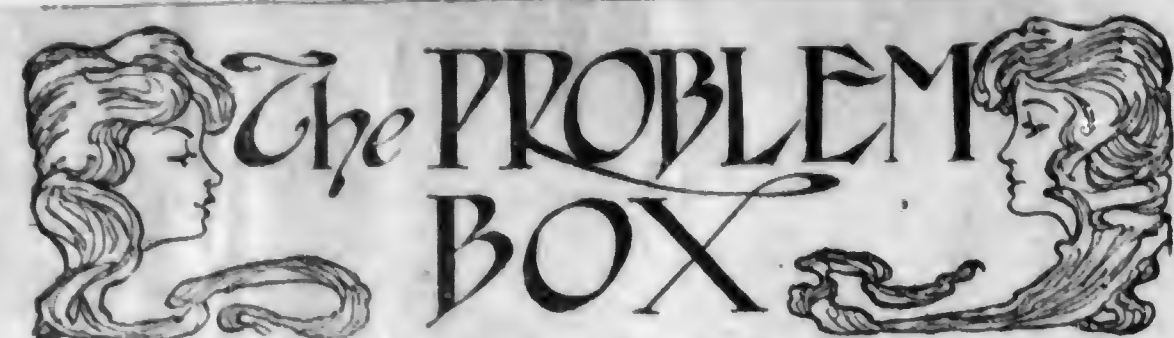
March 10—"The Story of Old Boston," Walter G. Wadlin, Bostonian Society (stereoscopic illustrations).

March 17—"Ancient Irish Art and Architecture," William H. McGinity, architect.

March 24—"Heroic Types in Early English Literature," Frank H. Chase, Boston Public Library.

March 31—"Aviation," Anthony J. Philpott, aviation editor, Boston Globe (stereoscopic illustrations).

Travel. Dec. 14, 1911.
BOSTON TRAVELER.



Dear Sophia:—Of course you might secure a position in a city library by asking for it. But you may be sure that with your present training it would not be a responsible position. Library work requires a special training which can only be secured in one of the library schools. The best way for you to do is to enter some small library—for instance, in your own town, and get a year's experience. Then you would be admitted to a special library course. Summer colleges give excellent six weeks' courses upon a variety of library subjects. You would do well to consult your local librarian, and also make a visit to the Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

It may seem to you that it takes quite a time to get started in library work. It does, and the pay is small at first, and is never very large. But there is this to say of library work: For those who really love books it brings compensations which quite make up for the slight drawbacks. The hours are short and the work is physically fitted for a girl. Try it for three months in your home town and see how you like it.

WTLL WISHER.
Newton Centre.

Dec. 23, 1911
The Boston Post

The original manuscript of John G. Whittier's poem "The Poet and the Children," together with a letter from Whittier and the original proof sheets with Whittier's corrections, comprise a gift of rare value recently presented to the Boston Public Library by an unnamed donor, who is a Cambridge man.

Among the interesting bits of information brought out in the history of the Boston Public Library written by Librarian Horace G. Wadlin is that the city had no public library maintained by all the taxpayers until Vattomare, a lecturer from the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau, started the movement.

*Boston Herald
Dec. 19, 1911*
MISS NEEDHAM NEW CHILDREN TRUSTEE

Mayor Fitzgerald today appointed Miss Elizabeth M. Needham of 1 Penryn street, Jamaica Plain, as a trustee of the children's institutions to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly. The appointment was sent to the civil service commission.

The new appointee is a member of the board of examiners of the Boston Public Library and is a prominent settlement worker. She is associated with the Associated Charities, the Working Boys' Home and the Home for Destitute Catholic Children.

*Christian Science Monitor
Dec. 27, 1911.*

THE Thursday evening lecture at the Boston Public Library this week will be on foreign travel and will be given by Dr. H. H. Powers.

The Sunday afternoon lecture in the lecture hall at 2:30 p. m. will be on "The Poetry of the People with Illustrative Selections." I. "The Ballad, Old and New," by Horace G. Wadlin, Librarian.

Among the new books received, "Miniature Masterpieces of Five Centuries," by Ernst Lombrer, is a delightful German publication with 76 color reproductions of portraits. As color prints they are quite remarkable giving the texture of the ivory and the quality of the brush work with great faithfulness.

The oldest example by Cranach (1515-1586) is a full length painting of a man with great attention paid to the texture of the fur on his cloak. This is followed by French, German, English and Italian examples by Fragonard, Isabey, Goussier, Robert Theer and others.

An interesting group by Goudon (1808) shows the Empress Eugenie and the little Prince Louis crowning a bust of Napoleon III, with the hint of a rainbow of promise in the background.

A small painting of La Belle Ferroniere (nach Leonardo da Vinci) by Jacob Conrad Rodemer (1777-1824) is executed with great delicacy. A portrait of a young man with a red fur-bordered cloak thrown over one shoulder, by Andrew Robertson (1777-1845) is charming, and a portrait of a lady by Karl Joseph Alois Agricola (1667-1719) is of unusual interest. At the end of the book a list of 6000 miniature painters is given with dates and facts about them.

Still another delightful garden book is entitled "What England can Teach Us about Gardening," by Wilhelm Miller, and has 112 photographic plates and eight colored plates. Living out of doors, water gardens, wild gardening, wall gardening, rose gardens, English effects with alpine flowers, and lessons from English cottage gardens are some of the delightful chapters which make one long for a country place in which to try some of the interesting things outlined.

"Pleasant Art in Austria and Hungary" is edited by Charles Hofme. The past art of the Austrian peasant is best seen in the museum at Vienna. Weaving, embroidery, lace, wood carving and inlaying, pottery, glass and metal work are all carried on extensively in the various villages today. A pronounced specialty of peasant art throughout the whole of Austria, but particularly marked among the Slav and Roumanian population, is the colored eggs decorated with motives and ornamental patterns.

Today the peasant and his work are taken seriously. Educated people have learnt something from the sobriety and restraint of peasant art. It teaches that art is not to be desired at any price, but only where it is prompted by a vital motive or some special occasion.

There are over 800 plates, showing all varieties of work as well as interiors and costumes—some of them in color. Here is a wealth of inspiration for the craftsman. One interesting feature of the Hungarian art and costume is the traces it shows of Persian and Byzantine origin.

Two little books about old furniture are written by J. P. Blake and A. E. Revere Hopkins. Volume one covers the period from Tudor to Stuart and volume two takes up the Queen Anne period. The chest or coffer was probably the first article of household furniture and its uses were manifold. It was a receptacle for clothes, linen and weapons, and was a depository for valuables before the days of banks.

When an iron ring was fastened to each end it could be slung on a pole between two mules and become a traveling trunk. It was used as a seat in very early times and came into use in England long before chairs. Finally it was used as a bed. The chair was a

luxury even as late as the time of Queen Elizabeth and of all articles of furniture presents the greatest variety.

Tables, bedsteads and cradles are all described and the carved wainscots of the old manor houses. In Queen Anne's time furniture had become much more delicate and elaborate and the carving of Grinling Gibbon is some of the most wonderful ever executed. The oriental influence was felt also and Chinese lacquer was imitated.

Stories of German artists, by Prof. Hans W. Singer, has eight colored plates and 24 plain plates. In the chapter on "Early Masters of Cologne" a very charming "Madonna of the Rose Bower" by Stephen Lochner is shown, and another by Martin Schongauer shows the living detail which these masters expended on the representation of birds and flowers.

A good deal of attention is devoted to Duerer, and the "little masters" and a chapter is given to the two Cranachs, and another to the two Holbeins. The wonderful Holbein portrait of Erasmus with the clear cut profile is shown. Adam Elsheimer, Raphael Menges, Daniel Chodowiecki and Anton Graff are the other artists described in the book.

*Boston Herald
Dec. 20, 1911.*

**Priceless First Editions of Browning
Displayed Before The Boston Society**



Elizabeth Barrett Browning, from a Photograph Taken 28 Days Before Her Death.

**Miss Helen A. Clarke Tells How
They Can Usually Be
Distinguished.**

MRS. BAILEY'S REMINISCENCE

Priceless first editions of Browning's books were displayed yesterday in Hotel Vendome at the 10th regular meeting of the Boston Browning Society. In a very brief account, one of the members, Mrs. L. C. Bailey, of Newbury street, told how she had met the poet several times and once had lunched with him. The meeting was devoted to the subject of the Browning centenary, which comes in May, 1912.

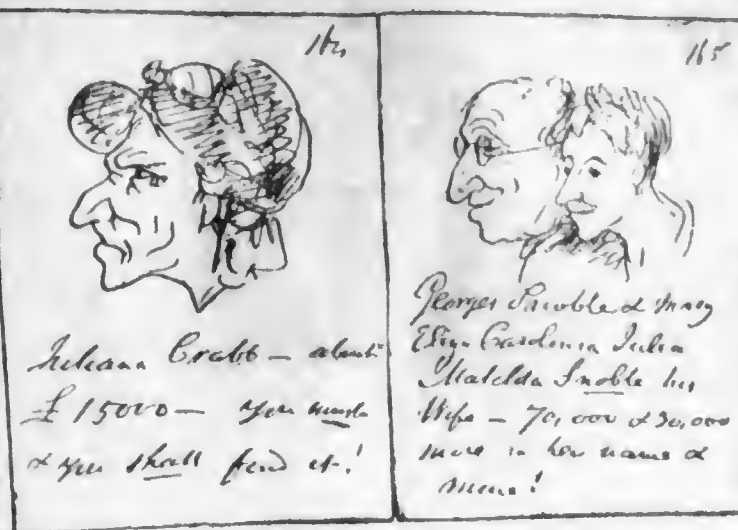
Among the books were many with Browning's autograph and some with interlined corrections by him, as well as a book of sketches by his father and son, and a reprint of the old Italian yellow book, from which Browning took the 200-year-old facts for his masterpiece, "The Ring and the Book." The volumes were brought from the Browning alcove in the Boston public library some time ago by the Browning Society. The collection is the most nearly complete of Browning's first editions in the world. It lacks only one volume, the "Pauline," which was Browning's

first published work. One of the most remarkable objects among the many photographs and engravings of the Brownings and of their home was a bronze cast of the clasped hands of Elizabeth and Robert Browning.

Dr. Horace Wadlin, Librarian of the Boston library, Miss Helen A. Clarke, the Browning editor, and Miss Marie A. Molinoux, the Browning scholar, spoke on various phases of Browning's work and life. Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston arranged the collection of Browning books and pictures, and the Rev. Dr. Woodman Broadbury of Cambridge, president of the society, presided at the meeting. Miss Clarke lamented the fact that once the society let slip the opportunity to buy "Pauline" at \$150, whereas at the last sale it brought \$1400.

"The reason for much of Browning's obscurity," Miss Clarke explained, "is his trick of leaving out relative pronouns and prepositions. As to the first editions of Browning's works—you can usually tell them by their thick, sturdy appearance, and by their dull green or blue covers. They are printed on good paper and the printing itself is beautiful."

Miss Molinoux pointed out the fact that the meeting was held almost on the anniversary of Browning's death. "His life," she said, "was an open book which even the purest and youngest can read without apology. As a man he was rarely gifted, mentally, morally and spiritually. With a splendid education he had a remarkable memory, and his standard of conduct was so high that few could reach it if they desired."



Sketches Made by Brownings, Father and Son.

*Boston American
Dec. 18, 1911.*
**CHILDREN FLOCK TO
HEAR STORIES TOLD
IN ROOM AT LIBRARY**

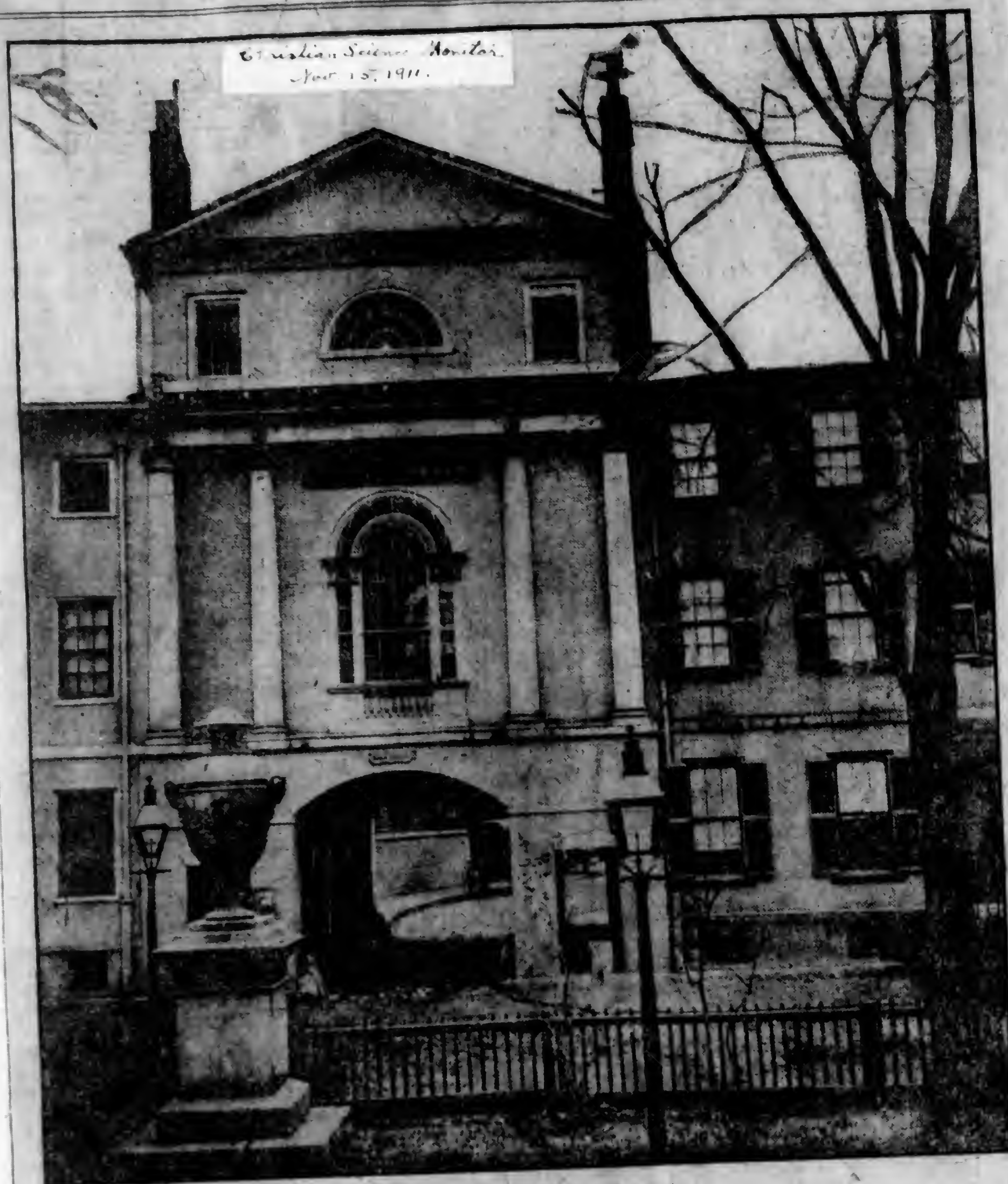
Attracted by the announcement of a story telling, 200 or more people, big and little, gathered in the lecture room of the public library Sunday afternoon, and for an hour were entertained with tales from different lands and songs from the universal land of childhood. The stories were told by Mrs. Mary W. Cronan, and the songs were sung by John J. Cronan. It was the second in the course of the Sunday afternoon lectures inaugurated a week ago, and is the only one planned especially for the children.

The first story was a pretty legend of the Indian Sam youth and his false friend, and was followed by two nursery rhymes, stirring songs by Mr. Cronan. Then came the story of the boy who took the little red cap his mother made to show to the king. Two more songs were followed by the story of Jean Val Jean's meeting with Cosette and the purchase of the wonderful doll, ending with the tale of the little boy who went to see Santa Claus.

The children were breathless, and the big people almost as interested as they. For Mrs. Cronan has a delightful way of taking her audience to her heart, and the questions and answers between her and the little people were one of the prettiest parts of the afternoon. Mr. Cronan's voice is peculiarly sweet and sympathetic.

This story telling for the children was in the nature of an experiment. The object of the story telling is to entertain and cultivate their taste and turn them to the books on the shelves.

HOUSES AND OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)
Franklin place (now Franklin street), the south side at Arch street—Old Boston library.
the Franklin urn in front—The building was torn down to make way for the ex-
tension of Arch street to Summer street

Woman Story Teller Wins Hearts of Children



MRS. MARY A. CRONAN.
Who may be employed as official story teller to children at the Public Library.

"Story telling is what the child needs. It stimulates the imagination and teaches the child what real fun is."

"It bridges the gap between the library and the child, opens his eyes to the world around him, breaks his limitations and sets him free."—Mrs. Mary A. Cronan, story teller at the South End Library and Settlement houses.

In imparting to the children of Boston's settlement house districts the pleasure of real story telling so that as they grow older they may continue to read good literature. Mrs. Mary A. Cronan of Dorchester, the well-known story teller, has met with such marked success in her work at the South End branch of the Boston Public Library, that the question of engaging her as a salaried story teller is now being considered by the library officials.

Her work in the Lincoln house, the South Bay house, the Ruggles street house, the Jamaica Plain house and the South End Library has met with a warm welcome. At the last named institution she has worked purely for the love of the little boys and girls who had no body to tell them these wonderful tales. Her efforts have suggested to the officials in charge that a story teller might help materially in extending the influence of the library.

Ever since the opening of schools for the fall and winter terms last September the story telling classes have grown rapidly. This, it is believed, is a result of the children's entertaining talks about Mrs. Cronan's entertaining talks.

Mrs. Cronan came here from Key West, Fla., about a year ago. Previously she had been in Dallas, Texas, where for a long time she met with the classes of younger folks and told them the legends and folklore of the different nations. She is a charter member of the Story Tellers' League.

"One emotion after another crosses the face of the child," said Mrs. Cronan, in explaining her work to a Sunday Post reporter, "as the wonderful fables of the heroes, court or the Red Cross Knight, Arthur's quest or the first told to them as they were first told long ago by word of mouth."

"Not only are the children told these stories of romance and chivalry, which tend to give them high ideals and in-

spire them with the old spirit of chivalry, but also the more modern tales of a suitable kind are told to them. Dickens' tale of 'Oliver Twist' is chosen in order that they may receive the impulse which will carry them into the field of literature."

Advised to Read

"By telling the children just enough of the story to get them interested, and then advising them to read the rest of it from the book in the library, they are given a liking for good reading. Therefore story telling to the children is not only of immediate benefit to them, but an ultimate help of inestimable value. It establishes the habit of good reading, and gives them a future source of enjoyment and instruction."

"The little folks like the stories of Kings, Queens and princesses best, but they also like to hear about things good to eat. The story of 'Little Hamlet', who ran away from home because he did not like to 'tote' for his grandparents, is one of the choicest in the programme and meets with hearty favor from the children."

In Mrs. Cronan's work there is an idea behind every story, no matter how short, that she may tell for, she says: "It should bridge the gap between the library and the child, open his eyes to the world around him, break his limitations and set him free."

She has taught her little hearers the following lines:

There is no frigate like a book
To take us miles away
Nor any course like a page
Of branching poetry
Shen travels may the poorest take
Without oppressive toil

Mrs. Cronan has told them that she gets all her stories out of books, too, that they can find them in books, too, on the shelves of the library.

Among other stories that the children delight to hear are, "The Magic Forest," Kipling's "Jungle Book" and others.

Mrs. Cronan says that what the children need more than anything else is to have them what real fun is. "So I have found, too, that while they like tales of thrills in their stories they also want to end happily. Mrs. Cronan it seems to me with an incident and a happy ending, when she was telling a story to one of the settlement houses. Soon after she had started a little girl popped up and said, 'Is this going to be a sad story?' and she concluded before answer could be

given, "Cause if it is, I am going home."

That story telling is popular with the children is proved by the fact that recently 165 children were counted in the South End Library, and there is never an attendance of less than 100. Mrs. Cronan meets her classes in the library building on Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, and the room is always crowded. The crowds are so large sometimes that there are not enough seats for all, and those who cannot find room on the window sills or radiators have to wait another week or attend some of the talks in the settlement houses.

How It Began

Story telling at the library was originated by Miss Margaret A. Sheridan, assistant of the South End branch. Miss Sheridan is a great lover of children, and is constantly doing something for the little tots who frequent the library. The place is full of books containing just such tales as are told by Mrs. Cronan, but there seemed no way of opening them up to the children.

Three years ago Mr. Whitman came over from the South Bay Union and told the children stories, but of late there has been nobody to do that work and no appropriation with which to secure anybody. Finally Mrs. Cronan heard about conditions, and it opened up an opportunity for her to assist in the work.

She began last May. Invitations were sent out to the schools in the district and 100 little ones responded when the doors of the story telling department were first thrown open.

"The Story Lady"

When school started again this fall the work was taken up on a broader scale than before, and now every day that she talks, no matter whether it is in an industrial school, or a home or at the library, the tiny tots turn out by scores. She has gained the name of "The Story Lady."

The large number of children who attend make it impossible for Mrs. Cronan to occupy a chair on the floor, such as she is accustomed to do when talking in a smaller auditorium, so she sits on the platform with an audience in front of her.

There is now any trouble, for the children love to see her, and she is so glad to make it impossible for Mrs. Cronan to occupy a chair on the floor, such as she is accustomed to do when talking in a smaller auditorium, so she sits on the platform with an audience in front of her.

that it would be childish for them to listen. They were prepared to start trouble, but Mrs. Cronan told them that there was to be just one hour of story telling and they could spend it any way they pleased. After that all was quietness, with the exception of a single interruption, but that youngster was quickly hushed by another sitting near who turned on him with the demand, "Cut it out, we're wasting time."



COURTYARD OF
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Senator John Downey Works, Who Favors Them, Says La Follette's Name Will Go Before the Republican National Convention Next Year — Believes Candidacy Will Do a Great Deal of Good.

SENATOR WORKS DOES NOT FAVOR THE RECALL OF JUDGES

(By James B. Morrow)

WASHINGTON. WHILE Senator La Follette is head and ears in the delightful exercise of writing his autobiography, the remaining members of the insurgent band also are zealously inciting his candidacy. The logician of the syndicate is Jonathan Bourne Jr. of Oregon.

"If the politicians discover that Taft's election will be impossible," he said to me, "they will nominate La Follette. Catch? The professional politicians desire a Republican President. That's in line with their business. Catch? The name of the candidate, so far as they are concerned, is not important. Catch?"

So, the tactics of the campaign are apparent. The brotherhood is to become a brotherhood, rather—a cautionary and prognosticating aggregation. Thunder and lightning are to boom through and illuminate their predictions. Caminus of Iowa will organize the prophets; Clapp, the black eagle of the Northwest, will elucidate their outlook; Bigelow of Kansas will look up the figures and put them into decimals, and Works, out in Los Angeles, the cheerful healer of insurgency, will give the case of "Battling Bob" his most efficacious brands of present and absent treatment. Works, least known of all the rest, is worthy of his functions and his associates.

First of all, he is a righteous man. If he has enemies, they must confess it. Next, he is a brave man. Likewise, unconventional. He would limit the saloons in Washington to an even hundred. The details of crimes, including the unmentionable assaults of negroes and Newport divorcees, would be excluded from the press. If a sick person, capable of judgment, wants to call in a horse doctor or an astrologist, let him.

Brotherhood of Restoration.

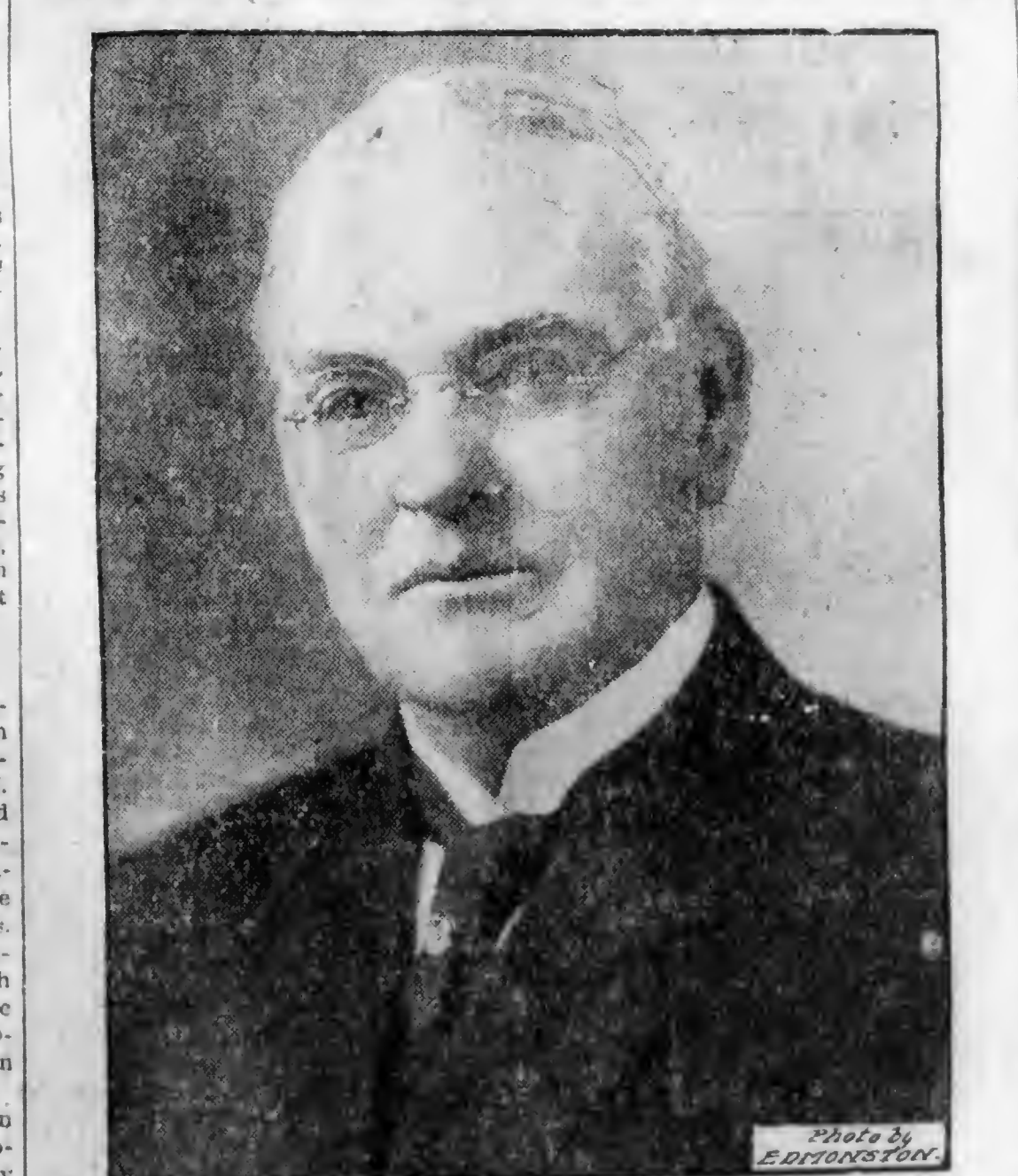
Morality and liberty are the watchwords of John Downey Works. Human suffering is the evil he strives to prevent. He has suffered much himself. Physically he was a broken man and found a cure. La Follette rejects mental science and lives on nuts and grated cheese. Bourne smokes most of the time, and is an epicure. Differences, therefore, run through insurgency. Contrasts are violent. Temperaments clash irreconcilably. But all the brethren are indissolubly joined for 1912, and the happy restoration of the Republic to an humbled and cheated electorate.

Standing by itself, unmodified by an explanatory adjective, the word progressive has a youthful and incendiary sound and look. Senator Works, however, is no boy—he is 64 years old—and a man of dignity and balance. Before he came to Congress he was a justice of the Supreme Court of California. Previous to that, a lawyer in good practice. His face is mild; his stature commanding; his clothing gray and fashionable. La Follette will supply the oil and matches, Clapp the heavy eloquence, Bourne the philosophy and publicity for the emancipation. Works the solemnity of the benediction, the

elect them at the polls. It even picked the private secretaries of those men whose offices were important enough to have such assistance. People in the East cannot realize how shameful were our conditions. Nothing counted in public life but the support and favor of a powerful corporation. And control reached even to the smallest office in the smallest mountain village. I talked against the corruption and tyranny of the Southern Pacific and appealed to the people to end the rule of the corporations. Taking me at my word the citizens of Los Angeles asked me to run for the City Council. I had preached earnestly enough, and now I was called on to prove my sincerity. On my election, I was made president of the body."

"Then what happened?"

"A good many things. We held the rod of discipline over the head of every rich lawbreaker in the municipality. The street railroad company, for exam-



HON JOHN DOWNEY WORKS.

ple, was compelled to keep its contract with the city. Indeed, right there in Los Angeles and at that time was made the first systematic and determined effort to kick the Southern Pacific out of politics," as Hiram Johnson, now Governor of the State, happily phrased it. The reform movement was poor and unorganized, except in

pocket thinks he is small honest man. A swindler's infidelity of his own ingenuity, by mental process reaches the point where he posure impossible. Under bribery exists, not having the leisure to prove their ers, west of the Rocky any rule, recognized in a sure check on crooked le in the initiative a sure meting legislation that is de denied. Had laws can be re laws can be passed. Corp made harmless.

"Now, in my judgment, that the initiative and the can be brought into use, will make a resort to all unnecessary, except occa then with caution and deli Army of the United States until it is called into action less, it is a protection. Wit tive and referendum per duty in the armory. Legh city councils will walk in power that can be summon When there is a policeman ner, highwaymen will not that neighborhood.

"The tap root of legislati erment reform, however, i nation of candidates for e voters themselves—not a voters, but all of them. Go rule, will be nominated by and good men in office will government. If corporations feastional politicians, select laws will be bought and sol er, iron, and lumber. The the statute books of our citi Direct nominations, in my absolutely necessary—the o of reform. There should be divisions in cities—no Democ no Republican ticket. In l the two men receiving the l for mayor at our primaries a candidates. There is no thi for the grafters to negotiate the corporations to use in nece."

"You have been judge of t nia Supreme Court. Do yo recall should include the n the judiciary?"

"The recall, speaking gene very helpful means toward b erment, but its functions i rather than active. We have 10 years in Los Angeles and played it but twice—once to councilman out of office and got rid of a Mayor. It was v in both instances. Los Ang ever, has an exceptionally population, made up for the of the best blood, brains an of the whole nation. The re work admirably among hone telligent people. What might New York or Chicago would stible to foretell."

"But I never would consa the recall applied to judges, unlike all other public office they must follow the laws occasion. Nothing is left i prejudice, sympathy, or con judge is often required to de against his judgment or hi To put him under fear might law, lessen his usefulness, an character. A brave man migh the voices out of doors, migh factly indifferent with respect he opinion, but judges, it m membered, are human be some are very fond of their p

"In the case of a weak ma we may say a good man, w happen were he to keep his ear to catch the murmurs or the or the shout of the populace' ditions would be written in ter self-interest and our form of ment would finally be destroy

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE—DECEMBER 1, 1901

MILLION BOOKS A YEAR TO DWELLERS OF BOSTON

Two Hundred and Twenty-seven Agencies Radiate From the Central Public Library in Copley Square for the Distribution of Literature to the Masses—Eleven Branches and Sixteen Reading Rooms Cover Every Section of the City—Three New Libraries for North End, Charlestown and East Boston—South Boston and Ward Seven New Municipal Buildings Will House the City Point and Broadway Extension Reading Rooms.

ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF BOSTON'S INHABITANTS CAN ENJOY THESE PRIVILEGES

...reading room are filled with ... former church, as does the South End ... signs the West ... Brownie book came forth. He snatched ... tucked it under his arm, swung him- ... Grace L. Murray, the custodian, finds ... the present quarters at the corner of ... room, there are those who feel that this ... is the station which must eventually ... supply the group of educational insti- ... tutions recently built on Huntington av. ... and for such a purpose it is out of the ... picting foreign cities and countries, to ... which some member of the family has ... gone or to which the members contem- ... plate going. Then, also, the walls of ... and reading rooms are ... figured with inspirational works of art ...

A CROSS the upper end of Copley square attracts the Boston Public Library with its stairways of marble, its mural paintings, its works of art, its statuary, its newspaper and periodical rooms, its special libraries, its children's rooms, its commodious and artistic Bates Hall, equipped with thousands of shelf volumes freely accessible to any one who has the leisure and the inclination to stay and read them, supplemented by an inexhaustible card catalogue system for hall and home reading.

[illegible]

The Boston Public Library is placed
 itself and its wealth of reading-room
 through its branches to the people. From
 the disposal of the people. From the
 Central Library, outside agencies system
 like a network of guidance, the trustees,
 the guidance of the trustees, the
 librarian and supervisor. With the lo-
 and reading rooms, the trustees, the
 branches and in reading rooms.
 In fact, the branches thrown out in a
 the mechanism of the branches, includ-
 branches and reading institutions, and
 fine houses, and the branches, and
 and parochial schools and in the
 The center of this organization is
 central library, which data
 central reports from the outside
 focus as if from a central point.
 Yet the individual branches, a man-
 the individual to adapt the means
 the ends sought, under the
 conditions which are beyond her
 is to be the general rules being
 from headquarters being
 apply universally to self-respect

The cost of this effort is placed in the library records within the context of the people counts and access of all \$100,000 a year. The more than half as cheap at double the cost measured by the appreciation of users of these outside privileges shown by the 1,151,000 books lent for home use, the circulation through the schools and institutions by the branch and reading rooms during the months. But the more is a more way of measuring the real work of the system than by dry legalism. It is but to travel around the network of radiation outside the library to realize far more deeply than mathematics what the branching central library means.

Quarters Inadequate.

[illegible]

of the children going
library.

Waiting for Books.

The entrance to the rooms set off for the library, which leads to the bank and registration desks, is at one time, there are frequently 50 persons waiting for books or library cards. The stacks, used by volunteers, and which contain 18,000 volumes, is less than three feet deep so that it takes two or three minutes to get what one must wait for the other side. Through or else stand back coughing back.

In the reading room for adults, which measures but 14 by 28 feet, there are four tables filled, as they always are on Saturday evenings and Sundays, with books. A passage-way through the room, and it is almost impossible to get between the tables without asking somebody to move. Children dread going to the Winter months, this room has been swarming with the shifting young and taking from 20 to 30 children at a time. Here, too, the passages between the wall cases containing the shelf rows for 200 titles are less than half full there is no passageway between

[illegible]

The books at the University of the South, which are the only ones of the kind in the South, are the *Lyman, Emerson, and the American Mind*, by Alice M. Bell, Ethel E. Knowlton, and Louise C. Sullivan. The books at the University of the South are the only ones of the kind in the South, and are the only ones of the kind in the South. The books at the University of the South are the only ones of the kind in the South, and are the only ones of the kind in the South.

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South End Branch.
That it is possible to rent quarters
if they are obtainable, to serve library

branch, but the city owns the West Church Building at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde sts. and which has been occupied by the West End branch since 1886. There are over 16,000 permanent volumes here, which are withdrawn at the average rate of 212 a day. The schools supplied are the Washington, Wells, Wendell and the Bowdoin. To carry on the work are Alice M. Robinson, custodian, and Marlon W. Brackett, Geneva Watson, Rebecca Millmeister, Mary Riley, Margaret Lappen, George W. Forbes, Hyman Cohen and John F. Higgins, with the extra assistance when needed of James Corey.

Not Space Enough.
The Dorchester branch is housed in the municipal building at the corner of Arcadia and Adams sts. It was opened in 1875. And while the municipal courtroom downstairs does not seriously interfere with the work, yet the space devoted to the branch is somewhat cramped. Especially the children's room

self bravely off on his crutches, to the corner of a table, seated himself, but-
tressed his elbows on the table and his
head on his hands, and in two minutes
left behind him lameness and poverty
and became one who

Better Accommodations.—Such incidents are not at all uncommon to the attendants at the North Bennet-st reading room. They are overjoyed that better accommodations for the eager children of Ward 6 are promised in the near future, for they better than any one else appreciate the need, and the city has bought the Portuguese Church on North Bennet-st, near Hanover, and plans have already been drawn by which it will be remodelled to fit the need—and there are none greater in the city—of this seething ward.



Washington and Ashland sts. in a leased building devoted entirely to library purposes, quite suited to the circumstances, which

The circulation of the 4,000 volumes for the year ended last year from the circulation for the home use of the 700 books supplied are the following: Summer and the Longfellow, Miss Murray is assisted by Miss Hattie C. Martin and Hildred H. Moffatt. The Nepal reading room is by Miss Penpset ax. It is in a building entirely occupied by the library, situated at Miss Mary M. St. John's. The circulation of the 12,000 yearly volumes.

The Mattapan reading room is situated in a leased room at 200 W. Walk Hill st. It serves to circulate quite well, as over 1,000 books circulated from it last year. But the room is really intended for business purposes, to which the remainder of the first story is devoted.

way. Later on it may be found necessary to move this reading room nearer the corner of Huntington av and Tre-

The demands upon the Miss Poydwin reading room, which circulated over 100,000 volumes last year, are getting to be in excess of the available space. The station is the largest and most prominent. The station is the largest and most prominent. The station is the largest and most prominent.

Most of the teachers from the O'Brien, Samuel Mason and William Eustis Schools have deposits of books. One of the teachers writes to the custodian: "The children and I are delighted with our deposit of books and enjoy very much the privilege of having them." Miss Margaret H. Reid is the custodian.

Pupils from the Normal School who live in that section of Jamaica Plain and Roxbury frequent the Boylston station reading room, which is located adjacent to the depot. There are 115 deposits of books, all of which are available for their disposal, as well as the

Another convenience has been supplied to all card holders from these outside agencies. A card from any

polish or reading material of all the other branches and reading rooms as well as the central library. So if a cardholder is in any part of the city, she may go into any of the branches, borrow her book, but be certain that she will be her book, because with the return of her book to the central library, she will return her own station. In this way, the cardholder equipment of extensive branches is at the disposal of the cardholder.

These varied activities can be better be carried on when the inadequacy of many of the present stations is removed.

It is to pass when the remodeled Carnegie Church on North Leimert is ready to house the new branch, and the new building of the Ward 7 building room, and the other con-

template municipal buildings. Boston includes the City Point reading room, and entirely new buildings are erected at Charlestown and East Boston.

Yet, in addition to all this external mechanism of the system there is another sort of influence exerted which is infinitely harder to phrase. That is the personal, human effort that the custodians on their own account send forth with far-reaching results from their stations. This quiet and unobtrusive work is well illustrated by a

heralded with a sensitive criticism of the economic life in the way of one who has observed it. This part of the novel was one of those sections which I have read and reread, and which are more especially valued when summered again, as I called it, that poverty and the inner textures. She has stuns at the very word of patience and the "Cronin's" stories, yet the reading room she stayed in the wall and the in a chair, induced to go to the lecture hall. After all the other the custodial married thoughtlessly. Questions discovered with sympathy. I had preferred to get that the hearing the stories rather than sit with the risk of being obliged to notice the other children button on the bus.

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In addition to these officers an examining committee, as required by city ordinance, which consists of Mrs Charles E. Allen, Fred W. Allen, Dr Bernard L. G. L. Brune, Michael Ross, Thomas Downey, Miss Rose H. Ald, Miss Heloise C. Tierney, E. Jackson, Charles J. Kline, Leo J. Knapp, Joseph B. Alexander I. Macdonald, Mr McManama, Max Mitchell, A. Mullen, Miss Elizabeth M. Mrs Elford Carlisle Dillip, J. Storrow, Dr Patrick J. W. William H. van Alken, Thos. J. Whelan.

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NO BENNETT ST.
READING ROOM

CHARLESTOWN
BRANCH LIBRARY

PORTUGUESE CHURCH
NO. BENNETT ST.

CROSSING READING ROOM

WEST END PUBLIC LIBRARY

needs is demonstrated by the success of the operation of the South End branch which is housed in a room formerly the site of the Shawmut Baptist Church. Situated in the midst of a lodging house district, it is one of the busiest places in the city, circulating an average rate of 258 a day. The statistics of this branch are as follows: One-third American, one-third European and one-third representing almost every European nation. The upper or middle class is the best patron for adults and is mainly represented by men who make a special use of the magazine supplied. All visitors are on open shelves and are handled and examined by the librarians. The borrower's card is charged to the borrower's card. There are several particularly fine recent books at this branch.

It was here that the interesting telling of the tales of the South End was interrupted. The books at this branch and reading room for other branches would allow a person to thoroughly visit the South End branch, but on Monday afternoon, fully 500 people crowded in to hear Alice in Wonderland, a tale of Mr. Rabbit, or of Ivanhoe. It was invariably found that the books from which the stories were

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

branches and the pictures supplied to the schools are the pictures which the teachers can use by means of which the teachers can more easily bring their points home to the minds of their pupils. These pictures cover every variety of subjects imaginable. They include plants, birds, flowers, minerals and vegetables, geography, authors and their homes, reproductions of masterpieces and many other things of general interest. Quite often a request comes from a home for these pictures, especially those of

G. L. Blum, Thomas Downey, Miss Rose E. Fitzgerald, Miss Heloise E. Hersey, Rev. Chas. E. Jackson, Charles J. Kidney, Rev. Leo J. Knapp, Joseph B. Maccaul, Alexander L. Macdonald, Rev. William P. McNamara, Max Mitchell, Thomas A. Mullen, Miss Elizabeth M. Needham, Mrs. Ellor Carillie Ripley, Mrs. John J. Storow, Dr. Patrick J. Timmins, William H. van Allen, Thomas M. Vason and Frank C. Weeks.

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Boston Traveler. Dec. 30, 1911

Remarkable night photographs of Boston reproduced by courtesy of the "The Illuminating Engineer." Top row, left to right, Tremont street and the Mall, looking south toward Boylston street; Tremont street at the other end of the Common, with the State House in the background; Copley square and the Public Library, one of the best lighted public squares in the United States. Below, a view of Washington street, looking south from the Adams House, a night view of magnificent Commonwealth avenue.

[illegible]

CARS TO BE REMOVED FROM THIS STREET

BOYLSTON STREET

PUBLIC LIBRARY

HUNTINGTON AVENUE

MECHANICS BLDG.

INCLINE TO SUBWAY

PROPOSED SUBWAY ENTRANCE

PROPOSED COPLEY SQ. SUBWAY STATION

BOYLSTON ST.

PARK SQ.

WHERE NEW SUBWAY WOULD JOIN PRESENT ONE

DOTTED LINES INDICATE PROPOSED SUBWAY

PUBLIC GARDEN

CHARLES ST.

BRICKLEY ST.

COLUMBIA ST.

COLUMBUS AVENUE

THE PLAN FOR STREET AND SUBWAY TRAFFIC SUGGESTED BY THE CITY ENGINEER AND THE EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT SUBWAY TO MECHANICS' BUILDING

The Chamber of Commerce advocates the re-planning of Copley square. In a report sent Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday, the Chamber urged the removal of the car tracks crossing Copley square diagonally; the closing of the Church street subway entrance; the extension of the subway to Huntington avenue at a point opposite the Mechanics' building; the construction of an underground transportation at Copley square, and the widening of St. James avenue, and the widening of St. James avenue.

The report was sent as a response to a communication from the Mayor in reference to the remodeling of Copley square. A close study of the situation was made by the Chamber's committee on city planning. The recommendations submitted by the committee were placed before the Chamber and favorably voted upon.

MOST CONGESTED SPOT

The committee holds that the present appearance of the square is due to the traffic crossing from Huntington avenue to Boylston street. It claims that the square, with its plots and paved areas, is out of keeping with the general surroundings, and that the converging of all four square traffic at a point between the square and Church street makes that the square and Church street make the most congested of the city one of the most congested.

The report, in part, follows:

"There appears to be no study being made by the authoritative board as to the surface car lines that pass through the square in their relation to the proposed subway service under Boylston street. The act passed by the last Legislature does not give this power to the transit commission.

"If a study was made of the surface car lines in relation to the proposed subway, a better solution possibly would be seen for the general problem than now seems for the general problem. It is apparent that the Huntington avenue car line, by placing the entrance opposite to a subway, with an entrance opposite the Mechanics' building, passing under the Boston & Albany railroad and entering a general subway station at Copley square.

"The existing subway entrance opposite Church street always has been considered by the public as a temporary expedient. This takes a part of the Public Garden that should be returned to its original use for the enjoyment of the public without the dangerous crossing which now exists at the entrance."

Recommendations Made

The recommendations of the chamber are as follows:

"The removal of the diagonal car tracks now crossing Copley square between Huntington avenue and Boylston street.

"To include a subway car line in the proposed underground transportation at Copley square, and that all the remaining surface car lines be so related to the car lines at the subway that the general public will be readily served by the transit.

"A study of the whole traffic situation from Copley square to Park square in its relation to the accommodations that will be needed when Pleasant street is widened, and the unoccupied lands to the westward of Copley square.

"The extension of the subway to the proposed Boylston street subway station at the corner of Church street in Tremont street, as needed for the extension of the subway, and that the cost of such construction be made to do an equivalent amount of work in the extension of the subway from Copley square to Huntington avenue to a point at or near the Mechanics' building. This would mean the abandonment of the present subway entrance opposite Church street in the Public Garden.

den, restoring to that entrance the place occupied by that entrance.

"The desirability of widening that portion of St. James avenue from Copley square to the Mechanics' building by including in that street the reserved spaces on either side of the present width.

"That in regarding the square, the subway entrance be made as inconspicuous as possible and as subordinate feature to the whole general treatment, the structures in and about the square, having regard to the future use that will be made of the square when the surrounding territory is fully occupied."

Giving \$246,000.

American Philanthropists
Who Contributed During
1911 to the Wonderful
Total Gifts for Vari-
ous Charitable
Purposes.

Largest Givers of 1911

ANDREW CARNEGIE.....	\$43,085,000
DR. SAMUEL BALLA.....	10,000,000
MRS. MARY T. CHASTAIN.....	5,000,000
JAMES A. PATTEN.....	4,000,000
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.....	3,820,000
MRS. JULIA I. TAYLOR.....	1,000,000
MRS. EMILIE H. MOIR.....	1,000,000
HENRY J. BAKER.....	1,000,000
MRS. MARY H. COOKE.....	1,000,000
COL. EDWIN A. STEVENS.....	750,000
MISS EMMA C. WOERISHOFFER.....	750,000
E. V. CROWELL.....	750,000
EMMET DENSMORE.....	600,000
MRS. MARY L. PRABODY.....	500,000
MRS. WHITELEW REID.....	500,000
MRS. THOMAS J. EMORY.....	500,000
MRS. ELIZABETH W. GARRETT.....	246,000,000
EDWARD TUCK.....	100,000,000
TOTAL FOR PHILANTHROPY.....	92,000,000
FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.....	
FOR EDUCATION.....	



Mrs. John D. Rockefeller.

DURING the 12 months just ended \$246,000,000, in round numbers, was given by American citizens, rich and poor, for philanthropic purposes of one sort and another.

And despite the much-talked-about religious scepticism of the day, gifts from religious persons for religious purposes led the list by millions. Approximately \$100,000,000 was contributed for the advancement of religious work. This sum includes all gifts to charities which are supported by means of funds secured in the churches.

Education was favored with gifts totalling \$8,000,000 less than those to religion; while the third grand division—the general good—had \$54,000,000 to its credit.

Surprising as it may seem, \$1,000,000 more than one-half of the vast amount contributed to religion, was given by 15,000,000 individuals through given by Protestant missionary societies, eight Protestant missionary societies, Of this sum \$40,000,000 was collected

in Washington needed beautification, and Mr. Carnegie volunteered \$750,000 for the improvements.

Library buildings. Mr. Carnegie's first loved philanthropy, still hold a prominent place in his heart, for several cities were recipients of them during the year. Los Angeles received \$210,000 for six scattered libraries, as Mr. Carnegie believes that a large central library does not best serve the people except in a very small town. Elizabeth, N. J., was given a \$75,000 library building, and Cornell University a \$60,300 one for use in its chemistry work. The new public library on Fifth avenue, New York, required \$100,000 for a school in which librarians could be trained, so Mr. Carnegie set aside \$75,000 for that purpose. Plainfield, N. J., came in for a \$50,000 field, N. J., came in for a \$50,000 structure, and Summit, N. J., for its \$21,000 building. Wesleyan College received \$100,000, the medical institute of the University College received \$100,000, the medical institute of the University College of London \$20,000.

tail of his native city, and the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women.

A year before his death Mr. Valen-tine, poorly dressed and wearing an old slouch hat, called at the Hahnemann Hospital and asked the superintendent to show him over the institution. Now, hospitals are greatly annoyed by persons, who, out of idle curiosity, make such requests. But something impressed the superintendent with his visitor—perhaps it was his sixth sense; perhaps it was his name, which is Mr. Weissmann—and he consented most politely to show the visitor over the hospital. He in-cluded the visitor into every nook and corner. Not only the wards and operating rooms, but the nurses' quarters as well, must be visited, and even the matter of preparing food in the diet kitchen called forth the shabbiest of queries. He was told that certain changes were contemplated in the laundry, but were not possible

Do Public Libraries Preserve Too Many Books?

Answered by

MR HORACE G. WADLIN

Librarian Boston Public Library.

MR HENRY H. HARPER

Treasurer Bibliophile Society.

MR NATHAN HASKELL DOLE

Author; Connoisseur of Books.

MR CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON

Librarian Boston Athenaeum.

A REAL STATE LIBRARY—

Charles Knowles Bolton.

MEN who give serious thought to the future of public libraries have reason to worry for the adequate housing of the increasing output of books. But since these books are to our civilization what new tools are to the skilled artisan, any plans that have for their object restriction of the number of books which a library may buy must be rigorously scrutinized lest we cripple our own future. An unreasonable number of books in proportion to the income of a library must clog the machinery of administration and hinder its effectiveness.

When we recall the fact that millions of books are published every year, half of which are written to hold the pot of attic dwellers, and many more are the product of irresponsible and inexperienced writers, it is evident that selection is absolutely necessary. As a first step in the problem, then, we must have expert buying, and this is to be met by training applicants for librarianship, either in library schools that appreciate public needs or in progressive libraries. But it is evident that restriction in purchase does not keep down the size of a library. It simply defers our problem of overcrowding until the next generation. In the case of older libraries the problem is already a pressing one.

The demand for every variety of book is so great in a community that no book can be called worthless. Hence the failure of Charles Francis Adams' plan to restrict a small public library to 10,000 volumes by expelling old books as fast as new ones arrive. Lord Rosebery's new note of alarm, however, may well bid us consider again. Mr. Adams seems to have the true solution, even if he has only half the truth. At present to curtail libraries is to cripple them.

We need therefore a central reservoir from which towns may draw expensive books of those of infrequent use. This reservoir inevitably will be in the State library.

At present the trustees of the State library would not doubt take the position that the present appropriation would permit the collection at the State House to become a library for the people of the State as well as for the State Legislature. The time must come, nevertheless, when by liberal appropriations the policy will be changed, and the State library will be a library for all the people maintained by all the people.

Then and not till then can we venture experimentally upon laws which will forbid tax-supported libraries to house more than a designated number of books per capita. Any proposed check to the accumulation of books in a town will meet with fervid opposition, but if men like Lord Rosebery and Charles Francis Adams see danger ahead we may well begin to think of drastic remedies. Indeed, there are no milk and water remedies for such a case that are worth the talking about.

Charles Knowles Bolton.

LIBRARIES NOT MUSEUMS—

Henry H. Harper.

THE question as propounded does not particularize any kind of books—whether rare, old, choice, or modern evanescent fiction. Accordingly, it would be difficult to give a direct yes or no reply to this question in general unless they were all governed alike; and to answer it as applied to any particular library might involve a criticism of the acts of the trustees of that institution. The problem, therefore, seems to be open for general discussion, rather than an exacting consideration.

TRYING TO SOLVE PROBLEM—

Horace G. Wadlin.

THE question is not a new one. Pres Elliot, not to mention others, brought it prominently forward 10 years ago in a paper before the Massachusetts Library Club. It is a constant topic of discussion at librarians' conventions, here and abroad. To librarians, indeed, the problem is not speculative, but exceedingly vital. Every large public library faces it, and every small library as it grows larger feels its pressure. In any library the tendency is to acquire books beyond the capacity of shelf room, and the difficulty is increased by the impossibility of securing systematic growth in the different departments. While there may be surplus space in some, others are crowded, and the differences cannot be adjusted without disturbing the system of classification.

Once bought, books seem to become invested with a sort of sanctity which prevents their elimination from the catalogue. Although it is obvious that a book which is not read serves no useful purpose, save in the comparatively rare instances of volumes which are prized as historical memorials, or as records of progress, or for sentimental reasons, or kept as museum specimens, by reason of their typographical excellence or beautiful bindings.

It therefore happens that as public libraries are multiplied in adjacent towns and cities many more copies of insignificant and noncurrent books are preserved within what is virtually the same territory than can possibly be needed.

Not only are librarians alive to the problem, but in several ways they are trying to solve it. The first step taken is that of rigorous selection in purchase, the avoidance of unnecessary multiplication of copies and the exercise of discrimination in buying books before they have established their value by the lapse of sufficient time after publication. Next, cooperation in developing territory in the purchase and use of

books, so that, as far as possible, volumes may not be duplicated needlessly. Indeed, to the same end, by means of what is known as the "interlibrary loan system" books are now frequently exchanged between libraries widely separated. Third, it is becoming usual for public libraries to leave the purchases of books in special departments of literature to libraries dealing especially with such subjects when such libraries exist in the same town or city, thus again avoiding unnecessary duplications; and, finally, the stock on hand is gradually reduced by omitting to replace worn-out or discarded specimens of merely ephemeral books, such as many novels, juvenile books, etc. These methods are all in operation in Boston.

For example, the Boston Public Library has transferred its medical books to the Boston Medical Library, establishing there a deposit station under conditions which permit the free use of the transferred books by card holders and the purchase of medical books is abandoned at the central library. Again, the purchase of law books and of books in certain departments of history is left to libraries which deal especially with such subjects; and a working agreement exists between the public library and other large libraries in the vicinity as to the purchase of certain kinds of rare and expensive books.

But notwithstanding such limitations, there will remain a large number of books, which, in the lapse of time, become of little value except to the student who is tracing the development of literature or the progress of the arts and sciences, and the crux of the problem is found in the difficulty of drawing a line of demarcation between the so-called "live" books that are in active demand, and the "dead" books, which are seldom required. No two librarians, perhaps no committee of experts, would agree upon all the volumes which should be put in one class or the other, although there would undoubtedly be agreement as to many of them. It is well known that a book classed as dead today will tomorrow live again, and the converse is true.

It has been more than once suggested that a limited number of depository libraries might be established in different parts of the country, agreed upon as the only ones expected to keep all books, dead as well as alive, and that these institutions might serve as clearing houses to which books not in active demand, might be sent by subject to recall upon occasion, to contribute groups of local libraries, serving the needs of borrowers. No such plan has ever been developed beyond the theoretical stage, and the difficulty of arranging the financial details, to say nothing of harmonizing the local differences between the groups of contributing libraries, will probably prevent any such long-range experiment. The problem will no doubt find its practical solution, by the libraries individually, as the peculiar conditions of the different localities may warrant.

Horace G. Wadlin.

MRS. EMILIE H. MOIR	1,000,000
HENRY J. BAKER	1,000,000
MRS. MARY H. COOKE	750,000
COL. EDWIN A. STEVENS	750,000
MISS EMMA C. WOERISHOFFER	750,000
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As relating to old books that have been reprinted, or rare first editions, I do not regard the Public Library as a necessary repository for books that are not likely to be useful in any way to the public. The Public Library is designed to serve the community at large, and it should not usurp the functions of the museum in acquiring and preserving rare books and curios in literature, except where these may be purchased with the proceeds of private donations or endowments for that specific purpose. We go to the library to consult, or read books, not to stare wonderingly at curiosities or antiquities reposing in glass cases. It may be parenthetically stated, however, that literary marvels are not necessarily of antique origin—not of the showcase variety.

There does appear to be an undue tendency on the part of the Public Libraries to infringe upon the offices of the museum in acquiring needless rarities and unique (or which, the public have no use, and would not be permitted to use if they so desired). Caxtons, Wykes de Worces and numerous other priceless rarities have a sentimental value far in excess of any intrinsic worth, and the Public Library, not being a sentimental institution, has no need for them. Its functions are, or should be, to supply wholesome reading matter to the public; not to furnish optical allurements for idle curiosity seekers.

In any large bookstore one will necessarily find an extensive supply of what may be termed "dead stock," for which, however, there is an occasional call; and so, too, the Public Library will find its shelves gradually crowded up with books and periodicals which have outlived their usefulness—if they ever had any—for some reason they are not frequently, if ever, consulted.

It would seem desirable by having an overstocked condition by having an occasional rummage sale, and thus dispose of such books and periodicals as serve no useful purpose other than as receptacles for dust, retaining perhaps one copy as a safeguard against future need. Such books as have any recognized literary merit, and are likely to be read by future generations, should be set apart and preserved.

The taxpayers should not be called upon to pay for costly additions to public buildings to be used as storehouses for books and other reading matter that are never called for. If not otherwise disposed of they should be stored in an inexpensive quarter. It would, for example, be manifestly

published. Would it not be a wise thing to employ euthanasia in getting rid of the enormously overgrown and useless population that encumbers the book shelves of our public libraries? Why not put them out of their misery?

Here is the Boston Public Library, which is already like a hospital filled with the feeble-minded, morbid, useless, idiotic, valetudinary, bed-ridden, chlorotic, paralytic blind and dist-covered relics of the past. Many of them are taken out into the open air in a generation; their backs are ragged; their voices are almost dumb. They are practically ready for the morgue or crematory. They occupy hundreds of feet of shelf-room, and, like the drunkards at Deer Island, are only a source of expense to the city. Their ranks are growing so rapidly that already there is mourning among some of our fellow citizens because the land back of the library is now occupied by Boston University, was not by reasonable foresight preempted for the use of the city, which the growth of the library seems even now to demand. Indeed, it is whispered about that the trustees are seriously considering the plan of raising the library several stories.

Would it not be better to establish an annual festival, say on the Fourth of July, at which, after an eloquent funeral oration, the president of the board of trustees, or some representative preacher, or even the president of the Boston Authors' Club—think what it would be if the actual President, Hon. John D. Long, former Governor and former Secretary of the Navy, should take the task—a huge pile of these superfluous and superannuated books, well anointed with baptismal oil, would be consumed in a spectacular holocaust on a raft anchored in the midst of the Charles River Basin, with an accompaniment of music from the brass bands of the city and a few de jure symbolical of the literature which had gone up like a rocket and come down like the stick?

Of course, it would require a committee of experts to pass upon the physical, moral and mental literary condition of the books liable to condemnation. It might be in some cases that a page or two would be worth saving; these might well be carefully removed and kept. The late Edward Fitzgerald (translator of Omar Khayyam—no relation to His Honor the Mayor or to the candidate for school committee) had a custom of thus preserving small portions of books and binding them together, thus making one out of perhaps 20. Why not extract the meat and throw away the inedible shells of these thousands of dry and space-wasting book-nuts?

There is still another plan which might appeal to the more tender-hearted; that would be to erect in some out-of-the-way place a great asylum for dead and dying books. To this might be removed the vast mass of rubbish which no one ever looks at, but which when enumerated enables us to say with pride that we have so many millions of books in our library, making hoards of books in our library, making hoards of books in our library, making hoards of books in our library.

If the third or fourth largest in the world. Anything would be better than to go to the expense of enlarging skyward the present building on Copley square. Better a small collection of live books than an unwieldy mass of moribund volumes which not even the book-worm would deign to devour.

The acid-permeated papers on which newspapers and many books are printed nowadays fortunately carries with it the elements of gradual destruction. In a hundred years most of them will be yellowed and disintegrated to the point of illegibility. That when rightly viewed is really not a pathetic ending. If only the books worthy of immortality might be made immortal by a few copies printed on Japanese vellum, the interests of literature would be subserved. Let all the rest perish either artificially in the grand annual auto da fe or rather auto da misericordia.

Since writing these last words my attention has been called to an article in a recent number of the London Times by Mr. Edmund Gosse, who, commenting on Lord Rosebery's speech at Glasgow, goes a step farther and says: "Let me have the audacity to say that I am and have long been in favor of an enormous destruction of printed books," and he quotes "I am told that the Caliph Omar's burning of the library at Alexandria has been proved to be a fable. I am sorry to learn it, for we need just such a precedent of that kind."

Certainly not of that kind. We should not want to be reduced to one book, whether the Koran, the Bible or even Pica Elice's five-foot shelf. We want to keep all that is good, whether it be a sentence, a paragraph, a page, a chapter, or a whole volume. But there is certainly no sense in the enormous aggregation of valueless books which now, as Mr. Gosse points out, tends to make librarians mad and causes the public "face to face with these gigantic masses of rubbish," to give up reading altogether.

Surely there is nothing except a remedy with its hideous inartistic rows of staring marble headstones, more depressing than the apoplexy of a great library where not one book in a hundred is ever taken out of its place except in the annual house-cleaning.

So then let us have the Festival for the Librarians' Consumption of Superfluous Literature and deliver the Public Libraries from the suffocation which threatens it under the present overpopulation of so-called but misclassified literature.

Richard S. Wadley

threw with a sort of sanctity which prevents their elimination from the catalogue, although it is obvious that a book which is not read serves no useful purpose, save in the comparatively rare instances of volumes which are prized as historical memorials, or as records of progress, or for sentimental reasons, or kept as museum specimens, by reason of their typographical excellence or beautiful bindings.

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Boston Has Best Browning Collection

First Editions of the Poet's Works on Exhibition at the Public Library Lack but One Volume—Owned by the Browning Society and Considered Almost Priceless, the Exhibit Contains Nearly 600 Volumes and Rare Pictures.

The most nearly complete collection of Browning first editions in the world is that of the Boston Browning Society. The collection lacks, however, only one volume. This is the very rare "Pauline," Browning's first work. The Browning Society might once have bought it for \$150, but through some oversight the opportunity was allowed to slip away, and now the price is \$1400, and steadily rising every time the book goes on sale. Yet, in lacking only one volume, the Boston collection is the best in the world. It is accessible, too. The Browning Society decided some time ago not to hoard their treasure to themselves, and therefore presented it to the Boston Public Library. The library people have placed the collection in the Browning alcove.

Between 500 and 600 volumes were given to the library by the society. But in addition to these there were also given some unusual and very valuable Browning pictures and relics. Among them is a sketch filled with drawings by the poet, his father and his son. There is a bronze cast of Browning's hand clasping the hand of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, his wife, the cast having been made at Rome in 1853 by Harriet Hosmer.

Browning's proof sheets of "Sordello," with his original corrections written between the lines and on the margins, compose one of the most valued and valuable of the treasures. The Carnegie Institute has reprinted and reproduced in exact copy the old "Yellow Book" which Browning picked up in a second-hand store at Florence, and from the Latin script of which he took the account of a centuries old murder trial. It was the little battered volume that inspired Browning's masterpiece, "The Ring and the Book," and the Carnegie copy of this fascinating little legal pamphlet finds a niche in the



Mrs. Browning As a Little Girl.

Browning alcove.

When the forty or so first editions

and the other rarities were displayed, a fortnight ago, at a meeting of the



The Bronze Cast of the Clasped Hands of the Poet and His Wife.



Pen Sketches by Browning.

Browning Club, as a prelude to the Browning centenary in May, 1912. In this rare photograph nothing attracted more attention than a copy of that portrait of the poet which was painted by his son. The

original hangs in Balliol College library, Oxford. In this rare portrait Browning is wearing his Oxford doctor's robes, and in his hand he holds the little Yellow Book. He bequeathed

the original Yellow Book to Balliol College.

There is also a photograph of a portrait of Mrs. Browning when she was a little girl, and a photograph—her last—taken 28 days before her death.

Through the generosity of the Boston Browning Society, the city of Boston has a Browning collection which, even aside from the priceless first editions, is among the most remarkable in existence.

The exhibition of these almost priceless relics and first editions is to form no unimportant feature of the Browning centenary for which the club is now planning. Naturally Boston will



A Portrait of Mrs. Browning Taken 28 Days Before Her Death.

emphasize this celebration and it is not improbable that the rare gems of the Browning Society's collection will attract admirers of the great poet from various parts of the country. Already club women from all over New England have sought the Browning nook at the library for the purpose of obtaining material and inspiration for papers to be read at Browning festivities which are planned for the club meetings of early May.

Although so nearly complete in several respects, the collection is likely to continue to grow. It has been gathered together very slowly, but few years have passed in which it has not received some substantial addition. The rare "Pauline" may yet come into

the possession of the Boston society. Even if it does not, however, other additions to the collection are pretty sure to arrive from time to time. The society has made friends and among the members are several who spend a great deal of their time in Europe. These members are constantly on the look-out for new Browning relics and long forgotten but very valuable editions of his works. It is through these members and through their friends that the collection is likely to grow even more substantial and remarkable in the next few years.

The exact program for the Browning celebration will undoubtedly be completely arranged very early in the year.

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Wadley

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First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, JAN 1, 1912.

BALLADS. OLD AND NEW.

Librarian Wadlin's Lecture About Them at the Public Library Yesterday First in Series of Three.

Speaking on "The Ballad, Old and New," at the Public Library Lecture Hall, yesterday afternoon, Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the City of Boston, traced the development of the ballad form of poetry and showed that it has its origin in the very childhood of the human race.

"The old ballad," said Mr. Wadlin, "differs from the modern form of that kind of verse in that it is quite unadorned and omits the descriptive and explanatory matter that the ballad writers of our time are accustomed to infuse into it. Instead of the suggestive methods that our writers employ to convey their meaning, the old ballad singers carry the theme from one climax to another and by the cumulative effect of many incidents obtain a simple but telling result."

He read for old ballads "Sir Patrick Spence," "The Wife of Usher's Well," "Binnorie" and "True Thomas," and for the modern variety ballads "Danny Deever," "The White Ship," by Rossetti, and "Herve Riel," by Browning. The lecture was the first of three that Mr. Wadlin is to give on the general subject, "The Poetry of the People." The second of the series, will be delivered Jan. 28, and on Feb. 25, the third, "Dialect and Local Verse," will be given.

Boston Herald.

Jan. 1, 1912.

LIBRARIAN WADLIN LECTURES ON BALLADS

Talk Is First of Three on "The Poetry of the People."

Librarian Horace G. Wadlin lectured at the Public Lecture Library yesterday afternoon on "The Ballad, Old and New." The lecture was the first of three that Mr. Wadlin is to give on the general subject, "The Poetry of the People." The next one, which will be delivered Jan. 28, will be on "Patriotic and Historic Verse," and the third, Feb. 25, on "Dialect and Local Verse."

In yesterday's lecture Mr. Wadlin traced the development of the ballad form of poetry and showed that it had its origin in the very childhood of the human race. "The old ballad," said Mr. Wadlin, "differs from the modern form of that kind of verse in that it is quite unadorned and omits the descriptive and explanatory matter that the ballad writers of our time are accustomed to infuse into it. Instead of the suggestive methods that our writers employ to convey their meaning, the old ballad singers carry the theme from one climax to another and by the cumulative effect of many incidents obtain a simple but telling result."

In illustrating his theme, Mr. Wadlin gave several examples of both the old and new ballads, reciting them for the most part from memory. He gave for old ballads, "Sir Patrick Spence," "The Wife of Usher's Well," "Binnorie" and "True Thomas," and for the modern variety ballads "Danny Deever," "The White Ship," by Rossetti, and "Herve Riel," by Browning.

Boston Transcript.

Jan. 1, 1912.

BALLADS OLD AND NEW

Horace G. Wadlin Lectures at the Boston Public Library

"Ballads, Old and New," formed the subject of a free lecture given at the Boston Public Library yesterday by Librarian Horace G. Wadlin. This is the first of a series of three lectures on Sunday afternoons, the topic of the next one being "Patriotic and Historic Verse" and of the final one "Dialect and Local Verse." Mr. Wadlin illustrated his talk by selections from ancient and modern ballads, most of which he recited. In his lecture he traced the development of the ballad, which had its origin in the childhood of literature.

"The old ballad," said Mr. Wadlin, "differs from the modern form of that kind of verse in that it is quite unadorned and omits the descriptive and explanatory matter that the ballad writers of our time are accustomed to infuse into it. Instead of the suggestive methods that our writers employ to convey their meaning, the old ballad singers carry the theme from one climax to another and by the cumulative effect of many incidents obtain a simple but telling result."

Christian Science Monitor.

Jan. 1, 1912.

ART CONTRASTS TO BE DEFINED BY DR. F. M. GREENE

A series of 10 lectures on "Esthetic Contrasts Between Modern Masters" will be given by Dr. F. M. Melbourne Greene at the Boston Public Library in the west gallery of Fine Arts, on Saturday mornings, at 10:30, beginning Jan. 6, 1912.

The course, illustrated by fine reproductions from the collections of the library and the Museum of Fine Arts, will form a vivid concrete drill in artistic appreciation.

Dr. Greene is Simmons lecturer on the history of art and has given this course to a class in Lowell.

The subjects of the 10 lectures will be: Watts and Whistler, Burne Jones and Leighton, Millet and Breton, Stevens and Segantini, Sargent and Fantin Latour, Puvis de Chavannes and Abbey, Angres and Manet, Klinger and Carriere, Hildebrand and Rodin, "The Glasgow Boys" and the English Academy.

LIBRARIAN GIVES TALK ON BALLAD IN POETRY SERIES

A lecture on the "Ballad, Old and New," was given Sunday afternoon in the lecture room of the public library by Horace G. Wadlin, librarian. The lecture was the first of three by Mr. Wadlin. The next one will be delivered Jan. 28 on "Patriotic and Historic Verse," and the third Feb. 25, on "Dialect and Local Verse."

Boston Transcript.

Jan. 1, 1912.

Charles K. Bolton will lecture on "Gilbert Stuart, Painter of Famous Americans," in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, at three o'clock next Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21. The lecture will be illustrated.

Mary Augusta Mullikin will lecture on "French Painting: Impressionists and Symbolists," in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, tomorrow evening, Jan. 18, at eight o'clock.

A course of three illustrated lectures on "Renaissance Art in Italy and Northern Europe" will be delivered by F. Melbourne Greene, in the Boston Public Library, on Feb. 1, Feb. 8, and Feb. 15. The subjects of the three lectures are: "The Portrait," "The Single Figure," and "The Group."

Boston Herald.

Jan. 1, 1912.

ABOUT ABBEY THE ARTIST

In order to draw the Herriek designs, says a writer in Scribner's for January, he made himself acquainted with English landscape, and the sentiment of its ancient architectural monuments. I have a picturesque memory of him hunting up architectural details in a vast collection of photographs. He threw himself upon the books in a positive fever. One of the stories that he liked to tell about his quite unpedantic archaeological adventures related to the pillars in "Sir Galahad's Vision of the Holy Grail," one of the panels in the Boston Public Library. He found just the capitals he wanted for those pillars in a little French town and instantly set about copying them. Then a fussy mayor turned up, with a thousand objections, and the artist was in torment. Finally, his friend, the late Sir Frederick Leighton, came to the rescue and between them reduced the troublesome functionary to good nature. Abbey was forever carrying on his work in this studious fashion. When they gave him a degree at Yale in 1897, Prof. Fisher, in presenting the sheepskin, praised him for his imagination, but, he justly added, "this original power would be inadequate were it not allied with cultivation of a high order and patient researches." When he undertook to illustrate the Grail legend in the paintings at Boston, he read everything that could help to initiate him into his subject, and even went to Bayreuth to hear "Parsifal" and see if Wagner could in any way enlarge his horizon. I dwell on all this not alone in order to enforce Abbey's care for accuracy—a care which has been manifested by some of the driest and most uninspiring painters who have ever lived—but far more for the purpose of exposing the true nature of Abbey's inspiration. It was that of an artist whose industry was animated by thought and emotion.

All the work that he did for many years was at bottom a preparation for that with which he rounded out his busy life.

A Memorial to Poet's Old Friends

The original manuscript of the poem, "The Poet and the Children," by John Greenleaf Whittier, with a letter by Whittier and the original proof sheets with Whittier's corrections, have been presented to the Boston Public Library as a memorial to the late Ella Farnham Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt of Warner, N. H., at one time editors of the children's magazine, "Wide Awake." The donor, a Cambridge man, makes the gift on condition his name be withheld.

ANOTHER POEM

In addition to this, the donor has presented the library, as another Pratt memorial, Edmund Clarence Steadman's poem, "The Starweaver," with an autograph letter by Steadman in reference to the poem. This poem is out of print. "The Poet and the Children" was written for the "Wide Awake" publication by Whittier at the death of Longfellow in 1882. At that time, the Pratts were editing the publication. They called upon Whittier to write a poem for their appropriate to the occasion. "The Poet and the Children" was the result. This memorial poem was written primarily for young persons. At the time of its publication it was widely copied by various publications.

Some years ago, Mrs. Pratt died. Her husband is still living in a New Hampshire town, where he is an invalid. It was Mr. Pratt's desire that his Cambridge friend should have the manuscripts at the present time.

On Exhibition Now

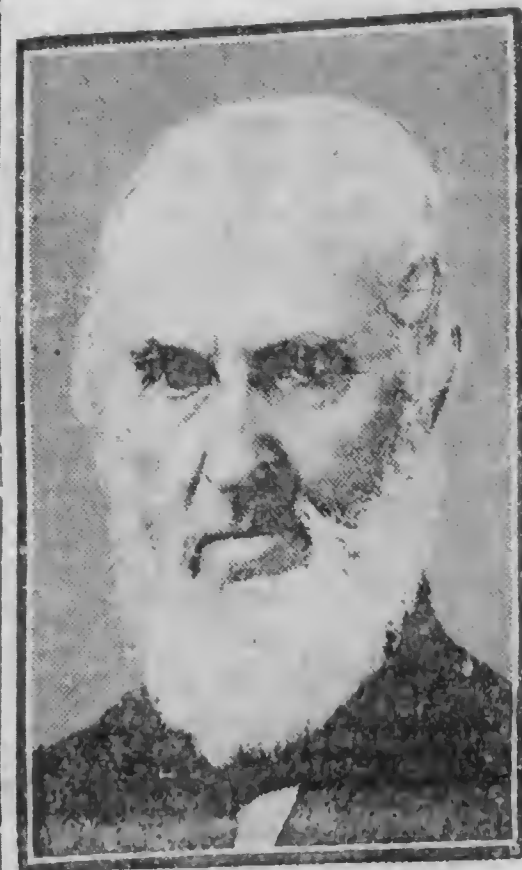
Hence the manuscripts are now on exhibition at the library. They are known as a memorial to Ella Farnham Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt. In accordance with a suggestion of the donor, the manuscripts will be exhibited in a glass case two or three times a year. They are on exhibition at the present time.

The Whittier collection shows the original manuscript, the corrected proof and the poem as finally completed. It is a masterpiece, feeling tribute of Whittier to his life long friend.

In its original form, there were nine stanzas in the poem. But when he came to revise it, Whittier added another, making it an insert between the fifth and sixth stanzas.

Beautiful is the picture of Longfellow and the children as presented in Whittier's poem.

Original Whittier Manuscript Given to Public Library



JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

her's poem. He pictures the author of Hawatha in his historic old home at the sunset of his life awaiting the final summons. Longfellow, surrounded by all that makes life worth while, is pictured as feeling that his poetic efforts have gained results, that they have been and are being, sung in all lands where they have circulated.

Came the time, says Whittier, when the last summons was heard, and then Longfellow heard the "Summoning Angel" who called God's children home.

When Whittier completed the revising of the poem, and, as may be noted, had made numerous interlineations, he returned the manuscript to the Pratts. At the same time he stated that he hoped the alterations would not inconvenience the publishers.

Was Paid \$100

In returning the proofs, Whittier thanked the publishers for what he termed the liberal compensation for his charming effort. He received \$100 for the poem. This, in his time, was held to be a considerable sum for such an effort. In concluding his letter, Whittier added that he was very glad that the poem was pleasing to the Pratts.

This contribution to the library's collection is considered of much value. Its worth is enhanced because of its association. As may be noted, the writing is in the clear legible style of the gifted Quaker. The corrected proof sheets, too, show that Whittier did not cause the compositor's of his time much trouble in deciphering his handwriting.

Since the memorial was placed on exhibition on the third floor of the library, it has been viewed by hundreds. It is one of the most interesting exhibits seen recently, not only because of its value as a poetic effort, but because of the fame of the author, the one to whom it was a tribute, and the persons at whose invitation it was written.

The Poet and the Children
It is a memory of Charles Stuart Pratt and Ella Farnham Pratt from their friend J. G. W. Dec. 12, 1912

*With a glory of winter snows
Green the locks of gray,
The poet sat in his chamber
Keeping his last battle day.*

*With his books and his pleasant pictures
And his household and his kin,
While a sound as of myriads singing
Arose from all around him.*

*It came from his own fair city
From the prairie's bounded plain
From the Golden Gate of sunset,
And the cedar woods of Maine.*

*His heart as he heard beat faster
And his morning eyes grew dim
For he knew that his country's children
Were singing the song of him.*

*The lay of his life's glad morning,
The product of his evening time,
Whose echoes shall float forever
On the winds of every clime.*

*Lo! him and tender and loving
The meek and the free
With a joy akin to sadness
And a greeting like farewell.*

*With a sense of awe he has bowed
To the vision sweet and young,
The best of earth and the best of heaven
Seemed in the song they sung.*

*And waiting a little longer
For the wonderful change to come,
He heard the Summoning Angel
Who calls God's children home!*

*and to him in a holy welcome
Was the beautiful meaning given
Of the words of the blessed Master
"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven!"*

John G. Whittier

MANUSCRIPT OF FIRST DRAFT OF WHITTIER'S POEM IN HONOR OF LONGFELLOW, PRESENTED TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOKS LOANED OUT OF TOWN

Under a co-operative inter-library loan system, a sort of reciprocal arrangement, the Boston Public Library has loaned 800 books the past year to persons in other towns who were desirous of securing some special book that their own home library did not possess.

POPULAR SYSTEM

This system is proving very popular. The loan system extends all over this State and in other States as well, some 200 books a year being called for by libraries outside of Massachusetts.

"Most of these books," said Librarian Horace G. Wadlin to a Sunday Post reporter, "are sought for study purposes. In many cases some person who wants a special book cannot find it in his own library, so he makes application to the librarian, and the book can be secured from the Boston library."

"In this way there were lent to libraries in this and other States the past year about 800 volumes. On the other hand, a person in Boston can by this arrangement obtain in the same way from other libraries books which our library does not have."

"This library occasionally borrows books under the same arrangement from the Congressional and other libraries."

"Loans under this system are more especially designed for other libraries of Massachusetts and New England. The system is subject to certain limitations. The book asked for must be out of the ordinary course—not such as it is the duty of the applicant library to supply. The book must be required for purposes of serious research and ordinarily it must be a book which is not restricted to hall use. It must be a book which may be spared, for the time being, without inconvenience to the local readers."

According to reports from other cities and towns the system is meeting with an ever-growing popularity. A great many of the books sought are on history, volumes which the smaller libraries do not carry, and which, through the loan system, can be secured from the Boston library without the necessity of purchasing them. Each year shows an increase in the number of books loaned.

A VISIT TO THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Oldest Institution of Its Kind in America—Courteous Officials

(By the Attic Philosopher.)

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The Boston Public Library is the oldest institution of its kind in America, if not the oldest in the world. Its nucleus was formed so long ago as 1657, when stern Puritans "Bent on austere lore" foregathered at the old town house, where now stands the old State House, to peruse godly books, of which a small collection was kept in one room for this purpose. It is needless to say at this period of the library's existence, fiction, which now bulks largely, was not even a negligible quantity; it was nil. In 1747 the first State House, which replaced the town house, was burned, and in the flames perished America's original public library. But, though it rose gloriously from its ashes, it required some years to hatch the new phoenix, the present institution being opened in 1854 in two rooms of the Municipal building on Mason street. Since then its growth has been steady and rapid, till now it ramifies all of Greater Boston with twenty-eight branches, including those which are simply reading rooms.

The central library building on Copley Square, of which every Bostonian is justly proud, was designed by Charles F. McKim, of the New York firm of architects of McKim, Mead & White, who studied especially for ideas and suggestions the Bibliotheque Ste. Genevieve, Paris. The long, low building of white granite, with its roof of purple-brown tiles, is a delight to the eye, and the broad platform and stone bench running around three sides, is a foretaste of the hospitality to be found within. Above the triple doorway are three seals, those of the city and State, and in the centre St. Gauden's graceful design for the library seal. While the general effect of the facade is simple, there is much interesting detail, notably the medallions between the arched windows, which have been copied from trade-marks or devices of early printers and book sellers. On either side of the doorway are pedestals, which in another year will be adorned with sculptured figures by the Boston sculptor, Bela Pratt. St. Gauden was commissioned to furnish this work, but death stepped in and stayed the hand of the artist.

In the vestibule the seventeenth century perpetually greets the twentieth in the bronze statue of Sir Harry Vane, who, as governor of Massachusetts, was noted for his tolerance and liberality of mind, rare qualities in those days. Through bronze doors sculptured in low relief, you enter the main hall with its magnificent staircase of yellow Siena marble, the floor inlaid with the signs of the zodiac in brass, and overhead the names carved of achievement, Bostonians, men of letters, law, art, science, etc. To the right the corridor leads you into the newspaper room, where can be found press products from pretty well over the world. St. John, N. B., is represented by the Daily Telegraph. A table is reserved for ladies, and those who patronize it seem to belong largely to that class designated by old-fashioned English novels as "decayed gentlewomen." Both in this and the two adjoining periodical rooms, where the magazine also embraces many languages, there is great opportunity for the study of humanity in varied nationalities and colors. This is particularly the case in cold weather, when poor foreigners flock in to warm the cockles of their hearts with a sight of the dear mother tongue, and incidentally warm their bodies as well. No one is too poor or rugged to gain admission, for this institution is essentially "by the people, for the people." In contrast to this class, the library has many visitors who are noted scholars, here and abroad, as it reference collection is one of the finest to be found anywhere.

The corridor to the left leads to the checking room, elevator and catalogue room, and both corridors give entrance to the delightful open court. Here in winter weather you can take your book and wile away a long afternoon, listening to the splash of the fountain. Returning to the main hall, you ascend the steps of the staircase, whose yellow walls seem to have soaked in centuries of sunshine. The window seats on each side of the landing are good places to linger in, for there is much to see. First your eye falls on the two marble lions flanking the stairs, monuments to the men fallen in the Civil war. They are nobly carved animals, and as one can see in their teeth the

from the acres apparently of volumes in the vast book stacks, to the manner in which they are conveyed by an automatic railway and elevator to the delivery desk. But perhaps the most striking features are time clock, and the "pick-up carrier." The first is a most ingenious invention of Mr. Blaisdell, for thirty years on the staff, by which is marked accurately the exact time each slip is handed in by those wishing books to take home. The average time required to get a book is seven minutes, but the "nervous drop" in American blood makes even this short wait irksome, and it is not unusual to hear a patron say impatiently, "Haven't you got me that book yet? I've been waiting nearly half an hour." The time clock gives the retort courteous to such misunderstandings. The carrier is something like a hand traveling along a cable line by which the book-slips are transported between four points of the delivery room. The manner in which the metal fingers would pick up one slip and reject another was fascinating to watch, and little short of marvellous in the working. Near the office is the trustees' room, which, while it is not generally open to the public, can be seen by request. The walls, from a First Empire hotel of Paris, are adorned with paintings by Copley, Greuze and Dupuis, and the furnishings are rich and rare.

At the opposite end of the corridor from the Abby room is the Children's room, above the door of which is a veritable "stone of Venice," on which is carved the Lion of St. Mark, supporting an open book. The library owns three of these stones, which are built into the wall at appropriate places. The room is interesting to grown ups from its large collection of autographs of early Americans noted in history hanging framed on the walls. In the reference room, beyond the ceiling, hangs a beautiful decoration painted by John Elliott. In one of the female figures can be recognized the sweet features of Maude Howe Elliott, the artist's wife, and daughter of the late Julia Ward Howe. Beyond this again is the lecture hall, where for six months in the year are given free weekly illustrated lectures. Near here are the Patent room, where the English patents date back to 1617, and those of the United States to 1840; the newspaper files, and the statistical department, which contains many valuable documents.

The third floor of the library is devoted to the valuable collections of books on special subjects, which have made Boston a Mecca of American scholarship. The rooms in which they are shelved are approached by a long, lofty corridor called Sargent Hall, from John Sargent's mural paintings. On the north wall are depicted certain stages of Jewish and Christian history, and includes the famous frieze of the prophets. Part of this section was exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, in 1894, the pictures being on canvas and painted directly on the wall as would appear. On the opposite end of the hall the painting is called "The Dogma of the Redemption," and the whole scheme of decoration will soon be completed by pictures of Christ preaching to all the nations, the artist being now engaged on the last portion of his stupendous work. Just under the "goodly fellowship of prophets" is the entrance to the Barton-Techmor room, containing a comprehensive collection of Americana, nearly all the volumes of much rarity, a collection of books by and relating to Shakespeare which is only equalled by two or three of the great English libraries, and one of the best collections of Spanish literature in the world. This is naming but a few of the treasures. Beyond is a smaller reading room for students wishing greater seclusion than afforded by Bates hall. Opposite the Barton-Techmor is the Art room, whose walls display prints, photos, etc., frequently changed. In cases are exhibits of rare old books, which are also varied and of much interest to book-lovers. A short corridor from here containing thousands of photos on art subjects leads to a reading room devoted to books on art and architecture, and beyond is a long room fitted with drawing facilities for art students. A unique and attractive apartment is the room containing over 10,000 music books, rare scores, biographical and historical material, current musical criticisms, and all the principal musical periodicals, American and foreign.

All this richness, and much more there is not space to describe, is absolutely free to any seeker of knowledge. Such opportunities, intelligently used, mean a liberal education. The staff are unwearying in their aid to readers and students, and where all are so courteous, it seems inviting to single out any for special mention, but the writer would like to take this opportunity of expressing hearty thanks to Mr. Blaisdell, the kindly presiding genius of the card catalogue room, and his able assistant, Miss Doyle, and to Miss Westcott, of the Art department, and Miss Sheraton, head of the South End Branch, for valuable assistance most pleasantly rendered.

ANOTHER POEM

In addition to this, the donor has presented the library, as another Pratt memorial, Edmund Clarence Stedman's poem, "The Star-Weaver," with an autograph letter by Stedman in reference to the poem. This poem is out of print. "The Poet and the Children" was written for the "Wide Awake" publication by Whittier at the death of Longfellow in 1882. At that time, the Pratts were editing the publication. They called upon Whittier to write a poem for them appropriate to the occasion. "The Poet and the Children" was the result. This memorial poem was written primarily for young persons. At the time of its publication it was widely copied by various publications.

Some years ago, Mrs. Pratt died. Her husband is still living in a New Hampshire town, where he is an invalid. It was Mr. Pratt's desire that his Cambridge friend should have the manuscripts at the present time.

On Exhibition Now

Hence the manuscripts are now on exhibition at the library. They are known as a memorial to Ella Farnham Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt. In accordance with a suggestion of the donor, the manuscripts will be exhibited in a glass case two or three times a year. They are on exhibition at the present time.

The Whittier collection shows the original manuscript, the corrected proof and the poem as finally completed. It is a masterful, feeling tribute of Whittier to his life long friend.

In its original form, there were nine stanzas in the poem. But when he came to revise it, Whittier added another, making it an insert between the fifth and sixth stanzas.

Beautiful is the picture of Longfellow and the children as presented in Whit-

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

ter's poem. He pictures the author of the stanzas in his historic old home at the sunset of his life awaiting the final summons. Longfellow, surrounded by all those who make life worth while, is pictured as feeling that his poetic efforts have gained results, that they have been and are being read in all lands where they have circulated.

Came the time, says Whittier, when the last summons was heard, and then Longfellow heard the "Summoning Angel" who called God's children home.

When Whittier completed the reciting of the poem, and, as may be noted, had made numerous interjections, he returned the manuscript to the Pratts. At the same time he stated that he hoped the alterations would not inconvenience the publishers.

Was Paid \$100

In returning the proofs, Whittier thanked the publishers for what he termed the liberal compensation for his charming effort. He received \$100 for the poem. This, in his time, was held to be a considerable sum for such an effort. In concluding his letter, Whittier added that he was very glad that the poem was pleasing to the Pratts.

This contribution to the library's collection is considered of much value. Its worth is enhanced because of its association with the clear legible style of the gifted Quaker. The corrected proof sheets, too, show that Whittier did not cause the compositors of his time much trouble in deciphering his handwriting.

Since the memorial was placed on exhibition on the third floor of the library, it has been viewed by hundreds. It is one of the most interesting exhibits seen recently, not only because of its value as a poetic effort, but because of the fame of the author, the one to whom it was a tribute, and the persons at whose invitation it was written.

*His heart as he heard best fasten
And his morning eyes grow dim
For he knew that his country's children
Were singing the song of him.*

*The days of his life's glad morning,
The hours of his evening time,
Whose echoes shall float forever
On the winds of every clime.*

*Lo here and tender and loving
The music rose and fell
With a joy akin to sadness
And a greeting like farewell.*

*With a dash of awe he has turned
To the vision sweet and young,
The last of earth and the first of heaven
Seemed in the songs they sung.*

*And waiting a little longer
For the wonderful change to come,
He heard the Summoning Angel
Who calls God's children home!*

*and to him, in a holier welcome
None the beautiful meaning giving
Of the words of the blessed Master
"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven!"*

John G. Whittier

MANUSCRIPT OF FIRST DRAFT OF WHITTIER'S POEM IN HONOR OF LONGFELLOW, PRESENTED TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

from other libraries which our library does not have.

"This library occasionally borrows books under the same arrangement from the Congressional and other libraries. Loans under this system are more especially designed for other libraries of Massachusetts and New England. The system is subject to certain limitations. The book asked for must be out of the ordinary course—not such as it is the duty of the applicant library to supply. The book must be required for purposes of serious research and ordinarily it must be a book which is not restricted to hall use. It must be a book which may be spared, for the time being, without inconvenience to the local readers."

According to reports from other cities and towns the system is meeting with an ever-growing popularity. A great many of the books sought are on historical volumes which the smaller libraries do not carry, and which, through the loan system, can be secured from the Boston Library without the necessity of purchasing them. Each year shows an increase in the number of books loaned.

Municipal building on State Street. Since then its growth has been steady and rapid, till now it ramifies all of Greater Boston with twenty-eight branches, including those which are simply reading rooms.

The central library building on Copple Square, of which every Bostonian is justly proud, was designed by Charles F. McKim, of the New York firm of architects of McKim, Mead & White, who studied especially for ideas and suggestions the Bibliothèque Ste. Genevieve, Paris. The long, low building of white granite, with its roof of purple-brown tiles, is a delight to the eye, and the broad platform and stone bench running around three sides, is a foretaste of the hospitality to be found within. Above the triple doorway are three seals, those of the city and State, and in the centre St. Gauden's graceful design for the library seal. While the general effect of the facade is simple, there is much interesting detail, notably the medallions between the arched windows, which have been copied from trade-marks or devices of early printers and book sellers. On either side of the doorway are pedestals, which in another year will be adorned with sculptured figures by the Boston sculptor, Bela Pratt. St. Gauden was commissioned to furnish this work, but death stepped in and stayed the hand of the artist.

In the vestibule the seventeenth century perpetually greets the twentieth in the bronze statue of Sir Harry Vane, who, as governor of Massachusetts, was noted for his tolerance and liberality of mind, rare qualities in those days. Through bronze doors sculptured in low relief, you enter the main hall with its magnificent stairway of yellow Siena marble, the floor inlaid with the signs of the zodiac in brass, and overhead the names carved of prominent Bostonians, men of letters, law, art, science, etc. To the right the corridor leads you into the newspaper room, where can be found press products from pretty well over the world. St. John, N. B. is represented by the Daily Telegraph. A table is reserved for ladies, and those who patronize it seem to belong largely to that class designated by old-fashioned English novels as "decayed gentlemen." Both in this and the two adjoining periodical rooms, where the magazine also embrace many languages, there is great opportunity for the study of humanity in varied nationalities and colors. This is particularly the case in cold weather, when poor foreigners flock in to warm the cockles of their hearts with a sight of the dear mother tongue, and incidentally warm their bodies as well. No one is too poor or rugged to gain admission, for this institution is essentially "by the people, for the people." In contrast to this class, the library has many visitors who are noted scholars, here and abroad, as it reference collection is one of the finest to be found anywhere.

The corridor to the left leads to the checking room, elevator and catalogue room, and both corridors give entrance to the delightful open court. Here in warm weather you can take your book and sit away a long afternoon, listening to the splash of the fountain. Returning to the main hall, you ascend the easy slope of the staircase, whose yellow walls seem to have soaked in centuries of sunshine. The window seats on each side of the landing are good places to linger in, for there is much to see. First, your eye falls on the two marble lions flanking the stairs, monuments to Massachusetts men fallen in the Civil war. They are nobly carved animals, and no one can cast in their teeth the epithet of "squash-faced," the unflattering criticism made about the lions in the newly finished New York public library. Looking higher to the hall above, you can feast on the beautiful mural paintings of Pavis de Chavannes, facing you the "Muses Welcoming the Genius of Enlightenment," and on each side symbolic figures of Philosophy, Astronomy, History, Chemistry, Physics, Pastoral, Dramatic, and Epic poetry, the whole forming a unique example of the power and clarity of a great and complete piece of decorative art. The wonderful harmony of form and color soothes and ennobles the spirit like a Chopin rhapsody.

In the centre of the second story is the beautiful little vestibule with its wrought iron gates from a Venetian palace, leading into Bates hall, the main reading room, 218 feet long, and finished with much richness. But the most sumptuous room is that where the books are delivered, the so-called Abby room, from Edwin Abby's glowing mural decoration, depicting the quest of the Holy Grail. It is rarely there is not one or more persons following the Arthurian legend about the room. From here you can gain entrance to the office of Mr. Horace Wadsworth, the head librarian, where you will find the assistant librarian, Mr. Otto Feinchner, an expert on old books, and to whom falls the delightful task of buying rare volumes. The librarian's secretary is Miss D. J. Derry, a native of Andover, N. S., who has been on the Boston library staff twenty years. After courteous permission from Mr. Wadsworth, Miss Derry kindly conducted the writer behind the scenes and explained the working of this immense establishment, where everything is conducted with executive ability, the public is usually unaware of the intricate machinery required, human and mechanical. There was much to excite wonder,

an open book. The library owns three of these stones, which are built into the wall at appropriate places. The room is interesting to grown ups from its large collection of autographs of early Americans noted in history hanging framed on the walls. In the reference room, beyond, the ceiling bears a beautiful decoration painted by John Elliott. In one of the female figures can be recognized the sweet features of Maude Howe Elliott, the artist's wife, and daughter of the late Julia Ward Howe. Beyond this again is the lecture hall, where for six months in the year are given free weekly illustrated lectures. Near here are the Patent room, where the English patents date back to 1617, and those of the United States to 1840; the newspaper files, and the statistical department, which contains many valuable documents.

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Jan. 14, 1912.

The Sunday Post

One of the most delightful honor dinners of the week was planned on Thursday evening for Miss Mary L. Kelley of Commonwealth avenue in observance of the announcement of her betrothal to Mr. William C. Prout, a well-known Boston attorney.

The hostesses were five custodians of the Boston Public Library, and Miss Kelley has also been a valued member of the library staff for several years past. The private dining room was very artistically decorated for the dinner with cut flowers, and the table appointments harmonized with the dinner cards, which were unique and of appropriate sentiment.

Miss Kelley was completely taken by surprise when just prior to the last course she was tendered an apron shower. Dainty tea aprons of every size and description were showered from all corners of the apartment, and the recipient's benighted merriment caused much merriment for the circle of friends. The recipients were Miss Molly Kelley, the popular custodian of the Parker Hill reading room, who was very picturesque in gown of blue chiffon over rose muslin; Miss Mary Sullivan of the Neponset reading room, who looked charming in white broadcloth with gold tracery; Miss Florence Bethune of the Orienting in white broadcloth with gold tracery; Miss Florence Bethune of the Orienting in white broadcloth with gold tracery; Miss Florence Bethune of the Orienting in white broadcloth with gold tracery.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

TUESDAY, JAN 16, 1912.
FOR BRANCH LIBRARY.

Mayor Approves Selection of the P. O'Riordan Estate in Charlestown—Believed \$15,000 Will Buy It.

Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday approved the selection of the Boston Library trustees of the estate of the late P. O'Riordan at 82 Monument st., Charlestown, upon which to locate the new branch library in that district.

The purchase of this site depends upon the opportunity to get it for \$15,000. It is believed this price will be satisfactory to the owner.

Boston Evening Record

A new Boston club held its first jam-boree last night. It is the Unsuccessful Authors' club, and it includes Henry C. Merwin, Mr. Cavanaugh of the city library (what bookworm does not know him?), Lindsay Swift, Edwin M. Bacon and some others, so far. It made its rendezvous last night at the library, and thence started out gloriously on a celebration of tea and toast. Success to it!

Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 30, 1912.

LIBRARIAN CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The Librarians Club held its second dinner and meeting of the season at the American house Monday evening. H. L. Wheeler of the Boston public library, secretary of the club, presided.

Among those present were H. G. Wadlin of the Boston public library, C. W. Ayer of the Cambridge public library, G. M. Jones of the Salem public library, W. A. Walsh of the Lawrence public library, H. H. Evans of the Cambridge public library, and T. F. Currier of the Harvard College library.

Mon. Jan. 15, 1912.

BOSTON HERALD READS FRANKLIN LECTURE

Lindsay Swift's Address Heard at the Public Library.

Owing to a heavy cold, Lindsay Swift was unable personally to give his lecture on Benjamin Franklin at the Public Library yesterday afternoon, and the paper was therefore read by Henry Austin.

For the purpose of his lecture Mr. Swift disregarded temporarily the political work of the great diplomatist of the revolution, the 26th anniversary of whose death is next Wednesday, and confined himself to tracing his rise from obscurity to affluence through the diligent pursuit of his craft, and to his career as printer, publisher and editor. Special note was taken of Franklin's interest in the promotion of good literature and the publication of books that should be helpful in the best sense of the word.

Wed. Jan. 24, 1912.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

PHOTOS SHOW VIEWS ABROAD

Books Added to Library's Fine Arts Department This Week Also Cover Wide Range and Many Periods

HOLLAND and Belgium" is the subject of a lecture to be given Thursday at 8 p. m. at the Boston public library by Henry Warren Poor. Photographs which are to illustrate this lecture are now on exhibition in the fine arts department. They show the splendid bridges of Amsterdam, the elaborate city hall of Brussels, the museums of Antwerp and picturesque glimpses of the canals, market places and city squares of both the countries. The "Rabat Gate," with its two round towers, at Ghent, and the "Beltry and Canal" at Bruges are charming and the costumes of Marken are quaint and interesting.

Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2:30 p. m., Horace G. Wadlin will give his second lecture on "The Poetry of the People, with Illustrative Selections," taking up "Patriotic and Historical Verse."

One of the new books, "A German Monograph on Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld," by H. W. Singer, has more than 100 illustrations, most of them reproductions of drawings, but also including several color plates of mural decorations.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

TUESDAY, JAN 30, 1912.

LIBRARIANS' CLUB DINES.

About 30 Attend Second Meeting of the Season.

The Librarians' Club held its second dinner and meeting of the season at the American House last evening, with an attendance of about 30 members. H. L. Wheeler of the Boston Public Library, secretary of the club, presided.

Among those present were H. G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library, C. W. Ayer of the Cambridge Public Library, G. M. Jones of the Salem Public Library, W. A. Walsh of the Lawrence Public Library, G. H. Evans of the Cambridge Public Library and T. F. Currier of the Harvard College Library.

BOSTON HERALD

Jan. 26, 1912.

LIGHT ON THE LIBRARY.

In Mr. Wadlin's new volume on the Public Library, a surprising map displays the complete system—central building, branches, reading-rooms, and agencies—deployed strategically through the forty-three square miles of Boston's area. No free design could show so plainly the Library's netted hold upon our schools and homes.

The chief end of a library, men used to think, was to save books for the generations nearer Doomsday. But the definition now reads: a collection of books kept for use. Boston has the pleasure of knowing that its own great library not only meets this better definition, but has actually taken the lead in making it. Even forty years ago, Mr. Spofford, librarian of Congress, called our library "the most widely used collection of books in America." High praise; but were he speaking now, he could say still more.

For today the Public Library is no mere home of circulating books. Spofford's praise was in the passive, "most widely used," but the merit now is by all means active. All the arrangements meet the reader, child or man, at least three-quarters way. Witness the painstaking bulletins and reading-lists. The Library helps the lonely scholar in some millbrook village, and covers the favor with the gratifying phrase, inter-library exchange. It offers books and study-rooms to thousands of students in the city, irrespective of their home addresses. It delivers to the schools its art portfolios, seven hundred in a year. It covers long walls with photographs, pertinent to present interests. It maintains free lecture courses. And no man in Boston, information bureau all included, will answer, day by day, so many questions of so many kinds, as the patient, all-knowing custodian of Bates Hall.

The pleasantest thing in Mr. Wadlin's volume, nothing could have kept from appearing: the spirit, the essentially delightful spirit, of men that have loved the Library, and so have made it not only an efficient organization but a place of fine sentiment and personal sacrifice. Few of us know our indebtedness to these progressive librarians, generous trustees, public spirited donors, provident officials of the City.

These well-doers, as page after page attests, have had two parallel and equal purposes. They wish to serve readers in the rank and file; how simply Mr. Todd told his reason for establishing the newspaper-fund: "my only interest in this matter is to do some good to a great many people." These benefactors understand also, and try to meet, the needs of real scholars, not only by getting rare volumes and invaluable private collections, but by giving those who, in Mr. Greenough's words, would make the Library "an intellectual shrine," every quiet convenience for research and writing. As long as these two purposes are kept in balance, so long will the Library serve both the noble conceptions carved in the granite of its walls: Advancement of Learning; Education of the People.

THE BOSTON HERALD

Jan. 31, 1912.

DICKENS EXHIBITION AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Rare Dickens Playbills Dickens now at the Public Library there are two rare playbills, interesting, as showing Dickens as playwright, actor and stage manager. When the Guild of Literature and Art was formed at Knebworth "to encourage life assurance and other provident habits among authors and artists; to render such assistance to both as shall never compromise their independence; and to found a new institution where honorable rest from arduous labor shall still be associated with the discharge of congenial duties," the novelists, one of the leading spirits in the scheme, Bulwer Lytton wrote a five-act comedy entitled "Not So Bad as We Seem," and a company of "splendid strollers," composed of the most famous writers and artists of the day, gave a number of performances for the benefit of this fund. Dickens and Mark Lemon wrote a farce in one act called "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," which in time was added to the evening's performance. Bulwer Lytton's comedy was first acted before Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales in 1851, and the playbill at the Library is of a performance the following year. In the cast are such well known names as Dudley Costello, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Wilkie Collins, Charles Knight, John Tenniel, Robert Bell and Augustus Egg. John Forster, who later wrote the biography of Dickens, acted several times with the company. Dickens, Mark Lemon and Collins were also seen in the farce, which proved a hit. The scenery was painted by the best English artists then living, and even the original small sketches for these scenes have since been bought by collectors at enormous prices. Another playbill at the Library is of a performance given in 1857 for the benefit of the family of Douglas Jerrold. This was managed by Dickens, who acted one of the principal parts in a new romantic drama by Wilkie Collins, called "The Frozen Deep." The other players being well known English authors and artists. Following the drama came Buckstone's popular farce of "Uncle John," with Dickens in the title part. Old-time playgoers will recall that "The Frozen Deep" was acted by the stock company at the Boston Theatre in the early seventies. It is interesting to note that the efforts to raise a fund for Jerrold's family were successful, while the excellent scheme of the Guild of Literature and Art fell to pieces of its own weight.

Boston Herald
Jan. 31, 1912.

DICKENSIANA EXHIBITED AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Free Lecture on the Novelist to Be Given Next Sunday.

A large collection of Dickensiana is on exhibition in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, including contributions from the library collections and from the libraries of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. Howard Malcolm Ticknor, Mr. Francis Bullard, Allen A. Brown, Edwin P. Rice, Robert G. Shaw and others.

A complete collection of the first editions of Dickens's works is included, with duplicate copies of most of the works in the original numbers or cloth bindings, as published; a large collection of the first editions published in America; rare first editions of Dickens's plays, with play bills of the amateur performances of Dickens and his friends; rare items connected with Dickens's first visit to America, including an original copy of the "Walking Match" broadside; the original manuscript of the "Uncommercial Traveller"; a number of autograph letters of Dickens contributed by J. H. Benton, Miss Caroline Ticknor and others; Dickens portraits and various sets of illustrations of his works, etc.

On Sunday, Feb. 4 at 3 o'clock, E. Charlton Black, L.L.D., professor of English literature, Boston University, will give a lecture on Charles Dickens, in the lecture hall of the library. It will be free to all.

Boston Herald
Jan. 31, 1912.

DICKENSIANA EXHIBITED AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Free Lecture on the Novelist to Be Given Next Sunday.

A large collection of Dickensiana is on exhibition in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, including contributions from the library collections and from the libraries of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. Howard Malcolm Ticknor, Mr. Francis Bullard, Allen A. Brown, Edwin P. Rice, Robert G. Shaw and others.

A complete collection of the first editions of Dickens's works is included, with duplicate copies of most of the works in the original numbers or cloth bindings, as published; a large collection of the first editions published in America; rare first editions of Dickens's plays, with play bills of the amateur performances of Dickens and his friends; rare items connected with Dickens's first visit to America, including an original copy of the "Walking Match" broadside; the original manuscript of the "Uncommercial Traveller"; a number of autograph letters of Dickens contributed by J. H. Benton, Miss Caroline Ticknor and others; Dickens portraits and various sets of illustrations of his works, etc.

On Sunday, Feb. 4 at 3 o'clock, E. Charlton Black, L.L.D., professor of English literature, Boston University, will give a lecture on Charles Dickens, in the lecture hall of the library. It will be free to all.

Rare Dickens Playbills Dickens now at the Public Library there are two rare playbills, interesting, as showing Dickens as playwright, actor and stage manager. When the Guild of Literature and Art was formed at Knebworth "to encourage life assurance and other provident habits among authors and artists; to render such assistance to both as shall never compromise their independence; and to found a new institution where honorable rest from arduous labor shall still be associated with the discharge of congenial duties," the novelists, one of the leading spirits in the scheme, Bulwer Lytton wrote a five-act comedy entitled "Not So Bad as We Seem," and a company of "splendid strollers," composed of the most famous writers and artists of the day, gave a number of performances for the benefit of this fund. Dickens and Mark Lemon wrote a farce in one act called "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," which in time was added to the evening's performance. Bulwer Lytton's comedy was first acted before Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales in 1851, and the playbill at the Library is of a performance the following year. In the cast are such well known names as Dudley Costello, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Wilkie Collins, Charles Knight, John Tenniel, Robert Bell and Augustus Egg. John Forster, who later wrote the biography of Dickens, acted several times with the company. Dickens, Mark Lemon and Collins were also seen in the farce, which proved a hit. The scenery was painted by the best English artists then living, and even the original small sketches for these scenes have since been bought by collectors at enormous prices. Another playbill at the Library is of a performance given in 1857 for the benefit of the family of Douglas Jerrold. This was managed by Dickens, who acted one of the principal parts in a new romantic drama by Wilkie Collins, called "The Frozen Deep." The other players being well known English authors and artists. Following the drama came Buckstone's popular farce of "Uncle John," with Dickens in the title part. Old-time playgoers will recall that "The Frozen Deep" was acted by the stock company at the Boston Theatre in the early seventies. It is interesting to note that the efforts to raise a fund for Jerrold's family were successful, while the excellent scheme of the Guild of Literature and Art fell to pieces of its own weight.

The Boston Post

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Sunday, at 3 o'clock, E. Charlton Black, L.L.D., professor of English literature, Boston University, will give a lecture on Charles Dickens, in the lecture hall of the library, free to all.

DICKENS A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

Professor Black Says He Was First to Give Children Place in English Novels

Dickens was a man of the people, writing of the people and for the people, declared Professor E. Charlton Black in his lecture on the English novelist given at the Boston Public Library Sunday afternoon.

Professor Black dissented from the views of the many commentators who have declared that nature made a mistake in giving Dickens a poverty-stricken environment in his youth, and he declared that it was that very environment that fitted Dickens for the work he had to do.

"Dickens obtained little from books," he said, "but most from observation and from his own open heart. He spoke the truth that was in him in his own way. He learned what the poor are, what they suffered, what they enjoyed, what the world for him was worthy and what was worthless. For the first time he gave to children a great place in the English novel. The best proof of Dickens's greatness is that through his fictions he has constantly changed, yet the popularity of Dickens's stories has outlasted two generations and his works are still being republished. If there is one thing to be credited to the present age of readers it is that.

"He has been justly ranked with Luther, Savonarola, Shakespeare, Burns and Sir Walter Scott as an interpreter of the significance of human life."

NEWS OF MUSIC

About the Operas

THE means multiply for perusing this town to take its opera seriously. Last Wednesday the Department of Music at Harvard announced its series of concerts to illustrate the history of opera, and today comes a serviceable little handbook from the Public Library: "A List of Books on the Operas, Announced for Production at the Boston Opera House during the Season of 1911-12. In the Public Library of the City of Boston."

In fifty pages contain a catalogue of dictionaries about opera in general and of the numerous handbooks that summarize the "stories" of many operas. Then, one by one, the operas announced at the Boston Opera House follow by titles, and under each is a list of the available scores and texts, and of books and magazine articles about it. At the end of the catalogue, under the general title, "Biography," all that relates to the composers of these operas is fully listed, composer by composer. Finally stand a dozen items about operatic singers in general and about managers of opera. The catalogue has been clearly and usefully compiled by Miss Duncan of the Brown Library of Music and in a prefatory note she reminds those who may study it that in most of the scores are inserted reviews and the like, which often furnish all the information concerning a particular opera that the reader desires. Another paragraph further reminds users of the catalogue that "during the opera season the circulating scores and all other books in this list are loaned for four days only on the regular borrowers' cards." Thus and admirably does the Department of Music at the Public Library keep itself a part of the actual musical life of the city. It is as good to be such as it is to be a place for scholarly research.

DELIGHT TO DICKENS LOVERS

Centenary Exhibit of First Editions, Autograph Letters, Prints, Playbills, Etc., Arranged in the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library

Under the direction of Otto Felschner, there has been arranged in the fine arts department of the Public Library a wonderfully interesting collection of Dickensiana as a part of the observance of the approaching centenary. Lovers of this great master of fiction cannot but be delighted at the exhibit, which might have been even more complete had room warranted.

Those with the instinct of interest in books as books will be drawn to the complete set of the first edition, lent by Mrs. J. M. Sears. They will also linger over the cases wherein lie the first editions of the famous stories as they originally appeared, as serials, in paper and cloth. Frances Bullard and Allen A. Brown contribute many of these treasures. E. P. Rice contributes many of the earliest American editions and there are complete sets of "Household Words," and "All the Year Round." There is a specially fine copy of "Pickwick Papers," a gift from the author to "James and Annie Fields," with a characteristic letter in which regret is expressed that this letter was not given to them before, and adding "In witness that he did not, he at Edward's Hotel, Hanover Square, London, herewith sets his hand on Saturday, 24 July, 1869." This ends with "C. D." in a grand flourish.

Another letter of an earlier date to these good friends, also one to "Philz," the illustrator, is with this volume. Mrs. Fields contributes one of the most important articles to the entire collection, the original manuscript of "The Uncommercial Traveller."

J. H. Benton, president of the literary writers, and Miss Caroline Ticknor sent in other autograph letters written to Macready, Mr. Willis James Thomson and to Boston friends. Some of these were written at Gad's Hill, Bigham by Rochester, Kent, and others on the note paper of the Tremont House.

A letter to Kate Field, dated Jan. 3, 1868, expressing thanks for a gift which pleased Dickens greatly. In it he wrote: "I must confess that nothing in the pretty basket of flowers was quite so interesting to me as a certain bright face I have seen at my readings which, I am told, you may see too, when you look in the glass." Miss Field was among the most ardent admirers of Dickens as everybody must realize who reads "The Best of All Good Company," which is a tribute to the joy which comes from reading his books.

To a certain Mrs. Childs who was evidently concerned over the too-frequent references to conviviality in the shape of hot flip, "a double glass of the invariable," and similar drinks, Dickens wrote in 1847: "I am a great friend to temperance and a great foe to abstinence. All history and experience warns us that out of one violent extreme its opposite has always sprung."

A pleasant incident during Mr. Dickens's stay in Boston in 1868, was the great international walking match between James R. Osgood, "the Boston bantam," George Dole, "the man of Ross," James T. Fields, "the Massachusetts Jemmy," and the "Gad's Hill Gaspere." A broadside, presented to a notable company which assembled in the Parker House at dinner on the evening of Feb. 20, is loaned by Mrs. H. M. Ticknor. This was written in a delightful vein by "the Gaspere" himself and it is easy to imagine the mirth of the company who heard it read by the author.

Beside this on the wall is an engraving of Dickens in his library at Gad's Hill, and another showing him as "Captain Hobdill." Within the same frame is his signature and the original playbill. Mrs. Fields sends an excellent portrait bearing an autograph and the tender words of "Tiny Tim"—"God bless us, every one."

Two rare playbills show Dickens as an actor in widely differing parts. One is dated Feb. 11, 1852, and is a record of the performance of the Guild of Literature and Art at Manchester. The principal piece is Bulwer Lytton's comedy, "Not So Bad as We Seem," in which Dickens played "Lord Wilmot." This was followed by "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," a farce in one act by the novelist and Mark Lemon. The other playbill of a performance is for the benefit of the family of Douglas Jerrold. The play was "The Frozen Deep," which had just been written by Wilkie Collins, and in this Dickens was seen as "Richard Wardour." The farce was Buckstone's popular "Uncle John," with Dickens in the name part. In all these plays the casts read like a list of the artists and writers of the mid-Victorian era. These playbills are from the collection of John Bouvé Clapp.

Robert Gould Shaw also sends several playbills, including one of a benefit to Leigh Hunt at the Theatre Royal in 1847. George Cruikshank, G. H. Lewis, and brothers of Dickens appear in the cast.

The collection includes dramatizations and operas arranged from different stories, "The Ivy Green" and other songs, some of the tales in Braille, for the use of the blind, caricatures of the writer, illustrations by various artists in black and white and color, some of which are originals, newspapers giving accounts of his readings and after-dinner speeches in this country, and the sermon, in pamphlet form, preached by Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey at the funeral, on June 19, 1870.

On Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., in the library hall, E. Charlton Black, LL. D., of Boston University will lecture in the course of free Sunday lectures on "Charles Dickens."

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

HOME LIBRARIES

AND CHILDREN

Every one knows about the great Public Library in Copley square and of the branches scattered throughout the city. But everyone does not know of the many private libraries placed in and about Greater Boston. There is the "Clean Home Library," "The Browning Club Home Library," "The Junior Book Lovers," "The Jolly Ten," "The St. Patrick Home Library" and scores of others provided over by Mr. Wadlin nor Mr. Ward, but by young girls and boys in whose tenement houses and sitting rooms the libraries are situated.

As far back as 1887 Charles W. Birtwell of the Children's Aid Society established the first home library in America in Boston. Since then the idea of having home libraries has grown, until there are in the city between sixty and seventy, representing about 600 young readers.

Each library is provided with a book case containing fifteen carefully selected books, neatly covered with brown paper. Every three months these books are changed for others, and then the fun begins all over again. Once a week the library group, which consists of ten small members, officially elected, and ladies, mothers and fathers ex-officio, meets to discuss the stories read.

The last library to be established is down at No. 22 Billerica street, near the North Station, a situation which some people might think very noisy and dark for a library, but Mary Clappa, the eleven-year-old librarian, will tell you a different story, for she remembers No. 114 Merrimack street, where she lived with her father and mother for ten years. She had a room with two small rooms with windows through which she could see nothing but an air shaft that looked like a well and a brick court that would have been a fair-sized eldorado. Her cheeks were thin and pale and her story was a mere yellow like a plant that grows in a where yellow where there is no sunshine. She can tell you now her little brother told her that she was a "little yellow" in those dark rooms where the air was close and often filled with evil smells from the yard below.

Then Mary's mother tells of a kind lady who came as a disguised Mrs. Santa Claus, the visitor did not believe any one ought to live in dark, unventilated tenements, to live in a school for crippled children, where Salvadore could go every day in a great bus filled with other lame children.

There was a grand day for Mary, Rosena, Salvador, Joseph, Angelina and the baby when Mr. Clappa moved to Billerica street into three rooms—two big ones and a small kitchen.

Reads Like a Fairy Tale.

OSCAR Wilde's tales of fiction, but which are really tales of life, are now being read by a group of children in the Public Library. The group, which consists of ten small members, officially elected, and ladies, mothers and fathers ex-officio, meets to discuss the stories read.

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Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 1, 1912.

DICKENS PICTURES

ARE EXHIBITED

Pictures of Dickens' characters are shown today at a public exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, and the display of Dickensiana in the fine arts department of the Boston public library is continued. A lecture is to be given by Prof. E. Charlton Black, LL. D., of Boston on "Charles Dickens" in the lecture room of the Boston public library, Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m., and a meeting will be held Feb. 7 at the Twentieth Century Club.

Exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Dickens were held in Tremont Temple Wednesday evening. Lantern slides illustrated the lecture by Col. D. C. Parry on "Charles Dickens' Life in His Books," which was followed by an estimate of the life and works of Dickens by Professor Black.

Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 1, 1912.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

AND ART MUSEUM

GET \$10,000 EACH

By the will of Catherine Knapp, who resided at Hotel Ludlow, St. James street, died in the probate office today, all her personal property except securities is left to her brother, George R. Knapp of Auburndale. The following public bequests were made: To the Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Rev. William E. Barron, D. D., of Oak Park, Ill., \$500 each, and to Berea College, Kentucky, to perpetuate the memory of her brother, Arthur Mason Knapp, to the Boston public library to be known as the Arthur Mason Knapp fund, the income to be used to buy books, and to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in memory of the same brother to buy works of art, \$10,000 each.

The residue of the estate is given in trust for the benefit of her brother.

Boston Record

Feb. 1, 1912.

KNAPP WILL

LEFT MUCH

TO CHARITY

In her will filed for probate today Catherine Knapp, who resided at Hotel Ludlow, St. James st., leaves all her personal property, except securities, to her brother, George R. Knapp of Auburndale, and makes these public bequests: \$500 to the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, in trust for a "Sophronia Knapp free bed"; \$500 each to Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association and Rev. William E. Barron of Oak Park, Ill.; \$10,000 each to Berea College, Kentucky, to perpetuate the memory of her brother, Arthur Mason Knapp, Boston public library, to be known as the Arthur Mason Knapp fund, the income to be used to buy books; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in memory of the same brother, to buy works of art.

The residue of the estate is given to her brother for life and on his death these bequests take effect: \$500 to Phillips Andover academy, for a gateway on the "Brothers' field" to commemorate the connection of her brother with the school; \$500 to the Am. board of foreign missions; \$500 to the women's board of foreign missions of the American Christian convention; \$500 Am. Missionary Assn.; \$500 Congregational Home Mission Society; \$1000 City Mission of Boston; \$1000 Mass. S. P. C. A.; \$500 to Wellesley college; Phillips Andover academy gets \$500 for a scholarship. The N. E. Trust Co. is named as executor.

Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 1, 1912.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF \$58,000

Hospitals, Colleges, Boston Public Library, Museum of Fine Arts and Missionary Organizations Benefit by Will of Miss Katharine Knapp

Public bequests amounting to \$58,000 to hospitals, colleges, the Boston Public Library, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and missionary organizations are contained in the will of Miss Katharine Knapp, for many years a teacher in the Girls' High School. Miss Knapp died Jan. 25 and her will was filed in the Suffolk Registry of Probate this afternoon by the New England Trust Company, which is named as executor and trustee. Miss Knapp is survived by a brother, George Brown Knapp of Auburndale.

The public bequests include the following: Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association, \$500; Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, \$500 for a "Sophronia Free Bed"; Berea College, in Kentucky, \$10,000 in memory of Arthur Mason Knapp, a brother; trustees of Boston Public Library, \$10,000 as an "Arthur Mason Knapp Fund"; trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, \$10,000 as an "Arthur Mason Knapp Fund."

After several private bequests are made, Miss Knapp leaves the balance of her estate in trust, the income to be paid to George Brown Knapp, her brother, during his life. At his death Miss Knapp provides that the trust shall be distributed as follows: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$2000; Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the American Christian Convention, \$2000; American Missionary Association, \$2000; Congregational Home Mission Society, \$2000; City Mission Society of Boston, \$1000; Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$1000; Wellesley College, \$5000 for a "Katherine Knapp" scholarship. The balance of the trust fund is to be given to the testatrix's cousins.

In a codicil Miss Knapp gives \$5000 to Phillips Andover Academy for a suitable memorial for her brother, George Brown Knapp, who was graduated from the academy in the class of 1854. She also gives \$5000 to the academy for the erection of a gateway on Beacon Hill, a memorial for her brother. The will was executed March 23, 1911, and the codicil May 26, 1911.

Boston Transcript

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DICKENS A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

Professor Black Says He Was First to Give Children Place in English Novels

Dickens was a man of the people, writing of the people and for the people, declared Professor E. Charlton Black in his lecture on the English novelist given at the Boston Public Library Sunday afternoon.

Professor Black dissented from the views of the many commentators who have declared that nature made a mistake in giving Dickens a poverty-stricken environment in his youth, and he declared that it was that very environment that fitted Dickens for the work he had to do.

"Dickens obtained little from books," he said, "but most from observation and from his own open heart. He spoke the truth that is worthy and what is worthless. For the first time he gave to children a great place in the English novel. The best proof of Dickens's greatness is that those fashions in fiction are constantly changing, yet the popularity of Dickens's stories has outlasted two generations and his works are still being republished. It is one thing to be the credit of the present age of readers it is that.

"He has been justly ranked with Luther, Savonarola, Shakespeare, Burns and Sir Walter Scott as an interpreter of the significance of human life."

NEWS OF MUSIC

About the Operas

THE means multiply for perceiving this town to take its opera seriously. Last Wednesday the Department of Music at Harvard announced its series of concerts to illustrate the history of opera, and today comes a serviceable little book from the Public Library, "A List of Books on the Opera. Announced for Production at the Boston Opera House during the Season of 1911-12, in the Public Library of the City of Boston." Its fifty pages contain a catalogue of critical books about opera in general and of the numerous handbooks that summarize the "stories" of many operas. Then, one by one, the operas are announced at the Boston Opera House follow by titles, and under each is a list of the available scores and texts, and of books and magazine articles about it. At the end of the catalogue, under the general title, "Biography," all that relates to the composers of these operas is duly listed, composer by composer. Finally stand a dozen items about operatic singers in general and about managers of opera. The catalogue has been clearly and usefully compiled by Miss Duncan of the Brown Library of Music and in a prefatory note she reminds those who may study it that in most of the scores are inserted reviews and the like "which often furnish all the information concerning a particular opera that the reader desires." Another paragraph further reminds users of the catalogue that "during the opera season the circulating scores and all other books in this list are issued for four days only on the regular borrowers' cards." Thus admirably does the Department of Music at the Public Library keep itself a part of the actual musical life of the city. It is as good to be such as it is to be a place for scholarly research.

DELIGHT TO DICKENS LOVERS

Centenary Exhibit of First Editions, Autograph Letters, Prints, Playbills, Etc., Arranged in the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library

Under the direction of Otto Fleischer, there has been arranged in the fine arts department of the Public Library a wonderfully interesting collection of Dickensiana as a part of the observance of the approaching centenary. Lovers of this great master of fiction cannot but be delighted at the exhibit, which might have been even more complete had room warranted.

Those with the instinct of interest in books as books will be drawn to the complete set of the first edition, lent by Mrs. J. M. Sears. They will also linger over the cases wherein lie the first editions of the famous stories as they originally appeared, as serials, in paper and cloth. Frances Bullard and Allen A. Brown contribute many of these treasures. E. F. Rice contributes many of the earliest American editions and there are complete sets of "Household Words," and "All the Year Round." There is a specially fine copy of "Pickwick Papers," a gift from the author to "James and Annie Fields," with a characteristic letter to the entire collection, the original manuscript of "The Uncommercial Traveller."

Another letter of an earlier date to these good friends, also one to "Philz," the illustrator, is with this volume. Mrs. Fields contributes one of the most important articles to the entire collection, the original manuscript of "The Uncommercial Traveller."

J. H. Benton, president of the literary writers, and Miss Caroline Ticknor sent in other autograph letters written to Macready, Mr. Willis, James Thomson and to Boston friends. Some of these were written at Gad's Hill, Bingham by Rochester, Kent, and others on the note paper of the Tremont House.

A letter to Kate Field, dated Jan. 3, 1868, expressing thanks for a gift which pleased Dickens greatly. In it he wrote: "I must confess that nothing in the pretty basket of flowers was quite so interesting to me as a certain bright face I have seen at my readings which, I am told, you may see, too, when you look in the glass." Miss Field was among the most ardent admirers of Dickens as everybody must realize who reads "The Best of All Good Company," which is a tribute to the joy which comes from reading his books.

To a certain Mrs. Childs who was evidently concerned over the too-frequent references to conviviality in the shape of hot flip, "a double glass of the invariable," and similar drinks, Dickens wrote in 1847: "I am a great friend to temperance and a great foe to abstinence. All history and experience warns us that out of one violent extreme its opposite has always sprung."

A pleasant incident during Mr. Dickens's stay in Boston in 1858, was the great international walking match between James R. Osgood, "the Boston bantam," George Dole, "the man of Ross," James T. Fields, "the Massachusetts Jemmy," and the "Gad's Hill Gasper." A broadside, presented to a notable company which assembled in the Parker House at dinner on the evening of Feb. 29, is loaned by Mrs. H. M. Ticknor. This was written in a delightful vein by "the Gasper" himself and it is easy to imagine the mirth of the company who heard it read by the author.

Beside this on the wall is an engraving of Dickens in his library at Gad's Hill, and another showing him as "Captain Hobadill." Within the same frame is his signature and the original playbill. Mrs. Fields sends an excellent portrait bearing an autograph and the tender words of "Tiny Tim"—"God bless us, every one."

Two rare playbills show Dickens as an actor in widely differing parts. One is dated Feb. 11, 1852, and is a record of the performance of the Guild of Literature and Art at Manchester. The principal piece is Bulwer Lytton's comedy, "Not So Bad as We Seem," in which Dickens played "Lord Wilmet." This was followed by "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," a farce in one act by the novelist and Mark Lemon. The other playbill of a performance is for the benefit of the family of Douglas Jerrold. The play was "The Frozen Deep," which had just been written by Wilkie Collins, and in this Dickens was seen as "Richard Wardour." The farce was Buckstone's popular "Uncle John," with Dickens in the name part. In all these plays the casts read like a list of the artists and writers of the mid-Victorian era. These playbills are from the collection of John Bouvé Clapp.

Robert Gould Shaw also sends several playbills, including one of a benefit to Leigh Hunt at the Theatre Royal in 1847. George Cruikshank, E. H. Lewis, and brothers of Dickens, appear in the cast.

The collection includes dramatizations and operas arranged from different stories, "The Ivy Green" and other songs, some of the tales in Braille for the use of the blind, caricatures of the writer, illustrations by various artists in black and white and color, some of which are originals, newspapers giving accounts of his readings and after-dinner speeches in this country, and the sermon, in pamphlet form, preached by Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey at the funeral, on June 19, 1870.

On Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., in the library hall, E. Charlton Black, L.L.D., of Boston University will lecture in the course of free Sunday lectures on "Charles Dickens."

THE BOSTON AMERICAN HOME LIBRARIES AND CHILDREN

Every one knows about the great Public Library in Copple square and of the branches scattered throughout the city. But everyone does not know of the many private libraries placed in and about Greater Boston. There is the "Ocean Home Library," "The Browning Club Home Library," "The Junior Book Lovers," "The Jolly Ten," "The St. Patrick Home Library," and scores of others presided over, not by Mr. Wadsworth nor Mr. Ward, but by young girls and boys in whose tenement houses and sitting rooms the libraries are situated.

As far back as 1887 Charles W. Birrell of the Children's Aid Society established the first home library in America in Boston. Since then the idea of having home libraries has grown, until there are in the city between sixty and seventy, representing about 600 young readers.

Each library is provided with a book case containing fifteen carefully selected books, neatly covered with brown paper. Every three months these books are changed for others, and then the fun begins all over again. There a week the library group, which consists of ten small members, officially elected, and babies, mothers and fathers ex-officio, meets to discuss the stories read.

The last library to be established is down at No. 22 Hillieria street, near the North Station, a situation which some people might think very lonely and dark for a library, but Mary Clappa, the eleven-year-old librarian, will tell you a different story, for she remembers No. 114 Merrimack street, where she lived with her father and mother for ten years. She remembers two small rooms with windows through which she could see nothing but an air shaft that looked like a well and a brick court that would have made a falsezised elston. Her cheeks were thin and pale and her eyes were yellow like a plant that grows in a cellar where there is no sunshine. She can tell you how her little brother would grow lame and crippled in those dark rooms where the air was close and often filled with evil smells from the yard below.

Then Mary's mother tells of a kind lady who came as a disguised Mrs. Santa Claus to live in dark, unventilated tenements, and she knew of a school for crippled children, where Salvatore could go every day, in a great bus filled with other lame children.

It was a grand day for Mary, Rosena, Salvatore, Joseph, Angelina and the baby when Mr. Clappa moved to Hillieria street into three rooms—two big ones and a small kitchen.

Reads Like a Fairy Tale.

These are wonderful tales of fiction, but if Mrs. Clappa were able to make a book she could tell a story more filled with interest than any made-up story. And if her story failed to interest the reader, Miss Cornelia Huntington, who has charge of all the home libraries, could give another that would tell of many families—boys, girls, mothers, fathers, who have found new interests and pleasures through the small home gatherings which have been instrumental in teaching children and whole families that in any home where living conditions are at all possible, there may be even greater pleasure than at the nickel show on the corner.

"In these days," says Miss Huntington, "when there are so many forces at work breaking up family life, especially in the cities, the home library stands as a counter influence the equal of which I do not know."

"The home club counteracts the outside game, and good books are of more value than moving pictures that are soon forgotten. A united family interest prevents misunderstanding and domestic difficulty." Miss Huntington also tells of the savings bank system carried on with each group.

"Many children," she says, "have been taught to save their pennies until dollars have bought shoes, dresses, or trips into the country. The home library provides gayly colored stamps ranging all the way from one cent to twenty-five cents. These the children buy to paste into specially prepared books and when a book is filled an account is often opened at a downtown savings bank."

"The libraries frequently become so from day to day that the idea even when grown country, other day at the rooms of the children's club in the Society to obtain if possible a book came or of books for their newly-erected club of Doct rooms."

"My!" exclaimed one, as she bent over to examine it, through her glasses, "I never knew Doctor Holmes was a negro!"



Christian Science Monitor Feb. 1, 1912

DICKENS PICTURES ARE EXHIBITED

Pictures of Dickens' characters are shown today at a public exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, and the display of Dickensiana in the fine arts department of the Boston public library is continued. A lecture is to be given by Prof. E. Charlton Black, L.L.D., of Boston on "Charles Dickens" in the lecture room of the Boston public library, Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m., and a meeting will be held Feb. 7 at the Twentieth Century Club.

Exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Dickens were held in Tremont Temple Wednesday evening. Lantern slides illustrated the lecture by Col. D. C. Payson on "Charles Dickens' Life in His Books," which was followed by an estimate of the life and works of Dickens by Professor Black.

Christian Science Monitor Feb. 1, 1912

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM GET \$10,000 EACH

By the will of Catherine Knapp, who resided at Hotel Ludlow, St. James street, filed in the probate office today, all her personal property except securities is left to her brother, George B. Knapp of Auburndale. The following public bequests were made: To the Boston Teachers Mutual Benefit Association and the Rev. William E. Barton, D.D., of Oak Park, Ill., \$500 each, and to Berea College, Kentucky, to perpetuate the memory of her brother, Arthur Mason Knapp, to the Boston public library to be known as the Arthur Mason Knapp fund, the income to be used to buy books, and to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in memory of the same brother to buy works of art, \$10,000 each.

The residue of the estate is given in trust for the benefit of her brother.

Boston Record Feb. 1, 1912

KNAPP WILL LEFT MUCH TO CHARITY

In her will filed for probate today Catherine Knapp, who resided at Hotel Ludlow, St. James st., leaves all her personal property, except securities, to her brother, George B. Knapp of Auburndale, and makes these public bequests: \$500 to the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, in trust for a Sophronia Knapp free bed; \$500 each to Boston Teachers Mutual Benefit association and Rev. William E. Barton of Oak Park, Ill.; \$500 each to Berea college, Kentucky, to perpetuate the memory of her brother, Arthur Mason Knapp, Boston public library, to be known as the Arthur Mason Knapp fund, the income to be used to buy books; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in memory of the same brother, to buy works of art.

The residue of the estate is given to her brother for life, and on his death these bequests take effect: \$25,000 to Phillips Andover academy, for a gateway on the Brothers' field to commemorate the connection of her brother with the school; \$500 to the Am. board of foreign missions; \$500 to the woman's board of foreign missions of the American Christian convention; \$200 Am. Missionary Assn.; \$200 Congregational Home Mission Society; \$100 City Mission of Boston; \$100 Mass. S. P. C. A.; \$200 to Wellesley college; Phillips Andover academy gets \$500 for a scholarship. The N. E. Trust Co. is named as executor.

Boston Transcript Feb. 1, 1912

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF \$58,000

Hospitals, Colleges, Boston Public Library, Museum of Fine Arts and Missionary Organizations Benefit by Will of Miss Katharine Knapp

Public bequests amounting to \$58,000 to hospitals, colleges, the Boston Public Library, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and missionary organizations are contained in the will of Miss Katharine Knapp, for many years a teacher in the Girls' High School. Miss Knapp died Jan. 25 and her will was filed in the Suffolk Registry of Probate this afternoon by the New England Trust Company, which is named as executor and trustee. Miss Knapp is survived by a brother, George Brown Knapp of Auburndale.

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Boston Herald
Feb. 2, 1912.

MORE CASH FOR LIBRARY ASKED

Trustees Tell Mayor Its Usefulness Will Decrease Otherwise.

NEED OF NEW BUILDINGS

East Boston, Charlestown, North End, Etc., Branches Are Referred to.

Unless there is a substantial increase in the appropriation for the administration of the Public Library, it will fail to be effectively worked and its usefulness will surely decrease, according to the report of the trustees for the year ending Jan. 31, 1912, sent to Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday. "The library cannot simply mark time," the report says. "It must either march forward or fall behind in its work."

In an appended report from the examining committee of the library with regard to the appropriations for the new buildings in East Boston, Charlestown, North End, South Boston and Broadway extension, the necessity for immediate construction is urged upon the mayor and city council. "The wretched throng of boys and girls who stand outside the closed door of a crowded library in 1912 will not be there in 1913," says the report; "and by so much as the city fails in its duty to those particular children do they become a reproach to both the generosity and the wisdom of the city." Then, continuing, in another part:

"No public service is more needed in Boston today than that which can be rendered by prompt, sufficient appropriations for these already determined branches of the Public Library, and the speedy application of those appropriations for the adequate housing of good books, and their consequent easy, abundant distribution to every home—the poorest as well as the richest in our city."

There were issued during the year for direct home use 274,981 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches and reading room stations 73,576 others, while the branches and reading room stations also issued 1,658,651 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 150,962 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,812,230 volumes.

The trustees of the library continued to co-operate during the year with the educational work of the schools, and during the past year the library has supplied with books 28 branches and reading rooms, 110 public and parochial schools, 61 engine houses and 33 institutions, and sends out, upon the average, about 400 volumes every day by its delivery wagons. That is to say, not only is the collection of the central library used as a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of the branches and reading rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books are drawn for use by teachers in schools in its immediate vicinity.

North End Branch.
It is expected that early in the fall of this year the new building on North Bennet street, to be used as the North End branch, will be ready for occupancy. By concentrating the work of the library in this branch, the residents of ward 5 will have the improved library facilities they have so much needed.

The board points out in its report the need for a suitable building in the Charlestown district. A site has been selected at Monument avenue and High street, at a cost of \$15,000. For a new building in East Boston a site has been selected at Bennington and Porter streets, adjacent to land now owned by the city and occupied by the hospital relief station. Owing to the fact that the present East Boston branch building is to be torn down to make way for a new court house, the board urges immediate construction.

Reference is made to the extension of library facilities to ward 28, Hyde Park, and the retention of the employees who were formerly engaged there. "The citizens of Hyde Park," the report says, "as a result of annexation, obtain the privilege of using the important collections of our central library."

"It is of prime importance for the usefulness of a library," says the report, "that the books should be carefully and intelligently selected. With the enormous output of printing presses today the problem has become not so much 'What may we buy?' as 'What must we reject?'"

LIBRARY AND THE SCHOLAR

Trustees Voice Great Duty of Institution

Rich Inheritance Must Ever Be Extended

To Attract People Who Go Abroad to Study

More Money Needed to Carry on the Work

In one of the most significant portions of the annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, just transmitted to the mayor, the relation of the institution to scholarship is discussed and the assertion is made that 20,000 students are pursuing their studies either within immediate reach or within easy access of the central Library Building and that books for scholars, as well as books for children and for artists, are continually being acquired. The trustees say that "it is good for Boston that men should come to it as they go to Rome, or London, or Paris that they may find the great rare books of the world and use them," and also that the money spent for a rare book which is needed for but one scholar and by him but twice in a lifetime may be well spent if it brings him to Boston for that book and saves him a journey half around the world.

The trustees, in discussing this phase of their work, write as follows:

"We desire at this time to call attention to the importance of the relation of the library to scholarship. It is true that the primary purpose of a free public library supported by taxation is to give good books to those who would not otherwise have them and to afford instruction by the intelligent use of books to those who would not otherwise have it. But the Boston Public Library also has another purpose not less important to the welfare of the people, though less in public view and not so obvious to the public at large. It is a scholar's library, and it is of public importance that it should be maintained as such. It is only by the scholar's work that the primary purpose of a public library can be accomplished."

"Good books do not come by chance. They come only by the work of scholars. The scholar writes the textbooks that the child studies; he discovers the law by which the inventor improves an existing industry or creates a new industry. The scholar recreates a period of history from its scanty records and manuscripts; he constructs a grammar by means of which civilization makes its way into new territories, or the new world shares its knowledge and its traditions with the old. The scholar's work is manifold, and that time and that State are not indeed which are without it."

"The scholar's work is nowhere more important than in our city, which is pre-eminent in the work of education. Nearly 20,000 students are pursuing their studies either within immediate reach or within easy access of the central library building. The teachers in these institutions are scholars, many of them not only teaching students directly, but working in the preparation of books for students. Their work covers language, art, literature, economics, science, medicine, sculpture, applied mechanics and every other form of intellectual instruction. These institutions of learning not only give dignity and importance to our city, but they also add its material prosperity, and even in that aspect are as important as factories and warehouses, railroad and steamship lines, or wharves and docks."

"Our library is therefore not only an important means of popular education, but it is also a valuable business asset of the city. It not only gives instruction for the people, but it provides material for the work of the scholar without whose work popular education and instruction could not go on. The Boston Public Library was founded by scholars and from the beginning recognized its duty to scholarship. The roll call of its special collections tells the story of provision for the scholar, not only by private gift, but by public expense. Dr. Bowditch brought to it his rare and valuable collection of mathematics. The unique collection made by Rev. Thomas Prince, surpassingly rich in books relating to early New England history, has found its proper place here. The Ticknor library offers opportunity to scholars for study in the French, Spanish and Portuguese languages which is probably not to be found elsewhere in America. The Barton library, with its priceless Shakespeareana, acquired partly by the generosity of Mrs. Barton, and partly by the expenditure of city money, is the crown of the library's collections. The Allen A. Brown music and dramatic collections, the Thayer library, the Parker library, the John Adams library, the Chamberlain manuscript collection, and many other important and some unique collections, justify the claim of our library to be the Mecca of America for those men and women who are pledged to the service of learning."

"This library has thus a great inheritance of material upon which the scholar can work. The city cannot afford to regard these collections with indifference, or even with inactive respect. They must be kept up, cared for, extended, made more perfect, so that people will continue to come to our city for the purpose of using them. It is good for Boston that men should come to it as they go to Rome, or London, or Paris, that they may find the great rare books of the world and use them. Boston

port can be had in the emergencies of life which confront, or are likely to confront them." In this statement we entirely concur.

"What we now wish to press earnestly upon the consideration of the city government and of the people of the city, is the importance not only from humanitarian but from business considerations of some provision which will render it unnecessary for the library department to retain in its service employees who have been worn out by years of work in that service, and whose retirement with suitable provision for their support is demanded, not only because it is humane, but because it is for the best interests of the city."

"The annual expense for this purpose need not be large, and it should, we think, be met in part by contributions from the employees who are to be benefited by it. But we feel that the interests of the library require that the trustees should have power to deal with this matter in a just and reasonable way."

In an appended report from the examining committee of the library with regard to the appropriations for the new buildings in East Boston, Charlestown, North End, South Boston and Broadway extension, the necessity for immediate construction is urged upon the mayor and city council. "The wretched throng of boys and girls who stand outside the closed door of a crowded library in 1912 will not be there in 1913," says the report; "and by so much as the city fails in its duty to those particular children do they become a reproach to both the generosity and the wisdom of the city." Then, continuing, in another part:

"No public service is more needed in Boston today than that which can be rendered by prompt, sufficient appropriations for these already determined branches of the Public Library, and the speedy application of those appropriations for the adequate housing of good books, and their consequent easy, abundant distribution to every home—the poorest as well as the richest in our city."

There were issued during the year for direct home use 274,981 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches and reading-room stations 73,576 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,658,651 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading-room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 150,962 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,812,230 volumes.

The trustees of the library continued to co-operate during the year with the educational work of the schools, and during the past year the library has supplied with books 28 branches and reading rooms, 110 public and parochial schools, 61 engine houses and 33 institutions, and sends out, upon the average, about 400 volumes every day by its delivery wagons. That is to say, not only is the collection of the central library used as a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of the branches and reading rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books are drawn for use by teachers in schools in its immediate vicinity.

It is expected that early in the fall of this year the new building on North Bennet street, to be used as the North End branch, will be ready for occupancy. By concentrating the work of the library in this branch, the residents of Ward 5 will have the improved library facilities they have so much needed.

The board points out in its report the need for a suitable building in the Charlestown district. A site has been selected, at Monument avenue and High street, at a cost of \$15,000. For a new building in East Boston a site has been selected at Bennington and Porter streets, adjacent to land now owned by the city and occupied by the hospital relief station. Owing to the fact that the present East Boston branch building is to be torn down to make way for a new court house, the board urges immediate construction.

Reference is made to the extension of library facilities to Ward 28, Hyde Park, and the retention of the employees who were formerly engaged there. "The citizens of Hyde Park," the report says, "as a result of annexation, obtain the privilege of using the important collections of our central library."

"It is of prime importance for the usefulness of a library," says the report, "that the books should be carefully and intelligently selected. With the enormous output of printing presses today the problem has become not so much 'What may we buy?' as 'What must we reject?'"

"This library has thus a great inheritance of material upon which the scholar can work. The city cannot afford to regard these collections with indifference, or even with inactive respect. They must be kept up, cared for, extended, made more perfect, so that people will continue to come to our city for the purpose of using them. It is good for Boston that men should come to it as they go to Rome, or London, or Paris, that they may find the great rare books of the world and use them. Boston

LIBRARY PENSIONS FAVORED

The need of legislation which will enable the Boston public library trustees to make some provision for a contribution for the support of employees who become worn out in the service of the library is again urged by the trustees in their report to the mayor.

"They declare that neither the retirement acts of 1910 or 1911 are of practical value to the library department. "A large part of library service is specialized work," the trustees say. "It is very desirable that persons who enter the library profession should remain in it, and long enough to be of the best service to it. They are practically unfitted for any other work. The margin between the salaries which can be paid them within the library appropriation and their necessary expenses for reasonable and decent living is very small. One of the examining committee of the library recently said in its report: 'It is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such rates of compensation to create and maintain any adequate fund to which resort can be had in the emergencies of life which confront, or are likely to confront them.' In this statement we entirely concur."

"What we now wish to press earnestly upon the consideration of the city government and of the people of the city, is the importance not only from humanitarian but from business considerations of some provision which will render it unnecessary for the library department to retain in its service employees who have been worn out by years of work in that service, and whose retirement with suitable provision for their support is demanded, not only because it is humane, but because it is for the best interests of the city."

"The annual expense for this purpose need not be large, and it should, we think, be met in part by contributions from the employees who are to be benefited by it. But we feel that the interests of the library require that the trustees should have power to deal with this matter in a just and reasonable way."

The report also discusses at length the relation of the library to scholarship. It says that it is of importance that the library should be maintained as a scholar's library.

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Boston Herald
Feb. 2, 1912.

MISS KNAPP LEAVES \$58,500 TO THE PUBLIC

Will of St. James Avenue Resident Filed for Probate.

The will of the late Katherine Knapp of St. James avenue, filed yesterday, contains many public bequests. She leaves \$10,000 to the trustees of Berea College Kentucky, \$10,000 to the Boston Public Library, and \$10,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in memory of her brother, Arthur Mason Knapp.

She leaves \$500 to the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital to found a free bed, in memory of Sophronia Knapp, and \$500 to Phillips Andover Academy, of which \$250 is to erect a gateway in honor of her brother. Other bequests are: \$200 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$500 to the Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association, and \$500 to the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton of Oak Park, Ill.

She leaves the following bequests to be paid on the death of her brother, George B. Knapp: \$500 to Wellesley College, \$500 to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the American Christian Convention, \$500 to the American Missionary Association, \$500 to the Congregational Home Missionary Society, \$1000 to the City Missionary Society of Boston, and \$1000 to the Massachusetts S. P. C. A.

Boston American
Mon. Feb. 12, 1912.
THE BOSTON AMERICAN

BOSTON HONORS LINCOLN TODAY

The life and works of Abraham Lincoln will be told and retold, and those who have heard before will thrill with new revelation, and those who hear for the first time will listen, wide-eyed, to the fine, wise in churches and schools and halls and homes today, the people celebrate the 103rd birthday of the great emancipator.

Pupils in the public schools will rehearse the story of his life and service to his country. Clergymen will take him for their subject in the pulpit. The Cambridge Catholic Union will hold a celebration at which Cardinal O'Connell and other distinguished clergymen are expected to be present. And even a mass meeting of local Socialists will be held in Tremont Temple with the great emancipator for their ideal.

The Lincoln Club gives a smoke talk at the American House this evening. The principal speakers are Colonel Edward Anderson, late of the Indiana Cavalry and an intimate friend of Lincoln, and Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue of New York. There will be an entertainment, at which Ralph E. Hall of Manchester, N. H., will give an exhibition of magic, and J. Stearns Cushing will give an illustrated talk on "A Trip to Berlin."

Commerce High Celebrates.

The Rev. Alexander Blackburn will speak at the High School of Commerce, former State Senator Alfred S. Roe of Worcester will be the speaker at the Girls' Latin School and Dr. Henry O. McGrew will address the pupils of the City High School.

The Newton Boat Club will give a senior members' night at the clubhouse, including a reception, entertainment and luncheon.

More than 300 priests and laymen have been invited to meet Cardinal O'Connell at the banquet of the Cambridge Catholic Union, which will take place in the hall of St. Paul's School, Mt. Auburn street, Cambridge, the use of which has been given by the Rev. John Ryan, P. R. The speaker will be the Rev. Dr. John J. McEvoy, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Worcester, whose topic will be "Our People as Citizens."

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge will speak on "Our City." Mr. Joseph also be a musical and literary entertainment. O'Connell, the Union's president, will make the introductory address, and Francis J. Carney will be toastmaster. There will meet District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier and Assistant District Attorney Henry P. Fielding will attend.

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Professor Charles Zuehlke will preside and Mayor George R. Linn of Schenectady, N. Y., will speak on "The Principles Adopted by Abraham Lincoln Compared With Those of Socialism."

In many of the Greater Boston churches and at several other meetings Abraham Lincoln was eulogized. At the Boston Public Library James H. Morgan (one of his subjects, "Abraham Lincoln: the Boy and the Man.")

"Abraham Lincoln: Some Present Day Applications of His Life," was the subject of an address at the Lincoln House, No. 30 Emerald street.

Long Praises Lincoln.

Former Governor John D. Long spoke on "The Life of Lincoln," last night in the Theodore Parker Memorial, under the auspices of the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Powhatan Bagnall, pastor, Edwin D. Mead, president.

Governor Long traced the life of the martyred President, telling of his humble birth and the value of his early life on the frontier. He referred to Lincoln's limited and in no sense admirable education of Lincoln, of his thoroughness of reading and how it helped him in making great decisions.

He then took up Lincoln's contest with Douglas, of his experience as President and his efforts to secure the emancipation of the negro. Governor Long said he believed the policy of Lincoln of reconstruction was a wise one, to educate the negro and in that way to put him on his feet.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1912

OTHER CELEBRATIONS

Smoke Talks and Lectures This Evening Will Have Reference to Lincoln

This evening the Lincoln Club will observe the anniversary of Lincoln's birth with a smoke talk at the American House at eight o'clock. Colonel Edward Anderson, formerly of the Indiana Cavalry and friend of the war-time President, and Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue at New York, will speak on Lincoln, Counsellor J. Stearns Cushing will give an illustrated talk on Bermuda and there will be an entertainment.

The Newton Boat Club will hold a senior members' night at the clubhouse. There will be a reception, entertainment and luncheon.

Longwood Branch of the Boston Socialist Club will hold a mass meeting in Tremont Temple at 8.45 o'clock. Professor Charles Zuehlke, Mayor G. R. Linn of Schenectady, N. Y., and others will speak. Mayor Linn is to compare Lincoln's principles with those of the Socialists.

Three hundred priests and laymen have been invited to meet Cardinal O'Connell at the banquet of the Cambridge Catholic Union, tonight, in the hall of St. Paul's School, Cambridge. Rev. John J. McEvoy of St. Ann's Church, Worcester, will speak on "Our People as Citizens," and Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge will speak on "Our City."

Exercises were held in the schools of Cambridge. Grand Army men spoke at the Wellington School, Cambridge High School and Blindage Manual Training School. H. M. Gerry of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. spoke on Lincoln at the Wellington School.

On Sunday night in Parker Memorial Hall the anniversary was commemorated by the Society of the Messiah, of which Rev. Powhatan Bagnall is the minister. There was music by the choir. The principal speaker was Hon. John D. Long.

Edwin D. Mead, upon taking the chair said: "It was four days ago that former Governor Long and I were upon this platform at the Dickens centenary celebration. We here in America love Dickens, because what he stood for in literature Lincoln stood for in politics. It was through literature that Dickens dared to denounce that which Lincoln rose to fight through politics." I am glad that I lived in anti-slavery days. The recognition of human beings as men and women had just dawned upon our national life. There is nothing to be compared with the moral beauty of that anti-slavery flame, and Lincoln became the national champion of that movement.

Were Lincoln living he would be surprised at the progress of our colored people. He would find them owning colleges, having their own teachers, churches with their own ministers, poets, artists, writers, men eminent in every profession.

David A. Ellis, Elias H. Morrison, principal of the Wendell Phillips School; Edward O. Skelton and Clement G. Morgan of the G. A. R. and Meyer Bloomfield spoke at the Lincoln celebration at the Civic Service House, 112 Salem street, on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the David A. Ellis Club. Mrs. Bloomfield sang and played.

James Morgan, author of "Abraham Lincoln, the Man and the Boy," received a cordial greeting in the afternoon in the lecture hall of the Public Library, where he read from his own writings. Several hundred men, women and young people were present.

North end, South Boston and Broadway extension, the necessity for immediate construction is urged upon the mayor and city council. "The wretched throng of boys and girls who stand outside the closed door of a crowded library in 1921 will not be there in 1913," says the report, "and by so much as the city fails in its duty to these particular children do they become a reproach to both the generosity and the wisdom of the city." Then, continuing, in another part:

Need of the Service.

"No public service is more needed in Boston today than that which can be rendered by prompt, sufficient appropriations for these already determined branches of the Public Library, and the speedy application of those appropriations for the adequate housing of good books, and their consequent easy, abundant distribution to every home—the poorest as well as the richest in our city."

There were issued during the year for direct home use 274,981 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches and reading room stations 72,579 others, while the branches and reading room stations also issued 1,035,651 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 170,962 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,612,270 volumes.

The trustees of the library continued to co-operate during the year with the educational work of the schools, and during the past year the library has supplied with books 28 branches and reading rooms, 10 public and parochial schools, 61 engine houses and 33 institutions, and sends out, upon the average, about 400 volumes every day by its delivery wagons. That is to say, not only is the collection of the central library used as a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of the branches and reading rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books are drawn for use by teachers in schools in its immediate vicinity.

North End Branch.

It is expected that early in the fall of this year the new building on North Bennet street, to be used as the North End branch, will be ready for occupancy. By concentrating the work of the library in this branch, the residents of ward 6 will have the improved library facilities they have so much needed.

The board points out in its report the need for a suitable building in the Charlestown district. A site has been selected at Monument avenue and High street, at a cost of \$15,000. For a new building in East Boston a site has been selected at Bennington and Porter streets, adjacent to land now owned by the city and occupied by the hospital relief station. Owing to the fact that the present East Boston branch building is to be torn down to make way for a new court house, the board urges immediate construction.

Reference is made to the extension of library facilities to ward 26, Hyde Park, and the retention of the employees who were formerly engaged there. "The citizens of Hyde Park," the report says, "as a result of annexation, obtain the privilege of using the important collections of our central library."

"It is of prime importance for the usefulness of a library," says the report, "that the books should be carefully and intelligently selected. With the enormous output of printing presses today the problem has become not so much 'What may we buy?' as 'What must we reject?'"

their work, while at the same time attention is given to the importance of the relation of the library to scholarship. It is true that the primary purpose of a free public library supported by taxation is to give good books to those who would not otherwise have them and to furnish instruction by the intelligent use of books to those who would not use them. But the Boston Public Library also has another purpose not less important to the welfare of the people, though less in public view and not so obvious to the public at large. It is a school, and it is of public importance that it should be maintained as such. It is only by the scholar's work that the primary purpose of a public library can be accomplished.

"Good books do not come by chance. They come only by the work of scholars. The scholar writes the textbook that the inventor improves an existing industry or creates a new industry. The scholar records a period of history from its own records and manuscripts; he constructs a grammar by means of which civilization makes its way into new territories, or the new world shares its knowledge and its traditions with the old. The scholar's work is manifest, and that time and that State are poor indeed which are without it.

"The scholar's work is nowhere more important than in our city, which is pre-eminent in the work of education. Nearly 20,000 students are pursuing their studies either within immediate reach or within easy access of the central library building. The teachers in these institutions are scholars, many of them not only teaching students directly, but working in the preparation of books for students. Their work covers language, art, literature, economics, science, music, sculpture, applied mechanics and every other form of intellectual instruction. These institutions of learning not only give dignity and importance to our city, but they also add its material prosperity, and even in its aspect are as important as factories and warehouses, railroad and steamship lines, or wharves and docks.

"Our library is therefore not only an important means of popular education, but it is also a valuable business asset of the city. It not only gives instruction to the people, but it provides material for the work of the scholar without whose work popular education and instruction could not go on. The Boston Public Library was founded by scholars and from the beginning recognized its duty to scholarship. The roll call of its special collections tells the story of provision for the scholar, not only by private gift, but by public expense. Dr. Bowditch brought to it his rare and valuable books on pure mathematics. The unique collection made by Rev. Thomas Paine, surprisingly rich in books relating to early New England history, has found its proper place here. The Ticknor library offers opportunity to scholars for study in the French, Spanish and Portuguese languages which is probably not to be found elsewhere in America. The Barton library, with its priceless Shakespeareana, acquired partly by the generosity of Mrs. Barton, and partly by the expenditure of city money, is the crown of the library's collections. The Allen A. Brown music and dramatic collections, the Thayer library, the Parker library, the John Adams library, the Chamberlain manuscript collection, and many other important and some unique collections, justify the claim of our library to be the Mecca of America for those men and women who are pledged to the service of learning.

"This library has thus a great inheritance of material upon which the scholar can work. The city cannot afford to regard these collections with indifference, or even with inactive respect. They must be kept up, cared for, extended, made more perfect, so that people will continue to come to our city for the purpose of using them. It is good for Boston that men should come to it as they go to Rome, or London, or Paris, that they may find the great rare books of the world and use them. Boston is bound in honor to keep alive its traditional hospitality toward scholarship. Rare books, books for scholars, as well as books for children, and books for the people, must be continually acquired. The money spent for a rare book which is needed for but one scholar, and by him but twice in a lifetime, may be well spent if it brings him to Boston for that book and saves him a journey half around the world to find it and use it. It may lead him, as is often the case, to make this city his home because he can here best find help in research and study. The library must continue to employ scholars. It must recognize scholars. It must help scholars in their work. Only by doing this can it be worthy of its own history, and be of the greatest benefit to our city."

The library trustees sound a call for a substantial increase in the appropriation and immediate work on the building of the branch libraries contemplated. Unless there is a substantial increase in the appropriation the library will fail to be efficiently worked, the trustees say. "The library cannot simply mark time. It must either march forward or fall behind in its work."

"The trustees renew their suggestion made in the report of 1910 as to the importance of legislation which will enable some provision to be made for a contribution to the support of employees who become worn out in the service of the library. They declare that neither the retirement act of 1910 or 1911 is of practical value to the department.

"A large part of library service is specialized work," the trustees say. "It is very desirable that persons who enter the library profession should remain in it, and after they have been in this profession long enough to be of the best service to it they are practically unfitted for any other work. The margin between the salaries which can be paid them within the library appropriation and their necessary expenses for reasonable and decent living is very small. One of the examining committees of the library recently said in its report, 'It is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such rates of compensation to create and maintain any adequate fund to which re-

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Feb. 2, 1912.

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Professor Charles Zuehlke will preside and Mayor George R. Linn of Schenectady, N. Y., will speak on "The Principles Advocated by Abraham Lincoln Compared With Those of Socialism."

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"Abraham Lincoln: Some Present Day Applications of His Life," was the subject of an address at the Lincoln House, No. 50 Emerald street.

Long Praises Lincoln.

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Governor Long traced the life of the martyred President, telling of his humble birth and the value of his early life on the frontier. He referred to the somewhat limited and in one sense unideal education of Lincoln, of his thoroughness of reading and how it helped him in making great decisions.

He then took up Lincoln's contest with Douglas, of his experience as President and his efforts to secure the emancipation of the negro. Governor Long said he believed the policy of Lincoln of reconstruction was a wise one, to educate the negro and in that way to put him on his feet.

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Feb. 4, 1912.
SUNDAY HERALD.

BOSTON DICKENS CELEBRATION

Illustrated Lecture Prepared by
Late H. S. Ward to Be Given
at Tremont Temple.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

Many Interesting Articles Are
Loaned for Exhibition from
Private Collections.

The series of addresses to be given at Tremont Temple on Wednesday evening next, the exhibition of Dickens's paintings by Robert Wilkie at the Twentieth Century Club and the exhibition of autographs, portraits, first editions and pictures at the Public Library, together with the entertainment given last Wednesday evening in Tremont Temple, make the leading features of the Boston celebration of the centenary of the birth of Charles Dickens.

The Tremont Temple entertainment last Wednesday evening, which was the first of the series, was a most successful one. The speakers at Tremont Temple will be Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard, Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Edwin D. Mead, Maj. Henry Harnie, Col. D. C. Pavey and others. In addition to the illustrated lecture prepared by the late Henry Snowden Ward, whose widow has placed the lantern slides and the manuscript of the address at the disposal of the Boston centenary committee.

Besides the addresses, Miss Frances Nevins, who is known as an interpreter of Dickens, will give selections from the works of the novelist.

The Wilkie Water Colors.

The water colors shown at the Twentieth Century Club, 198 in number, are owned by the Wilkie family. The son of the painter, Robert J. Wilkie of New York, loans the pictures for exhibition in this city from Feb. 1 to 15, except on Tuesdays, from 9 in the morning to 1 in the afternoon. The committee states that Boston is the one city which will have the paintings of Mr. Wilkie, who was born in New England, by the way, for the centenary occasion.

The paintings show scenes from many of the famous novels, and such characters as Little Nell, Oliver Twist, a scene from "The Pickwick Papers," and others. The paintings are by the painter, Robert J. Wilkie of New York, who was born in New England, by the way, for the centenary occasion.

Under the auspices of the ladies' literary reception committee, a conversation will be held at the club on Wednesday afternoon, for which invitations have been issued. The members of the committee are Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Miss Caroline Ticknor, Miss Lillian Whiting, Mrs. Charlton Black, Miss Abbie Farwell Brown and Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham. Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Public Library, has loaned for the exhibit a large number of the original illustrations of Dickens's works. These include the original sketches, old and recent, of the characters of the novels, and many other interesting things.

Among those who have loaned for this exhibit pieces from their own private collections are: Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. J. M. Sears, Francis Bullard, Allen A. Brown, E. P. Rice of the library staff, J. H. Benton, R. G. Shaw, and John House Clark.

Dickens as an Actor.

Many visitors to the exhibition will learn for the first time of the skill Dickens had as an actor. On the walls there are pictures showing him in the character of David Copperfield in Ben Jonson's play, "Every Man in His Humour." In the same frame is the original play bill with his autograph. In one of the cases there are several rare play bills showing Dickens having parts in Wilkie Collins's "The Moonstone" and Edward Lytton's "Not So Bad as We Seem." The casts of characters contain the names of Mark Lemon, Leigh Hunt, and many others familiar to all who know the story of the Victorian literary epoch.

There are complete sets of Household Words and All the Year Round, and a delightful letter in the real Dickens vein is seen with the copy of Pickwick which he sent to James T. and Annie Fields. One of the framed portraits has with it an autograph and sentiment addressed to Mrs. Fields, reading thus: "And as time goes on, I shall love you more and more."

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THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.
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SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1912.

LEFT BY HER BROTHER.

Most of \$58,000 Miss Knapp Bequeathed to Public Purposes Came From Former Librarian.

The public bequest, amounting to \$58,000 which Katharine Knapp, for 35 years a Boston school teacher, left in her will to the city of Boston, was not realized until she had died. She was not even in the city when she died, but she had left her property to her brother, Arthur Knapp, who was a member of the class of '62 at Harvard.

He and his sister Katharine lived together on Montgomery street for years and after her death she moved into the Knapp house, just back of Trinity Church. When Arthur Knapp died in 1889, he left most of his property to his sister and it is believed she had an understanding with him in regard to some of the bequests, especially the \$10,000 of the library and the \$10,000 left the Art Museum.

George Brown Knapp, the living brother of Miss Knapp, who is trustee of her estate, lives at Ashburton. He is trustee of several large estates, including the Gardner Brewer.

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MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1912.

DICKENS PEOPLE'S WRITER.

Prof Black Says Nature Made No Mistake in Giving Author's Youth Poverty-Stricken Environment.

The lecture hall at the public library was crowded yesterday afternoon when Prof. E. Charlton Black of Boston University lectured on Dickens and his work. While it was the second time within four days that he had discussed the same topic, yet there was practically no repetition in yesterday's lecture.

He said yesterday that Dickens was a man of the people, writing of the people, for the people. He dissented from the views of the many commentators who have declared that nature made a mistake in giving Dickens a poverty-stricken environment in his youth, and he declared that it was that very environment that fitted Dickens for the work he had to do.

"Dickens obtained little from books," he said, "but most from observation and from his own open heart. He spoke the truth that was in him in his own way. He learned what the poor are, what they suffer, what they enjoy, what the world is, what is worthy and what is worthless. For the first time he gave to children a great place in the English novel."

"The best proof of Dickens' greatness is that though fashions in fiction are constantly changing, yet the popularity of Dickens' stories has outlasted two generations and his works are still being read. If there is one thing to the credit of the present age of readers it is that."

He has been justly ranked with Luther, Savonarola, Shakespeare, Burns and Sir Walter Scott as an interpreter of the significance of human life."

Boston Herald.
Feb. 5, 1912.

DICKENS, LOVER OF HUMAN KIND

Prof. E. C. Black, at Public Library, Calls Him Survivor of Prophets.

Special emphasis was laid upon the humanitarian side of Charles Dickens by Prof. E. Charlton Black, professor of English literature at Boston University, at a public lecture on Dickens in the lecture hall of the Public Library yesterday afternoon.

"We are gathered to do honor to and to give thanks for not merely a great novelist, not merely a superb literary artist," said Prof. Black. "We are taking part in an international event of significance to all lovers of humanity. We are here to celebrate the arrival on this planet of one of the great survivors of the prophets, the emancipator, the liberator, the uplifter of humanity."

"In the circles of the superior person it has long been the fashion to bewail the misfortunes of the childhood of Charles Dickens and to decant patronizingly on the disadvantages of his early education. Regrets have been expressed in his case as in that of Burns, regrets not unheard even in the case of Shakespeare, that nature is careless in bringing into existence a man of genius without having due provision made for his reception into good society and his preparation for select school life and university."

"But nature does not make mistakes. She is less partial than she seems, and all situations in life have ample compensation. The education which Dickens had, and his early experiences, qualified him perfectly for the work he had to do. It was necessary for the development of the author of 'David Copperfield' and 'Little Dorrit' to be born the son of a shiftless, lazy clerk, whose bankruptcy and imprisonment for debt tore the child from formal school work to be breadwinner for the family."

"The boy's marvellous faculty of minute observation, his knowledge of men and things, his native sincerity and his infinite sympathy with the struggles and the needs of the poor were deepened and strengthened by the many changes of scene and occupation which the thriffling habits of his father made necessary. 'Prof. Raleigh's suggestion that the extravagances and foolishnesses of such men as Shakespeare's father and the elder Dickens may have helped to school their sons into sanity and wisdom has a good deal in its favor.'"

Boston Journal.
Feb. 3, 1912.

Library Site Approved

The mayor has approved the new site of the Charlestown branch library chosen by the library trustees. The site will be the former residence of the late Patrick O'Riordan, at the corner of Monument square and Monument avenue. The cost of the building was \$15,000.

Boston Post.
Feb. 3, 1912.

At City Hall I am told the street department is engaged in drawing a plan of the site of Charlestown's new \$15,000 branch library building, which is to be situated opposite Bunker Hill Monument. As soon as the plan is completed, the land will be seized by right of eminent domain and the slightly O'Riordan residence torn down to make way for the new building for books, the first, by the way, which Charlestown has ever had devoted exclusively to library purposes.

Boston Journal.
Feb. 5, 1912.

"VILLAGE" DEMANDS BRANCH LIBRARY

Andrew Square Residents Cut Off From Reading Room Privileges.

At least two miles from the nearest public library or reading room, the several thousand persons living in the Washington Village section of South Boston have started a campaign through the medium of the Andrew Square Improvement Association for establishment of a branch library in this section.

For many years a reading room was conducted by the city at the John A. Andrew Grammar School, Dorchester street, and the records show that hundreds of books were loaned to readers for home use every week.

Former One a Success

"The library certainly was a success," declared the Rev. Fr. T. J. Mahoney, pastor of St. Monica's Church, yesterday, "and the discontinuance of it is felt by those who had been in the custom of patronizing it."

The Rev. George E. Heath, pastor of the Barham Memorial Church, and president of the civic organization, declared that in consequence of there being no library in the Andrew square district, about one in every fifty residents patronized the public library.

"With the establishment of a library it would increase the numbers of readers," said the minister, "and in this way have a beneficial effect on the people."

"In this enlightened age every district of the city should have the facilities for education," declared William J. Holland, a Dorchester avenue business man, "and a public library being about the only means by which a poor man can get an education and enjoy mental recreation, such an institution should be established wherever vitally needed. We certainly need one in this part of the city."

Wants Common Library

Dr. C. P. Flynn, who was instrumental in having the former library located in the section and fought bitterly, though unsuccessfully, against its removal, explained that the residents of the "village" were obliged to travel further to secure a book from the public library than the residents of any other section of the city.

"We're not looking for something unique and unusual," said Dr. Flynn, "but only a common every-day library, such as every other part of Boston possesses and is entitled to under our form of government."

THE BOSTON LIBRARY

A history of the Public Library of the City of Boston, written by Dr. Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian, is published by the trustees of the library in a handsome illustrated volume. This work contains some very interesting information as to the origin of free public libraries in America.

Boston Herald.
Feb. 6, 1912.

DICKENS TOPIC AT PARK STREET

"Charles Dickens" was the subject of discussion at the 137th regular meeting of the Woman's Baptist Social Union of Boston held in the vestry of Park Street Church last evening. The programs and supper menu contained quotations from Dickens. The American flag and the British union jack were hung above the platform.

Prof. Vida Dutton Scudder of Wellesley College spoke on the "Worth of Dickens to the Twentieth Century." "Dickens's characters are as well known as Shakespeare's," she said, "and they are loved in pretty nearly every household of the land because they are so real. He created over 1500 people who said things you remember. Dickens lives, and his characters live, because he was in love with life, whereas most authors are not. His charm is his sheer delight in existence, for, after all, he doesn't tell us anything so terribly funny. He was a great force in spreading democracy by extending our sympathies. He himself said: 'I embrace the common; I sit at the feet of the familiar and the low.' Shakespeare showed us the King and the duchess moved by the same passions as those which moved the people of the street. Dickens shows us people who aren't clever, moneyed, or learned, and proves them to be of the same flesh and blood as ourselves. His works are valuable as social documents."

"But Dickens would not have been at home in Lawrence today," he continued, "in case a fund is collected for the establishment of a library I would suggest that all residents of the popular district be accorded an opportunity to contribute."

Edwin Fay Rice of the Boston Public Library told about Dickens's appearance at Mechanics' Hall in Worcester—"a compact, alert man with fan-like beard, breezy manners, red geranium in his buttonhole, a large expanse of watch chain—a speaker who brought each sentence to a quick, sharp close like a snap of a whip."

Mrs. C. W. Strague, president of the Union, presided.

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TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1912.

HOLDS DICKENS NIGHT.

Woman's Baptist Social Union Plays Host to 350 People at Varied Program.

It was Dickens Night at the Woman's Baptist Social Union last evening. There were about 350 members and guests present for the dinner in the Park-st Church vestry. The room was decorated with the English and American flags draped above a picture of the author.

Mrs. Pauline Carrington Bouve gave reminiscences of Dickens's visit to Boston, and Edwin Fay Rice of the Boston Public Library told of his experiences as a collector of Dickens's books and letters. Miss Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley College spoke of the value of Dickens to the present century. She said that Dickens was essentially a maker of democracy, and a writer of the great middle class.

Mrs. E. F. Fish sang several groups of songs.

Boston Journal.
Feb. 6, 1912.

OFFER CITY AID IF NEEDED FOR LIBRARY

Andrew Square Residents Willing to Contribute to Fund.

"If the city of Boston is in such financial straits as to be unable to establish a branch library or reading room in the Washington Village district of South Boston the business men of that neighborhood will contribute to a fund for the establishment of such an institution," said Dr. C. P. Flynn, director of the Andrew Square Improvement Association, to a Journal reporter yesterday.

"It is an injustice to the residents of this section of Boston for the authorities not to harken to the request and needs of these people," he continued.

"I haven't any doubt but that the city will attend to the literary needs of the dwellers of 'the village' and found a delivery station for books near Andrew square," explained Representative William P. Hickey, "but in case a fund is collected for the establishment of a library I would suggest that all residents of the popular district be accorded an opportunity to contribute."

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MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1912.

TELLS STORY OF LINCOLN.

James Morgan, Assistant Managing Editor of the Globe, Lectures at Public Library.

James Morgan, assistant managing editor of the Globe and author of "Abraham Lincoln, the Man and the Boy," received a cordial greeting yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Public Library, Copley square, where he read from his own writings in celebration of the birthday anniversary of Lincoln. An attentive audience of several hundred men, women and young people was present.

Mr. Morgan read for about an hour, telling graphically and with considerable completeness the life story of the martyred President. Interestingly he traced the eventual career of Lincoln from his lowly birth through the trials of his later life.

Mr. Morgan told his story in a manner to impress particularly the young people present with Lincoln's strength of character, courtesies and truthfulness, which, he said, "caused him the loss of a seat in the Senate, but won him the Presidential chair and saved the Nation."

"America must ever honor the name of Abraham Lincoln," he declared, "as does the Christian church the Babe in the manger."

A familiar portrait of Lincoln in a big arm chair occupied a place on the platform.

Boston Post.
Feb. 12, 1912.

MORGAN GIVES INTIMATE VIEW OF EMANCIPATOR

James Morgan of the Boston Globe gave a very interesting lecture on "Lincoln, the Man and the Boy" at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon. Humor, pathos and tribute were well mingled, giving a much more intimate view of the man than one could possibly secure by a dry philosophical discourse. "Most perfect ruler of men the world has ever seen; no other American had as much power as Lincoln; Merciful, sympathetic, generous, gentle, and democratic," were some of the terms applied to Lincoln by Mr. Morgan.

Century Club and the
graphs, portraits, first editions and
pictures at the Public Library, together
with the entertainment given last
Wednesday evening in Tremont Temple,
make the leading features of the Boston
celebration of the centenary of the birth
of Charles Dickens.

The Tremont Temple, which was
the scene of the last evening's
entertainment, will be the scene of
the opening of the exhibition on
Feb. 7, 1912. John D. Long will preside,
and the speakers at Tremont Temple
will be Prof. Elias Perry of Harvard,
Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Edwin D.
Mead, Maj. Henry Haynie, Col. D. C.
Paver and others, in addition to the
illustrated lecture prepared by the late
Henry Snowden Ward, whose widow
has placed the lantern slides and the
manuscript of the address at the dis-
posal of the Boston centenary com-
mittee.

Besides the addresses, Miss Frances
Nevis, who is known as an inter-
preter of Dickens, will give selections
from the works of the novelist.

The Wilkie Water Colors.
The water colors shown at the Twen-
tieth Century Club, 208 in number, are
owned by the Wilkie family. The son
of the painter, Robert J. Wilkie of New
York, loans the pictures for exhibition
in this city from Feb. 7 to 15, except on
Tuesdays, from 5 in the morning to 1
in the afternoon. The committee states
that Boston is the one city which will
have the paintings of Mr. Wilkie, who
was born in New England, by the way,
for the centenary occasion.

The paintings show scenes from the
of the famous novels, and such char-
acters as Little Nell, Oliver Twist, a
Fagin, Mr. Micawber, Quilp, Trot,
Verri, Scrooge, Betsy Trotwood, Riah,
Nickelby, Sydney Carton, Sam Wells,
and Mr. Pickwick, as well as many
others, have been delineated in the
drawings.

Under the auspices of the ladies' li-
brary reception committee, a conver-
sation will be held at the club on
Wednesday afternoon, for which invita-
tions have been issued. The members
of the committee are Prof. Vida I.
Scudder, Miss Caroline Ticknor, M.
Julian Whiting, Mrs. Charlton Black,
Miss Abbie Farwell Brown and Miss
Eugenia Brooks Frothingham.

Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian of
the Public Library, arranged the large
exhibit which is now on view on the
third floor of the Public Library. There
are shown first editions of all the Dic-
kens novels, and a large number of
the original plates, manuscript letters,
manuscripts and documents, manuscripts
of some of the shorter tales and fac-
similes of others, a large number of
Dickens portraits, some of them very
rare, engravings, watercolors and post-
card pictures of scenes from the novels,
playbills, original sketches, old and re-
cent, checks for seats at the lectures
given by the novelist in this city when
on his American tours, and many other
interesting things.

Among those who have loaned for this
exhibition pieces from their own private
collections are: Mrs. James T. Fields,
Mrs. J. M. Sears, Francis Bullard, Allen
A. Brown, E. F. Rice of the library staff,
J. H. Benton, R. G. Shaw, and John
Dove Chapin.

Dickens as an Actor.
Many visitors to the exhibition will
learn for the first time of the skill
Dickens had as an actor. On the walls
there are pictures showing him in the
character of Sam Bobbitt in Ben Jon-
son's play, "Every Man in His Humor."
In the same frame is the original play
bill with his autograph. In one of the
cases there are several rare play bills
showing Dickens having parts in Wilkie
Collins' "Frozen Deep" and Boliver
Lytton's "Not so Bad as We Seem." The
costs of characters contain the names of
Mark Lemon, Leigh Hunt, and many
others familiar to all who know the
story of the Victorian literary epoch.

There are complete sets of Household
Words and All the Year Round, and a
delightful letter in the real Dickens vein
is seen with the copy of Pickwick which
he sent to James T. and Annie Fields.
One of the framed portraits has with it
an autograph and sentiment addressed
to Mrs. Fields, reading thus: "And so
every one, C. D."
Mrs. Howard M. Ticknor has sent to
the exhibition a broadside in a fra-
m which recalls an amusing occur-
rence during Dickens's Boston visit of 1858.
"The Great International Water-
Match." The long series of ceremo-
niously worded articles are here in pen
and they bear the signatures, in addi-
tion to that of the novelist, of James I.
Osgood, "the Boston bantam," Geo.
Doboy, "the man of Ross," James
Fields, "the Massachusetts Jemmy,"
and A. V. S. Anthony. The novelist is
peers as "the Gal's Hill Gaspar."

In the regular course of Sunday af-
noon lectures at the library there con-
siderable attention will be given to
Prof. E. Charlton Black of Boston Uni-
versity.

Coming in the centenary week are
two lectures by J. J. Whilder Esq.
bank, the first, "Dickens as I Know
Him," in the People's Temple, on
Tuesday evening, and the second, an
illustrated lecture with readings by
Prof. J. B. Taylor, on Wednesday after-
noon at the same place.

The centenary committee expects that
one result of the celebration will be the
foundings of a Boston branch of the
Dickens Fellowship, the object of which
is the promotion of the spirit of the hu-
mane fellowship which was taught by
Dickens, and which has in the world
about 25,000 members. All surplus
funds which may result from the com-
mittee's celebration will be used by the
new Boston branch of this organization
for charitable work.

When Arthur Knapp died in 1888 he
left most of his property to his sister
and it is believed she had an under-
standing with him in regard to some
of the bequests, especially the \$10,000
for the library and the \$10,000 left for
the All Museum.

George Brown Knapp, the living
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cluding the Gardner Brower.

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"Another library would be appre-
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P street, is nearly two miles away.
The Upham's corner station is about
the same distance."

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middle class. His word is very ugly,
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It is the dreary middle-class glorified
by Dickens's love. No novelist makes
us love life more; yet none, once we get
outside his glamour, shows us a more
sordid life. He is the first novelist of
democracy. Today he would be a Chris-
tian and a Socialist. He had no vision
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collector of Dickens' books and letters.
Miss Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley
College spoke of the value of Dickens to
the present century. She said that
Dickens was essentially a maker of
democracy, and a writer of the great
middle class.
Mrs. Ernestine Fish sang several
groups of songs.

a Journal reporter yesterday.

"It is an injustice to the residents
of this section of Boston for the au-
thorities not to harken to the request
and needs of these people," he con-
tinued.

"I haven't any doubt but that the
city will attend to the literary needs
of the dwellers of 'the village' and
found a delivery station for books
near Andrew square," explained Rep-
resentative William P. Hickey, "but
in case a fund is collected for the
establishment of a library I would
suggest that all residents of the penin-
sular district be accorded an oppor-
tunity to contribute."

Boston Daily Globe
MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1912.
TELLS STORY OF LINCOLN.

**James Morgan, Assistant Managing
Editor of the Globe, Lectures at
Public Library.**

James Morgan, assistant managing
editor of the Globe and author of
"Abraham Lincoln, the Man and the
Boy," received a cordial greeting yes-
terday afternoon in the lecture hall of
the Public Library, Copley sq., where
he read from his own writings in cele-
bration of the birthday anniversary
of Lincoln. An attentive audience of
several hundred men, women and
young people was present.

Mr. Morgan read for about an hour,
telling graphically and with consid-
erable completeness the life story of the
martyred President. Interestingly he
traced the eventful career of Lincoln
from his lowly birth through the trials
of his later life.

Mr. Morgan told his story in a man-
ner to impress particularly the young
people present with Lincoln's strength
of character, courtesies and truth-
fulness, which, he said, "caused him
the loss of a seat in the Senate, but
won him the Presidential chair and
saved the Nation."

"America must ever honor the name
of Abraham Lincoln," he declared, "as
does the Christian church the Babe in
the Manger."

A familiar portrait of Lincoln in a
big arm chair occupied a place on the
platform.

The Boston Post
**MORGAN GIVES INTIMATE
VIEW OF EMANCIPATOR**

James Morgan of the Boston Globe
gave a very interesting lecture on "Lin-
coln, the Boy and the Man," at the
Boston Public Library yesterday after-
noon. Humor, pathos and tribute were
well mingled, giving a much more in-
timate view of the man than one could
possibly secure by a dry philosophical
discourse. "Most perfect ruler of men
the world has ever seen: No other Amer-
ican had as much power as Lincoln:
Merciful, sympathetic, generous, gentle,
and democratic," were some of the
terms applied to Lincoln by Mr. Mor-
gan.

A Woman's Point of View

"It would be hard to imagine any occupation more congenial to a woman, especially a college woman, than library work," declared a woman who has worked her way up from an extra runner in the stacks to an important official place in the Boston public library.

"Even though a girl has taken a college training in library work she shouldn't expect to step into an important job in a large library without at least a few weeks of practical work. In my day library training schools were not so plentiful as they are now. I used to come every day after school. It was before I was 16 and I was a runner in the stacks where the books are kept. In those days we had many more extra runners, usually young girls, than we do now. It is the runner's work to take the slips sent out from the delivery room, get the desired book from its place in the stack and send it as quickly as possible to the delivery desk the borrower.

"That was a good many years ago, but I've never become tired of the library or wished to change my work. I'm exactly where I want to be and I love the work. Having been through the entire course of training in the practical school I feel very much at home.

"Persons have assured me that had I entered a mercantile profession and made myself master of the business to a like degree I would be receiving a much higher salary. While that may be so I don't believe I would have found the work so congenial.

"One of the details of the work of which a woman may feel assured is that she will come in contact with people of refinement and culture. The hours of a library worker are reasonable and none of the work is beyond the strength of the normal woman. In the cataloguing department she must have a reading knowledge of at least two foreign languages.

"We have one cataloguer who reads and speaks eight foreign languages as easily as he does English. The cataloguer gets a better salary than the clerks in the delivery rooms because of the educational requirements.

"Though the girls in the reading and delivery department are not required to know more than English, it is much better for them to have a slight knowledge of some two or three for the sake of the increasing



REVERSIBLE WAIST

number of foreigners who come for books in about every department.

"As for tact and sympathy, we have demands for an unlimited supply of both. The girl who receives the fines also must have a generous supply of forbearance and patience along with her sympathy and tact. You can't imagine how many persons object to paying their fines. They keep a book a few days longer than the allotted time and think we should feel honored because they liked the book well enough to keep it.

"If the book chances to be one for which there are not frequent calls they give that as a reason for not paying the fine. They think it might as well be on their book shelves as ours. If they failed to return the book because of forgetfulness that also is given as a reason why we shouldn't exact a fine. It is not intentional so we shouldn't expect them to pay.

"Though the hours of the library worker are longer than those of the teacher, many women give up teaching and come to us. We have a number of teachers on the staff, especially down in the cataloguing department. The strain is not so great as in teaching, and besides when your day's work is done in the library you go home free. You can't say the same of many teachers."

Boston Transcript

32, WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1912

MENU MADE UP OF QUOTATIONS

All Around Dickens Club Celebrates Birthday Anniversary by Banquet at Hotel Thorndike

Scarlet geraniums, the favorite flower of Dickens, gave a brilliant effect to the Hotel Thorndike dining-room where the All Around Dickens Club held a banquet last evening. Careful thought was put into every detail of arrangement and the result was most artistic and Dickensian.

Rev. E. A. Horton brought a greeting from the city of Dickens's birth to the city where his birth was being celebrated. Miss L. Parsons read letters and messages containing reminiscences of the author. Mrs. A. L. Glover spoke on the works of Dickens, taking as her subject, "Lord, Keep My Memory Green." Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, spoke on "Charles Dickens and the Social Spirit." He dwelt on the author's democracy and his interest in social uplift, as well as his tremendous influence for social reform. Professor E. Charlton Black spoke on "Dickens and Little Children," emphasizing the author's tender love and the expression of that love in his life as well as in the boys and girls of his novels.

Mrs. Nettie S. Bartlett sang a group of songs. Miss Carrie Holly was accompanist. After the announcement of the last number, the programme held this Dickens farewell: "Let us leave—in one of those moments of unmitigated happiness, of which, if we seek them, there are ever some to cheer our transitory existence here."

Mrs. Lida E. Smith introduced the speakers.

Thurs. Feb. 8, 1912

The Boston Post

DEMAND FOR DICKENS' BOOKS AT LIBRARIES

Owing to the centenary of Charles Dickens the libraries of Boston are finding a great demand for his works and biographies.

The statements show that his books are among the most popular in the fiction catalogue, and there are hardly enough to supply the public demand.

School children especially are engrossed in "David Copperfield," the "Pickwick Papers" and "Oliver Twist." A demand has also come from those preparing for exercises.

The Boston Post

Captain Pickbeck of the Calcutta steamer Pagenstrum, now in port, spent yesterday seeing the sights of Boston. He said he was particularly impressed with the Public Library and declared that although he has been all over the world he has never seen a more beautiful building of the kind.

Christian Science Monitor
Feb. 8, 1912

ADD TO DICK

Coming Lectures at Boston
One on Abraham Lincoln

F. MELBOURNE GREENE will give his second lecture on "Renaissance Art in Italy and Northern Europe" this evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston public library. The subject will be "The Single Figure" and an interesting exhibition is shown in the Fine Arts gallery of photographs from the paintings by Italian and German artists of the period.

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, James Morgan will lecture on "Abraham Lincoln, the Boy and the Man."

The Dickens exhibition, is of great interest and many additions to it have been made.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition) First Issued March 7, 1878.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1912.
CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY.

All Around Dickens Club Gives Banquet and Hears Addresses by Dr. Wadlin and Prof. Black.

The annual birthday celebration of the All Around Dickens Club was held at Hotel Thorndike last evening, when about 90 members and guests sat down to a banquet. There was a reception preceding, at which Mrs. Lida E. Smith, president; Miss Annette Trull Hittenger, vice president; Dr. H. G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library and Prof. E. C. Black of Boston University were in the receiving line.

The rooms were decorated in red, there being 100 red geraniums in bloom in the dining room.

Letters were read from William Parson of Birmingham, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tonkin of Bristol, Eng.; and George Schneider of London, who have been interested in the club almost from its inception. Mrs. Nettie S. Bartlett sang several selections, accompanied on the piano by Miss Carrie Holly.

Dr. Wadlin spoke of "Charles Dickens and the Social Spirit," and Prof. Black of "Dickens and Little Children."

The menu was decorated in white and gold and read as follows:

"In our course through life we shall meet the people who are coming to meet us."

MENU
"A new relish to the meat!"
"A 20¢ of want!"

"Stealing beautifully!"
"Regarded as hided is rich too!"
"The agreeable item!"

"All—capital fish!" "Then a potato!"
"Beef—a plentiful portion!"

"Prospect of refreshment—not in season!"
"Only necessary to mention separately!"

"A little delicate thing!"
"Such treats were not wanting!"

"The bird—it was a plump one!"
"Take the salad!" "Southern fruits!"

"The luxuries of that superb establishment!"
"Things delicious in the taste—and sight!"

"Would lay atop of anything you could mention and do no justice!"
"You must taste to finish with!"

Christian Science Monitor
Feb. 7, 1912

LETTER WRITTEN BY CHARLES DICKENS

My dear Sir William
Many thanks for your kind letter. I am in search of a ring, good strong Brougham horse. I would not object to a pair. But as I do not want to buy a pair unless I can possibly do otherwise, I will not pursue the idea of the pair in question. I should be much obliged to you if you could put me in the way of anything suitable. Believe me a very truly
Yours faithfully
Charles Dickens

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Correspondence with a friend, Sir William Humphrey, in regard to purchase of a horse



CHARLES DICKENS

DICKENS CENTENARY OBSERVANCE REACHES ITS HEIGHT IN BOSTON

Observance of the Dickens centenary reaches its height today, the novelist's birthday, with a "conversation" at the Twentieth Century Club this afternoon and a mass meeting at Tremont Temple this evening.

This meeting will be marked by a lecture on "Charles Dickens in America," illustrated by over 100 lantern slides made from prints and portraits hitherto not publicly exhibited.

John D. Long will preside and the principal speakers will be: Prof. Bliss Perry, Harvard University; Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Frank B. Sanborn, Concord; Maj. Henry Hayne, Col. D. C. Pavey and others. Miss Frances Nevins, dramatic reader and interpreter of Dickens, will give selections.

This evening Charles Townsend Copeland, professor of literature at Harvard, and an authority on Dickens, will lecture at Harvard Union on the novelist and read several selections from his works.

The Rosindale Community Club impersonated characters from Dickens' books last night at Knights of Honor hall, Rosindale. Nearly 100 in costume took part in the procession that filed past the benevolent smiling Pickwick, who sat in the center of the platform.

It is estimated today that at least 25,000 persons have joined the movement called the Dickens fellowship, which has for its object the promotion of the humane fellowship which Dickens taught. To the furthering of this organization the surplus funds of the Tremont Temple meetings will be used.

There is a large public interest in the free exhibitions of Dickens' prints and portraits now going on at the public library and in the water colors of Dickens characters at the Twentieth Century Club.

Wed. Feb. 7, 1912

BOSTON JOURNAL

LIBRARY TRUSTEES

REFUSE TO DISCUSS

ANDREW SQUARE

The trustees of the Boston Public Library refuse to discuss the matter of re-establishing the branch library at Andrew square, Dorchester, until the petition now being circulated among the residents of that section comes up before them and is acted upon.

According to Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian, the branch station at Andrew square was discontinued in 1905 in favor of the larger stations at Broadway and F street, South Boston, and the station at Upham's corner, Dorchester. Either of these two stations is two miles or more from the "village."

Since the station was discontinued, the residents, through the Andrew Square Improvement Association, have there has grown up an actual need for it. Therefore the petition is being circulated and has many signers. It will be presented to the trustees within a short time.

Wed. Feb. 7, 1912

The Boston Post

A "Conversation"

Another afternoon event will be a "conversation," to be held in the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club in Joy street from 3 to 5, under the direction of a ladies' literary reception committee comprising Professor Vida D. Scudder, Miss Caroline Ticknor, Miss Lillian Whitling, Mrs. Charlton Black, Miss Abbie Farwell Brown and Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham.

A delightful feature of this latter event will be the fact that it will take place in what might be termed a thoroughly Dickens atmosphere, for about the walls have been arranged many paintings and sketches both of the author and from his works. These are to continue on exhibition to Feb. 15 and will be open for inspection by the public every day inf Tuesday between the hours of 9 and 1.

First Editions Shown

These pictures, in connection with the exhibit in the Public Library arranged by Otto Fieischner, the assistant librarian, exceed anything of the kind ever shown in this country and have been inspected by thousands. The Public Library exhibit is particularly complete, there being shown first editions of all the Dickens novels, both in volume form and in the original parts, autograph letters, signatures and sentiments, manuscripts of some of the shorter stories and facsimiles of others, a large number of Dickens portraits, some of them very rare, engravings, watercolors and postcard pictures of scenes from the novels.

The collection also includes playbills, original sketches, old and recent, checks for seats at the lectures given by the novelist in this city when on his American tour, also many other things of interest.

Among those who have loaned pieces from their own collections for the exhibit are Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. J. M. Sears, Francis Billard, Allen A. Brown, E. F. Rice, J. B. Benton, R. G. Shaw and John B. Clapp.

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Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1912.
PROF. HAYNES DEAD.

Noted Archaeologist Was Oldest Surviving Boston School Committee.

Prof. Henry W. Haynes, the oldest surviving member of a Boston School Committee and widely known as an archaeologist, died at his home, 239 Beacon st., yesterday, after an illness of four days, aged 80.

He served on the Boston School Committee from 1857 to 1859 and again from 1862 to 1865. He was active in introducing improvements, one of them being the teaching of sewing.

Prof. Haynes was born in Bangor, Me., Sept. 20, 1830, and was sent to Boston to attend school. In 1847 he was graduated from Boston Latin School and in 1851 from Harvard. He began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Peasley of New Hampshire and Judge William H. Bartlett. He entered the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1856.

He practiced law five or six years and later was professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Vermont. He was trustee of the Public Library in 1858-59 and again from 1880 to 1885, since the early '80s he had devoted his time to archaeology. He made researches in Europe, Egypt and elsewhere. The International Congress of Anthropological Sciences presented Prof. Haynes a medal and diploma.

He owned one of the largest and most valuable private collections of prehistoric relics in this country. Prof. Haynes was a fellow of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, and served the American Society of Arts and Sciences as librarian, the Massachusetts Historical Society as secretary and his class in Harvard as secretary. He was well known as a contributor to scientific journals.

He married Miss Helen Weld Blanchard in 1867. She died in 1902.

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Feb. 18, 1912.
SUNDAY HERALD.

BOYLE LEAVES LIBRARY FOR CIVIL SERVICE WORK

Thomas F. Boyle yesterday resigned his office as a member of the Boston Public Library trustees in order that he might devote all possible time to his position as a member of the civil service commission. He was appointed to that office by Gov. Foss upon the expiration of the term of former Chairman Charles Warren of the commission. The mayor formally accepted the resignation, but will not name his successor until after returning from his southern trip.

The mayor designated Supt. D. Henry Sullivan of the public grounds department as an acting park commissioner to fill the position vacated by James M. Frendergast.

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Feb. 16, 1912.
EVENING HERALD D.

At the broad Boylston street entrance to the Public Library there's a smooth slide extending from curb to curb, and the grown-ups seem to get as much fun out of it as the youngsters going to and coming from school. It's possible to get a good leaping start from the elevated sidewalk and slide several yards.

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Feb. 17, 1912.
The Boston Post

NEW WORK BY SYMPHONY

Enesco's Rhapsody Performed for First Time Here

BY OLIN DOWNES

At the public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Elena Gerhardt was soloist. The orchestral pieces were Mozart's G minor Symphony; Strauss' tone-poem, "Death and Transfiguration," Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsody" in A major, op. 11, No. 1, performed for the first time in Boston.

The Mozart symphony is amazingly dramatic, as one listens to the music and grasps the emotion that lies underneath the Hellenic beauty and serenity of the classic style. There is genuine sequence of moods as well as themes, and the slow movement begins where other slow movements stop.

But what is the use of talking. You might listen forever to Mozart symphony, and you would be far indeed from the tremendous tone-painting of Strauss and his transcendent spiritual power. We cannot be reasonably asked to substitute the music of yesterday for today. We are not to blame it for this, the music of Strauss fills and completes us more than the wonderfully beautiful music of Mozart. It is a new voice of tremendous import. Nor need we trouble ourselves about the durability of Strauss' music. It is the grandest music hein written today. It stamps the composer as one of the great master-minds of the century. It compels the homage of the listener, and whenever it is placed on a program it covers clean over everything else that is heard. Tomorrow is tomorrow. We are concerned with today. Mr. Meider read the tone-poem with the most contagious conviction and enthusiasm, and he was recalled several times on account of his performance.

Miss Gerhardt Well Received

Miss Gerhardt sang three songs of Wolff, which are well known and liked, and sang them admirably. These songs were "Der Freund," "Verborgene Welt," "Er ist," and she also sang a scene from Goetz' opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," which has been rarely heard in this country. It is good music of the better German type, and it shows Katrina less a shrew than she appeared to be. Miss Gerhardt did not give this music the distinction that she gave the Wolff songs, with her admirable declamation and her beautiful singing of sustained passages. The music, however, came in the right place, for it had followed Strauss' piece. It would have perished on the instant. As it was, the music of Goetz provided an amiable moment, and after her performances Miss Gerhardt was well applauded.

Enesco's Rhapsody is a fascinating arrangement of dance tunes of the Roumanian peasantry. It is reasonable to suppose that the composer was present, more than once, at some of the dances in the country, and he has put such an experience down on paper, just about as it saluted his ears. There is too much

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Feb. 21, 1912.
BOSTON HERALD.

WHY ARCHITECTS DO NOT SIGN THEIR WORK.

To the Editor of The Herald:
The Herald implied in this morning's editorial that Messrs. McKim, Mead & White attempted to put the firm name on the Library. Surely everyone should know that it was due to a draughtsman's practical joke that the names on three tablets were rearranged to form an acrostic, spelling the names of the members of the firm, and this was altered by the firm immediately on its discovery. It is an injustice to the memory of a great man to imply that in such an undignified manner he would have attempted to sign his work.

Architects generally believe in signing their work, but it has never been the custom, and individuals hesitate to initiate the custom.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS.
Boston, Feb. 20.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1912
WILLIAM R. RICHARDS

Member of the Harvard Class of '74, Was Son of Mrs. Cornelia Walter Richards, an Early Editor of the Transcript, Founded by Her Brother

William R. Richards, Harvard 1874, a lawyer having his residence in Cambridge, died in that city on Washington's Birthday. He was the son of Mrs. Cornelia Walter Richards, former editor of the Transcript. On his mother's side he was connected with the Cottons, the Mathers, Walters and Lyndes. The last-named family, members of which intermarried with the Winthrop family, was well known in Boston and Salem and in both cities still bear the name of this family which was noted for distinguished lawyers and judges. Lyndeboro, N. H., likewise was named for the family.

Mr. Richards' great grandmother was a Lyne and her husband, Rev. William Walter, was rector of Trinity Church, Boston, up to the Revolution. The Walters were nearly all clergymen, and one member, Nehemiah Walter, was minister for sixty years of the First Religious Society in Roxbury and continued there the service begun by Elliot, the "Apostle," and like him Walter did much good work among the Indians.

Lynde M. Walter, the uncle of Mr. Richards, was the first editor of the Boston Transcript, the first evening paper in New England, and on his death his sister, Cornelia Walter, became editor and the paper prospered in her hands. She was the first woman editor of a daily paper in America. She afterward became Mrs. William Bordin Richards. Her son was an able writer and an ardent patriot and gave many years to public service in Boston, as common councilman for several terms, and as trustee of the Public Library, performing especially good work while that building was in process of erection. His mother for many years kept open house on Washington's Birthday and her hospitality on such occasions is recalled through her son's death on the anniversary.

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1912.
FUNERAL OF W. R. RICHARDS.

Services Tomorrow for Cambridge Lawyer and Writer.

The funeral of William R. Richards, the Cambridge lawyer who died in that city Thursday, will be held tomorrow, afternoon at 3:30 at the Massachusetts Crematory Chapel, Jamaica Plain. He was the son of Mrs. Cornelia Walter Richards, a former Boston editor, and on his mother's side was connected with the Mathers, Walters and Lyndes. Mr. Richards was well known as a writer. He served several terms in the Boston Common Council and was trustee of the Public Library when its present building was erected. His mother was the first woman editor of a daily paper in this country.

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Feb. 27, 1912.
LIBRARY SITE APPROVED

Acting Mayor Attridge has approved a special draft providing for the payment of \$15,000 to Jeremiah P. O'Riordan et al. to cover the award of the street commissioners for the estate at 32 Monument square, Charlestown, taken upon the request of the library trustees, to be used as a branch in that section of the city.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1912.

THE ARCHITECT'S SIGNATURE.

Whether a tablet in memory of Richardson should be placed in the Public Library or in his own Trinity Church would never have stirred discussion if both buildings had been originally signed by their architects.

As for the library, so few have forgotten the sly signature attempted in acrostics, and followed by a swift order to pl the well arranged names, that an open-faced tablet to Mr. McKim, as now proposed, would move a reminiscent smile. The next generation could record the tardy recognition more soberly.

As for Trinity Church, the wonder is that Richardson himself did not place his name upon it. He had no hesitation in signing Austin Hall, the second home of the Harvard law school. And what is more, he not only made the signature a design of artistic merit, interlacing his initials with the tools of his profession, but if ever he joked in stone, he surely put a stone joke close by the signature, as if to draw attention to it. For a large block adjoining is carved into a queer, long-necked gothic beast, full of quaint vigor. On his flank is a big fly, biting sharply. In his vexation the creature has turned short about, snapping at the fly, but because he has turned the wrong way he has struck short and sunk his teeth in his own flesh—quite as people do, Richardson seems to mean, when they go to law merely to rid themselves of some stinging annoyance.

There is no sound reason why an architect should risk his immortality, as Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, upon the happy thought of some committee on tablets and epitaphs. Let him put his name to his work, as the artist he is, or ought to be. The sculptor, the painter, the composer adds his feat; why not the architect? Surely in two general cases the signature would be welcome: The architects should be allowed to sign the good buildings, and should be compelled to sign the bad.

WHY ARCHITECTS DO NOT SIGN THEIR WORK.

To the Editor of The Herald:
The Herald implied in this morning's editorial that Messrs. McKim, Mead & White attempted to put the firm name on the Library. Surely everyone should know that it was due to a draughtsman's practical joke that the names on three tablets were rearranged to form an acrostic, spelling the names of the members of the firm, and this was altered by the firm immediately on its discovery. It is an injustice to the memory of a great man to imply that in such an undignified manner he would have attempted to sign his work.

Architects generally believe in signing their work, but it has never been the custom, and individuals hesitate to initiate the custom.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS.
Boston, Feb. 20.

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Feb. 20, 1912.
BOSTON TRANSCRIPT

FUNERAL OF PROF. H. W. HAYNES

Services at Trinity Church Conducted by Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D.

Funeral services for Professor Henry W. Haynes were held at Trinity Church this forenoon. Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., the rector, officiated, and a double quartet of men's voices from the church choir, sang "The King of Love My Shepherd Is," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Jerusalem, the Golden." The body was taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery. The ushers were George A. Goddard, Henry G. Pickering, George Wigglesworth and William S. Eaton. Among those attending the service were former Mayor Samuel A. Green, Professor William T. Sedgwick of Technology, Josiah H. Benton, representing the Public Library trustees, Charles Clark Smith, Worthington Ford and Henry H. Edes.

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Feb. 24, 1912.
Boston Post.
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\$18,400 IS WILLED TO HIS NURSE

Prof. Haynes Rewarded Faithful Service of Seven Years

Mertie N. Kinney of 268 Normandy street, Dorchester, nursed Professor Henry V. Haynes through seven years of invalidism, and to show his appreciation of her care, he willed her 100 shares of United Fruit stock, worth \$18,400.

Professor Haynes died a week ago, at his home at 239 Beacon street. His will was probated yesterday at the Suffolk Probate Court. It contained this clause:

"To my nurse, Mertie N. Kinney, 100 shares of capital stock in the United Fruit Company, for her faithful nursing for many years, to which I have attributed my good health."

"I had no idea that he would be so generous," Miss Kinney declared last night. "He was a dear man and I nursed him for seven years."

"It really doesn't make any difference to me whether it is 100 or 1000 shares. I shall live just as I do now. No, I haven't any hobbies to ride. I shall not go abroad, as I want to stay in England three times in almost as many years with Professor Haynes. Naturally, I am pleased at Professor Haynes' kindness, but I shall not do anything starting as a result of it, you may be sure." Professor Henry W. Haynes was born in Bangor, Me., Sept. 20, 1830. In 1852 he entered the Boston Latin school, from which he was graduated in 1847. He was graduated from Harvard in 1851. Professor Haynes studied law at the Harvard Law school and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on Sept. 20, 1856.

Professor Haynes has been a member of the school committee and a trustee of the Boston public library.

Professor Haynes made bequests to the Boston Latin School Association, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, the Boston Society of Natural History and Harvard University.

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Feb. 22, 1912.
BOSTON JOURNAL.

Signs Draft for \$15,000

For Branch Library Site

Acting Mayor Attridge yesterday approved a special draft for the payment of \$15,000 to Jeremiah P. O'Riordan et al. to cover the award of the street commissioners for his estate at Monument square, Charlestown, which was taken upon the request of the library trustees as a site for a branch library.

Attridge was chairman of the committee on branch libraries of the City Council, and was glad to sign this award and hasten the work of building along.

with printed books, nearly all the work of the department would have been done by the librarians and the improvement of their minds and morals.

The larger part of the book is naturally of purely local interest. After tracing the development of the library and enumerating the gifts and collections the author gives a biographical sketch of the various persons and librarians the closing chapter is devoted to an account of its present condition and method of operation. It is the best book it contains nearly a million volumes, the home use being more than 1,000,000 annually. One of the earliest of its kind in the world, it was about fifty volumes from the city of Paris. The educational value of the library is shown by the fact that "four hundred and seventy-seven" of its scholars were recently considered as "scholars" from a single college. The book which is the product of the library, contains a map showing the location of the branches and reading rooms, a list of its three homes and fourteen portraits.

Wed. Feb. 28, 1912

BOSTON TRAVELER.

Louis R. Sullivan, one of the auditors of the Central Labor Union, while recently a candidate for political honors in ward 23, is devoting much of his time to securing improvements for the big Dorchester ward. He is now endeavoring to interest Mayor Fitzgerald and the library trustees in the necessity for a public reading room in the Meeting House Hill section. Sullivan expects to be a candidate for the House of Representatives in the fall.

supported by those who would not otherwise have them and to afford instruction by the installation of books to those who would not use them otherwise have it. But the Boston Public Library also has another purpose not less important to the welfare of the people, though less in public view and not so obvious to the public at large. It is a scholar's library, and it is of public importance that it should be maintained as such. It is only by the scholar's work that the primary purpose of a public library can be accomplished.

"Good books do not come by chance. They come only by the work of scholars. The scholar writes the textbook that the child studies; he discovers the law by which the inventor improves an existing industry or creates a new industry. The scholar recaptures a period of history from its scanty records and manuscripts; he constructs a grammar by means of which civilization makes its way into new territories, or the new world shares its knowledge and its traditions with the old. The scholar's work is manifold, and that time and that State are poor indeed which are without it.

"The scholar's work is nowhere more important than in our city, which is pre-eminent in the work of education. Nearly 20,000 students are pursuing their studies either within immediate reach or within easy access of the central library building. The teachers in these institutions are scholars, many of them not only teaching students directly, but working in the preparation of books for students. Their work covers language, art, literature, economics, science, music, sculpture, applied mechanics and every other form of intellectual instruction. These institutions of learning not only give dignity and importance to our city, but they also add its material prosperity, and even in that aspect are as important as factories and warehouses, railroad and steamship lines, or wharves and docks.

"Our library is therefore not only an important means of popular education, but it is also a valuable business asset of the city. It not only gives instruction for the people, but it provides material for the work of the scholar without whose work popular education and instruction could not go on. The Boston Public Library was founded by scholars and for scholars. It began its life as a library of scholars, and it is still a library of scholars, not only by private gift, but by public expense. Dr. Bowditch brought to it his rare and valuable books on pure mathematics. The unique collection made by Rev. Thomas Prince, surpassingly rich in books relating to early New England history, has found its proper place here. The Ticknor library offers opportunity to scholars for study in the French, Spanish and Portuguese languages which is probably not to be found elsewhere in America. The Barton library, with its priceless Shakespeareana, acquired partly by the generosity of Mrs. Barton, and partly by the expenditure of city money, is the crown of the library's collections. The Allen A. Brown music and dramatic collections, the Thayer library, the Parker library, the John Adams library, the Chamberlain manuscript collection, and many other important and some unique collections, justify the claim of our library to be the Mecca of America for those men and women who are pledged to the service of learning.

"This library has thus a great inheritance of material upon which the scholar can work. The city cannot afford to regard these collections with indifference, or even with inactive respect. They must be kept up, cared for, extended, made more perfect, so that people will continue to come to our city for the purpose of using them. It is good for Boston that men should come to it as they go to Rome, or London, or Paris, that they may find the great rare books of the world and use them. Boston is bound in honor to keep alive its traditional hospitality toward scholarship. Rare books, books for scholars, as well as books for children, and books for the people, must be continually acquired. The money spent for a rare book which is needed for but one scholar, and by him but twice in a lifetime, may be well spent if it brings him to Boston for that book and saves him a journey half around the world to find it and use it. It may lead him, as is often the case, to make this city his home because he can here best find help in research and study. The library must continue to employ scholars. It must recognize scholars. It must help scholars in their work. Only by doing this can it be worthy of its own history, and be of the greatest benefit to our city."

The library trustees sound a call for a substantial increase in the appropriation and immediate work on the building of the branch libraries contemplated. Unless there is a substantial increase in the appropriation the library will fail to be efficiently worked, the trustees say. "The library cannot simply mark time. It must either march forward or fall behind in its work."

The trustees renew their suggestion made in the report of 1910 as to the importance of legislation which will enable some provision to be made for a contribution to the support of employees who become worn out in the service of the library. They declare that neither the retirement act of 1910 or 1911 is of practical value to the department.

"A large part of library service is specialized work," the trustees say. "It is very desirable that persons who enter the library profession should remain in it, and after they have been in this profession long enough to be of the best service to it they are practically unfitted for any other work. The margin between the salaries which can be paid them within the library appropriation and their necessary expenses for reasonable and decent living is very small. One of the examining committee of the library recently said in its report. 'It is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such rates of compensation to create and maintain any adequate fund to which re-

direct home use 274,981 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches and reading-room stations 73,576 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,000,000 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading-room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 170,062 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,032,770 volumes."

The trustees of the library continued to cooperate during the year with the educational work of the schools, and during the past year the library has supplied with books 28 branches and reading-rooms, 110 public and parochial schools, 61 engine houses and 33 institutions, and sends out upon the average, about 400 volumes every day by its delivery wagons. That is to say, not only is the collection of the central library used as a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading-rooms, but each of the branches and reading-rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books are drawn for use by teachers in schools in its immediate vicinity.

It is expected that early in the fall of this year the new building on North Bennet street, to be used as the North End branch, will be ready for occupancy. By concentrating the work of the library in this branch, the residents of Ward 6 will have the improved library facilities they have so much needed.

The Board points out in its report the need for a suitable building in the Charlestown district. A site has been selected, at Monument avenue and High street, at a cost of \$15,000. For a new building in East Boston a site has been selected at Bennington and Porter streets, adjacent to land now owned by the city and occupied by the hospital relief station. Owing to the fact that the present East Boston branch building is to be torn down to make way for a new court house, the board urges immediate construction.

Reference is made to the extension of library facilities to Ward 26, Hyde Park, and the retention of the employees who were formerly engaged there. "The citizens of Hyde Park," the report says, "as a result of annexation, obtain the privilege of using the important collections of our central library."

"It is of prime importance for the usefulness of a library," says the report, "that the books should be carefully and intelligently selected. With the enormous output of printing presses today the problem has become not so much 'What may we buy?' as 'What must we reject.'"

the way in which the people of that city appreciate—or fail to appreciate—their splendid new Public Library. Speaking of a visit which he made to it one evening, he says: "The most impressive thing about it was the air of desolation that pervaded the big structure. Within the door to the great entrance hall there stood an official looking person who eyed me with apparent suspicion and surprise, but not another individual was in sight, either in the vast rotunda or corridors or on the stairways. I found my lonesome way to the main reading room, two or three times as large as Bates Hall in our Public Library, and by actual count there were fewer than 30 persons in sight in its whole expanse, including the attendants. It was a dreary and depressing spectacle to one accustomed to dropping into the Boston Public Library at the same hour, about 8 in the evening, and to seeing there the hundreds and hundreds of persons of all ages and conditions who avail themselves of the wonderful opportunities which our library offers. Perhaps it was simply an off evening for the New York library, but it was surely a sorry showing for the culture side of the great metropolis. However, there was no lack of something doing in the streets just outside."

New York Times

Few autobiographies can be expected to have the peculiar personal appeal which will attach to the story of Mary Antin, to appear in book form April 20 under the title "The Promised Land." Readers of the Atlantic have been deeply impressed by this remarkable Polish woman, as her own narration has been given in the magazine. There is no end of immigrants who flock to us and rejoice in the opportunities afforded, but rarely do we find one who loves her adopted country as this writer does. She tells of the delight that filled her young mind and heart when she realized in her childish way that she was a part of the country and that the Stars and Stripes was her flag. Mary Antin is the wife of a professor in Columbia University and is still young—32. Those who know her best speak of her as a marvellous example of what the Boston public schools and the Boston Public Library can do for such an exceptional individuality as her's. Her distinctive place in the present generation, if not in the century, is beyond question.

M. J. Antin, Mrs. H. S. K.

PRIMARY BILL WILL COST CITY \$16,000

CHAIRMAN OF ELECTION COMMISSION ESTIMATES

Tells Committee on Appropriations of City Council Measure Advocated by Roosevelt Campaigners Will Be Costly.

Chairman Minton of the Boston election commission, last night, told the committee on appropriations of the city council, now at work on the annual appropriation bill, that the city of Boston alone will be put to the additional expense of \$16,000 by the adoption by the legislature of the preferential primary bill advocated by the Roosevelt campaigners. He said that under the present law it would cost but \$500 to choose the delegates to the national convention.

Fire Commr. Cole went on record before the committee in favor of the increases in salaries asked by the firemen, stating that the action of the council in providing an appropriation for the increase is all that is necessary so far as he is concerned. He urged the restoration to the department of appropriation of the \$50,923.82 cut off the fire commissioner's estimate by Mayor Fitzgerald. Judge Corbett, for the law department, made known the fact to the committee that the major portion of the law library used by the city for the past decade was the personal property of the late Corporation Counsel Babson, and that it will be necessary now for the city government to make provision for a permanent law library that shall belong to the city.

The general complaint made by the department heads to the committee was that the reductions in the appropriation made by Mayor Fitzgerald will not permit justifiable increases in salaries.

Other department heads heard were Col. Benton for the library trustees, Dr. McCollum for the city hospital, Supt. McKay for the market department, Supt. Casey of the printing plant, Chairman Durgin of the health commission, John O'Hare for the children's institutions' department and Chairman Baker for the excise commission.

When the finance commission was called no one was present to respond for that department, Chairman Sullivan having left town previously on business.

Assembly, Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke, Congressman Robert O. Harris, Melvin O. Adams, Samuel J. Elder, Charles T. Gallagher, John M. Minton, George Fred Williams, John B. Martin, Salmon D. Charles, P. W. Conroy, Joseph J. Corbett, Malachi L. Jennings and Dr. Samuel H. Durgin Club sent a large delegation.

BOSTON HERALD.

FAVORS RAISE FOR FIREMEN

Commissioner Cole Pleads for Allowance of \$1,710,000 for Department.

Fire Commissioner Cole last night declared in favor of higher salaries for firemen when he appeared before the city council committee on appropriations and explained why his department needed \$1,710,000 for the year, though the mayor had cut that figure to \$1,550,000.

Councilman Ballantyne asked Mr. Cole for an opinion as to the present salaries of firemen, and he replied that he considered the present schedule entirely too low because of the high cost of living. With the amount allowed, he said he could not provide the increase for the men but hoped to settle that matter with the mayor after his return from Palm Beach.

The committee learned last night that the greater part of the library at the offices of the city's law department was the personal property of the late Corporation Counsel Babson. Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett declared that it may be necessary for the city to expend a large sum for new law books.

Chairman John M. Minton of the board of election commissioners told the committee that if the presidential primaries are held this year he will require \$16,000 in addition to the regular appropriation. He said he had asked for \$150,238 and the mayor had reduced that amount to \$145,000.

Chairman Ezra H. Baker of the licensing board, Supt. William J. Casey of the printing plant, Col. Josiah H. Benton for the library trustees, Supt. George E. McKay of the market department, Chairman John O'Hare of the market department and Chairman Samuel H. Durgin of the health board were also heard by the committee.

Boston Post
Fri. Mar. 8, 1912
RCH 8, 1912

LAWYERS AT BABSON BIER

Funeral Services Attended
by City Officials

Prominent lawyers, high city officials, in fact men from almost every walk in life, mingled with relatives and friends to pay their respects to the memory of Thomas M. Babson, corporation counsel of Boston for many years, whose funeral was held in the Church of the Messiah yesterday noon.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. John McEwen Foster, the full Episcopal service being used. Music was by the Arlington Street Church quartet. The casket was literally buried in a wealth of beautiful floral tributes, while at the casket rail rested many large floral emblems from the Mayor's office, the law department, the Curtis Club and other official sources.

The ushers and pallbearers were attorneys of the law department, the ushers being Karl Adams, William P. Higgins, Richard M. Walsh, James H. Devlin, while the pallbearers were Roscoe P. Owen, George A. Flynn, Charles E. Dar, Walter Ames, Philip Nichols and Joseph A. Campbell.

The Mayor's office was represented by Acting Mayor Attridge and Secretary William A. Leahy, the assessing department by Charles E. Tolson and Frederick H. Temple, the auditing department by City Auditor Mitchell, the Boston Transit Commission by its entire membership, the election department by John M. Minton, the public works department by Commissioner Bourke, the health department by Chairman Samuel H. Durbin, the law department by Judge Joseph J. Corbett, the library department by Chairman Josiah H. Beaton of the board of trustees, the market department by Superintendent George E. McKay, overseers of poor by Chairman William P. Fowler, the public buildings department by Superintendent Mamie J. Fish, the public grounds department by D. Henry Sullivan, the street laying out department by Chairman Salem D. Charles and Secretary John J. O'Callaghan, the treasury department by Treasurer Charles H. Watters.

Following a short service at Forest Hills, cremation of the body followed.

Boston Daily Globe

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THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, MAR 13, 1912.

WHY T. R. WENT TO BOSTON.

There has been much wonder why Col. Roosevelt went to Boston and lingered there while he watched the effect of his announcement that he was willing to accept another nomination to the Presidency. It is all perfectly clear now. The colonel went to Boston to get a new supply of language. There in Boston is one of the great libraries of the country, while nearby is "dear old Harvard," with its rich treasury of words, many of which have not for a long time been used. The colonel, the public has been told, has as far as possible during his visit "turned his attention to literature." That is doubtless the polite way of saying that he has been laying in a supply of words to be used as ammunition in his fight for the nomination.—Columbus Dispatch.

Boston Sunday Globe

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SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1912.

PASTED LIKE FEATHERS ON A DUCK'S BACK.

Garrison an Expert Scrap
Book Collector.

His Hobby Was to Collect Informa-
tion About the Militia.

There are at least 250 scrapbooks in the Boston Public Library, and one-fifth of this collection comprises a compilation of the late Abram Edmonds' *Order of Charles Town*, who died in 1800.

Mr. Cutler, in his peculiar work, roamed in many fields, and the result of his labors is a valuable aggregation of representative clippings of current literature during the years of his useful and active life.

Among other collectors whose books have found their way to the shelves of the city growing library in Copley sq are Theodore Parker, Samuel May, Dr. E. N. Kirk, Timothy T. Sawyer, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, Caroline Coddington Thayer, Eliza Quincy and Charles W. Folsom.

Each one of these compilers labored in a path which was peculiarly her, or his own, pleasing only the collector's fancy, and their books are of absorbing interest to all students in literature. Then there are special scrapbooks, or books which relate to one particular occasion only. Such, for instance, as the books, compiled by the library of the Boston Globe articles on the opening of the South Station on Dec. 31, 1888, various Boston celebrations and anniversaries and functions in different places in New England.

Then there is John S. Darnell's *Boston Fire Department* collections of balloons at various dates, the Boston stage, and an infinitude of other subjects, all of which will some day prove valuable to somebody.

One of the most expert of the scrapbook collectors, however, was the late William Lloyd Garrison, the editor of the *Boston Liberator*, and sturdy champion of those things which he deemed for the betterment of mankind. There are four of these Garrison scrapbooks and the clippings therein embraced for future generations chiefly relate to three subjects—abolition of slavery, peace among all Nations, and prohibition.

Upon these three planks in his own characteristic platform, Mr. Garrison labored long and determinedly.

Marvel in Space Economy.

The first—human slavery—ne saw wiped off the books of all civilized governments before he died; while the other two are still left for the efforts of his successors. One of these Garrison scrapbooks is a marvel in the way of economizing space.

Some of the pages of the book are thus loaded with different articles, which though brief and usually of a paragraph's length, were nevertheless sufficient for the collector's needs. This brevity of clipping is a virtue in a scrapbook collector, and some on the 20 different references to as many different subjects, and the collector, when once familiar with the location of these subjects, had always at hand a ready reference library.

The greater part of these Garrison clippings run along three basic lines of subjects. Occasionally, however, one will see a brief paragraph which will touch upon some other subject and these of the air of the interloper. Of interest at the present time is John Winthrop's *Liberty*, which "consists in every man enjoying his property and having the equal benefit of the laws of his country, which is very consistent with his duty to the civil magistrate." This was written in 1630, and Garrison thought it was good enough to paste in his scrap book in 1840.

An amusing paragraph refers to Mr. George Washington Jefferson, a wealthy negro of Brighton, Eng. The purely American and oddly formed name was not his original petname. For George Washington Jefferson was a native Haytian who figured in some of the revolutions of pure democracy, and when safely landed in England the Haytian conspicuous lion is a displayed advertisement from the *Milledgeville* (Ga.) the apprehension of one "A. A. Phelps, \$150 per year" was hired by the Taxpayers in New England, and this Georgia editor wanted to get hold of Phelps. "A Particular Notice" is an advertisement by John Milton Earle of Worcester.

Coat for the Asking.

Mr. Marie had lost his cloak from the entry of his own home on Front st and the victim of the theft sarcastically says if "the person who took my cloak will make himself known I will give him my coat also." The cloak, which was made of brown broadcloth and lined with French merino, with a velvet collar and broad silk braid loops, must have been a fine garment and worthy perhaps of its unfortunate owner.

A little paragraph from a Western Massachusetts paper finds a place in this Garrison scrapbook for the reason that it is something of a satire on the then existing military system with its compulsory training. The paragraph states substantially that at a regimental militia training at Northampton only one man answered to the roll call. His uniform resembled the "trimmings of a rag bag" and he "marched and counter-marched, wheeled to the right and left by platoon, passed in review before the commanding officer, and he was finally dismissed to appear again when his country needed him." An *Apalachicola*, Fla., advertisement, which assessed all free negroes in the city a head tax of \$25, and all slaves who hire their own time a tax of \$100, is of sufficient interest to naturally find its way to one corner of this Garrison book, and a vote of the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1887 which refused the use of Faneuil Hall to W. E. Channing on the ground that the meeting proposed might be of a tempestuous nature, is also a characteristic sign of the times in that era of abolitionism and non-residency.

The *Hallowell*, Me., *Cultivator*—date not given—speaks of the appearance at the Town Hall of Frederick Douglass of Lynn, formerly a slave at the South. "Douglass," said the *Cultivator*, "is one of the best speakers I ever heard—may we undertake to say that a man only six years out of slavery has presented the best specimen of true and graceful native eloquence ever heard in a town which is blessed with as good a system of schools as any place in New England."

Origin of Liberty Party.

Then, again, a resolution which was passed by the Liberty party state convention at Peterboro, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1842, is worthy of reproduction in this connection. "The first resolution," says the report of the proceedings, "was the following: Resolved, That the Liberty Party had its origin, not in the artifices of politicians, or the resolutions of conventions, but in the ordinance of Heaven, in the breath of God, impelling men unitedly to assert the claims of holy freedom."

The Garrison mind never let slip an opportunity to satirize the military system of his day, and a clipping from an Albany paper gives a highly amusing *variety* on the election of a militia brigadier in New York's capital. The proceedings took the form of a regular convention in which a president, vice president and secretaries were chosen, and a long list of resolutions which set forth the qualifications of the favorite candidate for brigadier general was adopted amid great enthusiasm.

The 1840 expenses of the National Government finds a place in this unique collection of odds and ends of many excellences. The total is \$35,000,000 in round numbers. Of this amount, \$24,000,000 were assigned for the Army and Navy and for pensions, \$10,000,000 for civil and diplomatic expenses and the pitiful sum of \$9000 for the promotion of the useful arts.

And to this end Mr. Garrison clipped and pasted until he gathered a veritable library of facts and figures regarding the subjects in which he was interested, and his scrapbooks of the strenuous days when he so manfully took his stand for human righteousness will ever be regarded as standards in their line of research.

Boston Evening Record

William H. McGinty, the Boston architect, is to lecture on "Ancient Irish Art and Architecture" in the public library's free Sunday lectures, this Sunday.

Boston American
March 21, 1912.

'TOWN MEETING' IN EAST BOSTON

Several women were present in a gathering of about 250 residents of East Boston at the first of the series of nine town meetings arranged by the Mayor for the various districts throughout the city. The meeting took place in the East Boston High School. Councilmen Attridge, Collins and Smith accompanied the Mayor.

There was a long argument over a site for a new public library. The city has appropriated \$50,000 for the building and site, and the Mayor said he was disappointed at the lack of united sentiment. Joseph B. Macabee and former Alderman T. J. Giblin favored Central square. Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan and William C. Maguire favored Day square, while others favored a site in the fourth section.

The speakers asked the Mayor for more playgrounds, an improvement in the present method of collecting ashes, and the removal of water meter covers on the sidewalks, which they said were a menace to public safety.

The Mayor criticised the people for what he termed a lack of local pride in not organizing improvement associations. Other speakers were former Senator William J. Donovan, Thomas F. Mansfield, Edward Jenkins and Vincent Bonzagni.

Boston Herald
March 21, 1912.

MAYOR HOLDS TOWN MEETING

East Boston Scene of First—
He Regrets Lack of Unanimity as to Library.

The first of the series of nine town meetings arranged by Mayor Fitzgerald for the citizens of the various districts, took place last evening at the East Boston high school on Marion street. Councilmen Attridge, Collins and Smith accompanied the mayor, who presided.

There were about 250 citizens present including several women. The speakers asked the mayor for more playgrounds, an improvement in the present method of collecting ashes, and the removal of water meter covers on the sidewalks which they said were a menace to public safety.

There was a long argument over a site for the new Public Library, for which the city has appropriated \$50,000. The mayor said he wanted the sentiment of the people and was disappointed at the lack of united sentiment.

Sites were favored in the vicinity of Central square and Day square and in the fourth section. Joseph B. Macabee and ex-Alderman T. J. Giblin favored Central square. Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan and William C. Maguire favored Day square, and John M. Cunningham and Frank Gillespie spoke in favor of the fourth section.

Mayor Fitzgerald criticised the people for what he termed a lack of local pride in not organizing improvement associations.

Mayor Fitzgerald referred to the anecdote of Hyde Park, telling the people of the immense cost to Boston to put the police and fire departments and school on the same basis as those of Boston. He said the Hyde Park tax rate was lowered \$2.

Other speakers were ex-Senator William J. Donovan, Thomas F. Mansfield, Edward Jenkins and Vincent Bonzagni.

Christian Science Monitor
March 21, 1912.

LOCAL PRIDE NEED OF EAST BOSTON, SAYS THE MAYOR

Residents of East Boston were criticized by Mayor Fitzgerald last evening at the East Boston high school on the occasion of the so-called town meeting. Residents complained of the contract method for collecting ashes and the street sweeping proposition. They were told by the mayor that they lacked local pride.

He asked if they had ever brought conditions to the notice of proper officials or himself and they acknowledged they had not.

Councilors John J. Attridge, Walter Collins and Ernest E. Smith accompanied the mayor and heard several propositions for the site of the new East Boston library.

Frank Gillespie and John M. Cunningham proposed placing the library in the fourth section. They also wanted a playground in that section, and the mayor proposed a petition on the playground issue.

Joseph B. Macabee favored placing the library near Central square. He said \$50,000 is inadequate and that an additional \$40,000 will be necessary.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1912.

WOULD HAVE THREE UNITS IN A HOUSE

Parts for Family, Friends
and the Servants.

R. Clipston Sturgis Talks on Plans
for Country Houses.

"Almost any one with sound common-sense can plan a house so that it will look well," said R. Clipston Sturgis, in lecturing on "Planning of Country Houses and Grounds," before an audience of about 200 at the Public Library last evening.

By showing stereoscopic views of country places in England and America he brought out the fact that simplicity and moderation make for great beauty in houses and the grounds surrounding.

"In a way experience is the only advantage an architect has over the layman," said he. "But being able to choose from a greater field, and being trained to think simultaneously of the inside and outside of the house, the grounds and the requirements of heating and plumbing the architect can usually plan more readily and economically."

How the house should be divided into three units, consisting of the part used by parents and children, that used by friends and that by servants, none of which must be free of the other, but each of which must be considered by itself in planning, he demonstrated by blackboard sketches and plans thrown on the stereoscopic screen.

The English method of laying out the grounds about a house Mr. Sturgis pronounced the one most suitable in this country because of its homelike treatment and simplicity. "The Italian treatment of grounds is the most perfect because it is the most natural," said he. "The French method has the most artistic effect but the English has homelike qualities lacking in both the others."

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THURSDAY, MAR 21, 1912.

LIBRARY SITE DIFFERENCES

East Boston People
Are Not Agreed.

Macabee Would Have It Placed
in Central Sq.

The statement made by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald to the 50 citizens in the East Boston High School last night that the residents of that district should have frequent meetings of improvement associations, when community interests might be discussed, and when public business was not being conducted to notify the civic authorities, was the cause of a lot of talk throughout the district this forenoon and the consensus of opinion is that from now on that frequent meetings will be held and that more local pride will be evidenced among East Bostonians.

Mayor Fitzgerald was particularly anxious last night to get a good expression of opinion from those present at the meeting as to where the best location for the new public library would be for which the City Council has made an appropriation of \$50,000. Mayor Fitzgerald suggested that the citizens should not get away from the library location as he and the Council wanted to get a clear idea of just where it should be located to serve the best interests of all the people.

Hon. Joseph B. Macabee told Mayor Fitzgerald that he was of the firm opinion that a location somewhere in the vicinity of Central sq would best serve the library patrons of East Boston. Mr. Macabee, however, assured Mayor Fitzgerald that he was not present to urge any particular site—that he wanted was the library, and was willing to leave the matter of location to the library trustees.

Mr. Macabee further pointed out that \$50,000 was not enough for the building, that it was absolutely necessary that an additional appropriation of \$40,000 be made.

Frank Gillespie and John M. Cunningham, both residents of the Fourth Section, argued in favor of locating the library in that section of East Boston. They both considered it an outrage on the people of that section of East Boston to have to walk to Maverick sq or to Orient Heights in order to get reading matter and literature provided by the library trustees.

They pointed out that possibly a room could be well utilized in the Bishop Heverius School for library purposes thus in a way meeting the needs of the Fourth Section people.

Laywer William C. Maguire stated that Day sq was the geographical center of East Boston, and that it was in a section that was fast growing and there better than in any other part of East Boston the wants of the people of the district would be met. Mr. Maguire also stated that placing the building there, in addition to meeting the wants of the people, would serve to improve land values.

Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of Ward 1 also appealed to Mayor Fitzgerald to place the library in Day sq. The Mayor was anxious to get further opinion on the library, but there were no other speakers on this issue. Early one of the speakers urged the necessity of playgrounds for East Boston. To Mr. Cunningham, who suggested one in the Fourth Section, the Mayor said, "Get busy, Mr. Cunningham, get up a petition, have all the people of the section sign it, and then we will act in City Hall."

Mayor Fitzgerald told Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan that he would consider his suggestion for the establishment of a salt-water indoor bath in East Boston.

Heroic Figures of "Science" and "Art" Soon to Grace Front of Public Library



"SCIENCE," BY BELA PRATT, NEW BRONZE FIGURE FOR FRONT OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

With but a small amount of preliminary work to be overcome, progress for the next six weeks will be rapid on the heroic figures, "Science" and "Art," sculptured by Bela Pratt, which are to be mounted on pedestals in front of the Public Library in Copley square.

COMPLETING DECORATION

In the opinion of Mr. Pratt the bronzes will have been put in place within this time and the adornments intended for this portion of the building years ago will be thus completed by the trustees of the library.

Pratt was the one American sculptor who could complete the work. Mr. Pratt began as a student under St. Gaudens. He helped St. Gaudens in the designing of the marble seat above the entrance of the library.

The statue which Mr. Pratt has designed and modeled marks a distinct departure from the scheme of St. Gaudens, who intended to make a group for each of the pedestals. Instead of following out this idea, Mr. Pratt has made a single figure in a niche in the center of the front of the pedestal and has lowered his figures so that about half the length of the figures which are sitting come below the line of the pedestal.

Sisters of Literature

In Mr. Pratt's designs the figures represent "Science" and "Art" as the sisters of "Literature," which is represented by the library itself. As one faces the building "Art" will be on the right side and "Science" will be on the left.

the "Art" pedestal have not been finally decided on as yet.

Brookline Girl Model

The model who posed for Mr. Pratt in his work on the figures was Miss Ethel Nash of Brookline, a young woman of exceptional beauty.

For over a year and a half Miss Nash posed four hours daily. While she has been painted, sketched and modeled many times before, "Science" and "Art" are the greatest works for which she has yet posed.

While to the outside world the posing in a sitting position might appear as being easy, in Miss Nash's case she was forced to take a short vacation to gain a rest from the strain that she had to undergo.

Speaking of her posing for the figures, Miss Nash declares:

"One of the most amusing things in connection with posing is the strange conception other people outside of the studios have formed of a model's calling. Most of my friends think it is the easiest job they ever heard of, until I tell them of the strain it places on me. And even then I think that they are not convinced."

Work of Posing

"I found out as soon as I began to pose that the successful model must have first of all perfect physical control. Nervousness and fidgety ways are not permissible. In posing for a painter, the model usually holds a position for half-hour periods with a 10-minute rest after each period."

"But for a sculptor, the work is just twice as tiring, since the model must pose for an hour at a time without changing position sufficiently to interfere with the folds of the drapery."

"It is essential that a sculptor get the drapery folds as long as possible in the same position, for to rearrange them perfectly at each successive sitting is no easy matter and it takes time and care."

Mr. Pratt's latest work is declared to be among the best that he has produced from his studios and will give an admirable finishing touch to the front of the library building.

Mr. Pratt is a graduate of the Yale School of Fine Arts, studying there under Professors Niemeyer and Wier. He was afterward a pupil of the Art Students' League of New York under St. Gaudens, Elwell, Chase and Kenyon Cox.

Later he was connected with the studio of St. Gaudens in Paris and was a pupil of Chapu and Falguiere. He entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1896. He returned to the United States in 1892 and since then he has produced many works of high merit, including portrait and ideal statues, memorials, medallions, etc.

LIBRARY FOR CHARLESTOWN.

Tentative Plans of New Building are Prepared by Trustees for Information of City Council.



SKETCH OF LIBRARY BUILDING SUGGESTED FOR CHARLESTOWN.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library submitted to the office of the Mayor today plans and a perspective view of the proposed new Charlestown Branch Library Building, which is to be erected sooner or later on the lot at Monument square and Monument street, overlooking Monument Park.

The plans, which were prepared by Fox & Gale, Boston architects, are only tentative, since they represent a building, the construction of which would entail the expending of a greater amount of money than the Mayor's Council has authorized. The sum

which has already been appropriated by the city would not be sufficient, think the trustees, to pay for an edifice of fitting construction and lasting character.

An additional appropriation of \$15,000 is desired; but the members of the Council were anxious to examine plans of the building proposed by the trustees before granting their consent to the project. The site which has been chosen is already the property of the city.

The interior arrangement of the building is admirably adapted for the most efficient conduct of affairs. The first floor is occupied entirely with the children's reading room, 25 feet by 75 feet, which has a separate entrance from the rest of the edifice leading directly from the square on the front. It is to have

low bookcases which will stand along the walls. Another entrance on Monument square leads to the second floor, where is the adults' reading room, of the same size as that for the children, but containing book shelves, arranged in alcove form. On this floor there is also an office for the custodian and a workroom for the library staff.

The high basement may be entered either from the front or the side of the building. In it are the heating apparatus and fuel bins, accommodations for a lunchroom for the staff and a small lecture room. Toilet conveniences are adequate throughout.

The lighting of the building will be excellent, if the scheme is carried out as planned.

NEED \$12,200 MORE FOR CHARLESTOWN LIBRARY

The plans for the new Charlestown branch library, which will be situated at the corner of Monument square and Monument avenue, were made public by the board of library trustees yesterday.

An appropriation of \$60,000 has been made for this institution by the City Council. But the trustees yesterday informed the Mayor that \$12,200 additional will be needed, before work can be started. No difficulty is anticipated in securing the additional money, which will be necessary, the trustees say, if the building is to be of first-class construction.

The estimated cost of the building is divided by the library trustees as follows: Land, \$15,000; cost of building, \$45,000; removal expenses, equipment and miscellaneous, \$2,200.

EVENING HERALD.

The Boston Public Library has on its staff experts in all sorts of abstruse subjects. One of them, John Murdoch, is well equipped in natural history and knows much about many things in field and stream, including "Mummichugs." Now, that sounds Egyptian, but it isn't—not the slightest connection with either the Nile or with Rameses II. Mummichugs, as explained by Mr. Murdoch in "Science," are Massachusetts institutions. They form "the favorite, practically the only, bait for winter pickerel fishing through the ice," and may often be seen in the Boston fish markets waiting for purchasers and wriggling under their covering of sea weed while they wait. In summertime, when the library can spare him, Mr. Murdoch seeks the countryside armed with line, rod and an ample supply of mummichugs.

Mar. 26/12 BOSTON POST. NEW QUARTERS MUCH NEEDED

City Point and Broadway
Extension Libraries
Crowded

The urgent need of new quarters for the City Point and the Broadway Extension reading rooms is set forth by the examining committee in the 60th annual report of the Boston Public Library trustees.

"We are sorry to report very bad conditions at the City Point reading room," the committee states. "On the floor above the reading room is a moving picture establishment, and immediately behind it is a bowling alley. The noise from these two places naturally disturbs and distracts the readers. The room itself is unsatisfactory—narrow, dark and ill-ventilated."

"The Broadway extension reading room is even worse. The noise from the elevated trains is deafening. The room seats only 60, and any evening a line of children may be seen awaiting admission."

The expense to the city due to the acquisition of the Hyde Park Library will amount to nearly \$7,000 this year. A system of daily deliveries from the central library has been inaugurated.

Boston Post March 26, 1912. NEED \$12,200 MORE FOR CHARLESTOWN LIBRARY

The plans for the new Charlestown branch library, which will be situated at the corner of Monument square and Monument avenue, were made public by the board of library trustees yesterday.

An appropriation of \$60,000 has been made for this institution by the City Council. But the trustees yesterday informed the Mayor that \$12,200 additional will be needed, before work can be started. No difficulty is anticipated in securing the additional money, which will be necessary, the trustees say, if the building is to be of first-class construction.

The estimated cost of the building is divided by the library trustees as follows: Land, \$15,000; cost of building, \$45,000; removal expenses, equipment and miscellaneous, \$2,200.

Boston Post March 25, 1912.

At the Public Library, I am told, the next free lecture (and the concluding one under municipal auspices) will be delivered next Thursday evening by the Rev. Thomas L. Gascon, president of Boston College. He will take as his subject "The Vatican."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, MAR 28, 1912.
FOR NEW LIBRARY.

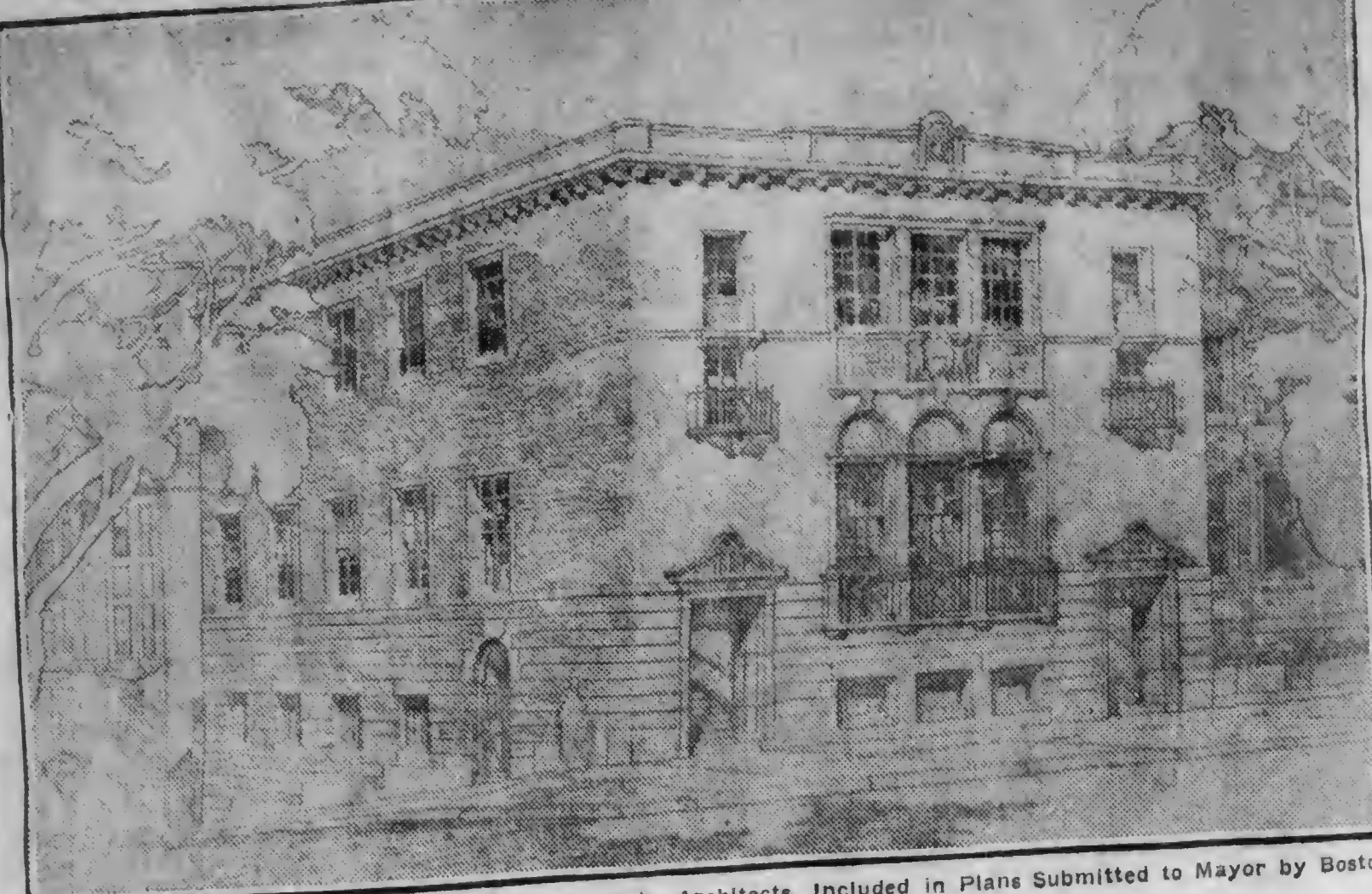
Mayor Will Ask Council for Additional \$12,200 for Branch to Be Built in Charlestown.

Mayor Fitzgerald will send to the City Council on Monday an order authorizing the transfer of \$12,200 from the reserve fund, this amount being necessary to carry out the architects' plans in connection with the new branch library in Charlestown.

The Mayor will also ask the City Council to appropriate from the reserve fund the sum of \$100 or \$150 to be used for the entertainment of those who will attend the National City Planning conference which will take place in Boston, May 27, 28 and 29.

Boston Herald
March 27, 1912.

NEW BRANCH LIBRARY PLANNED FOR CHARLESTOWN



Exterior Design by Thomas A. Fox and Edwards J. Gale, Architects. Included in Plans Submitted to Mayor by Boston Public Library Trustees.

SUBMIT PLANS FOR LIBRARY IN CHARLESTOWN

Trustees Also Ask Mayor for \$12,200 Additional Appropriation.

Plans for the new Charlestown branch library, which is to be located on land recently acquired by the city at the corner Monument square and Monument avenue in the Charlestown district, were submitted to the public library board of trustees yesterday by the public library board of trustees. With the plans was a request for \$12,200 additional, which the trustees say is necessary, but as Mayor Fitzgerald had stated for North Adams before the plans reached City Hall, the trustees will be obliged to wait until next Monday's session of the city council before being assured that the additional money will be forthcoming. For the new structure, some \$20,000 has already been provided, principally through the efforts of Councilmen Timothy J. Buckley and Daniel J. McDonald. Until a few days ago, when the plans were received from Thomas A. Fox and Edwards J. Gale, the architects, the library trustees believed the original appropriation would be sufficient. The plans, with specifications for a building of first class construction, show that approximately \$12,200 will be required for the new building and land. It is on that account that the additional money is requested by the trustees.

Although no definite description of the material to be used in the construction of the new building will be given by the trustees until they learn definitely whether they are to receive \$12,200 additional, they do say simply in construction will be the architectural keynote of the building and that ample space will be provided for light and air. The estimated cost is divided as follows: Land, \$15,000; cost of building (first class construction), \$8,000; removal, expenses, equipment and miscellaneous, \$500, making a total of \$23,500.

The present library in Charlestown is in the old City Hall in City square. For years the residents of that section of the city, and more especially the members of the council, have labored to get the required amount of money necessary for a new structure.

Some years ago \$20,000 was authorized and that amount was allowed to stand until recently, when an additional \$20,000 was provided. It was then that the library trustees started to make plans for the new structure.

Boston Herald
March 26, 1912.

WOULD PENSION LIBRARY FORCE

Trustees Advise Appropriation to Care for Those Worn Out in Service.

Recommendations for legislative action which will enable the trustees to contribute to the support of employees who have become worn out in the service of the Library are contained in the 60th annual report of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library just issued.

In their report the trustees say "We wish to press earnestly upon the consideration of the city government and of the people of the city, the importance not only from humanitarian but from business considerations, of some provision which will render it unnecessary for the Library Department to retain in its service employees who have been worn out by years of work in that service, and whose retirement with suitable provision for their support is demanded, not only because it is humane, but because it is for the best business interests of the city."

"The annual expense for this purpose need not be large, and it should, we think, be met in part by contributions from the employees who are to be benefited by it. But we feel that the interests of the Library require that the trustees should have power to deal with the matter in such just and reasonable way as may be found for the best interests of the library service and of the city."

There were issued during the year for direct home use 27,081 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches and reading room stations 73,376 others, while the branches and reading room stations also issued 1,050,001 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 170,662 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,612,270 volumes.

Boston Post
March 31, 1912.

LIBRARY HAS JURY PASS ON NEW FICTION

Boston's reading public enjoys a greater consideration than any other city as a result of the great care of the library critics who first chose 884 novels out of last year's crop and then accepted only 136 works of current fiction.

CAREFULLY EXAMINED

The average person holding a library card little appreciates the amount of examination given each book before it is awarded a place in the famous Boston Public Library.

Members of a volunteer reading committee, comprised of 25 persons residing in Boston, peruse the books and then report on their relative value. Each book is read by three persons in order that the criticisms may be fair and the merits of the book given due consideration.

Some of the books are chosen because they deal with a subject on which the library does not possess other fiction. Others are chosen because they contain facts of current interest. All of the books are of some purely literary value and are beneficial as well as instructive to the individual.

In speaking of the system Horace G. Wallin, the librarian, says:

"To be able to choose the proper kind of fiction means more than the average person imagines. Many of the books we have purchased for the library are juvenile stories."

"The conservative policy which the library is now pursuing with respect to the purchases of current fiction has restricted recent accessions in that class to works by authors of established reputation or to volumes which have been before the public long enough to have demonstrated their merit. The library already contains an extensive collection of English and foreign fiction."

"It is not intended to underestimate the value of fiction as a department of literature, or the place of the novel in modern literary development. There are doubtless writers of fiction in our day who are worthy of rank with the recognized masters."

"It may be conceded also that it is one of the functions of literature to afford pure amusement to the reader, or, through the pathway of romance, to open to him a world apart from our strenuous modern life. This may be done by means of the novel, as in any other way."

"A demand for books, not of high merit is stimulated by persistent advertising, and with few exceptions they are out of vogue within a short time after publication. The library should serve all classes of readers, but, although the demand for current fiction is insistent, due proportion must be observed in the various classes of literature, of which fiction is but one."

"The practical consideration, if there were no other, of providing for accessions upon our shelves, of keeping the catalogue within reasonable limits, financial limitations, the constant increase in our fixed charges due to the natural growth and expansion of our work—all these necessarily restrict purchases within somewhat conservative limits."

"A policy is now well established of confining our purchases of current novels to those of highest merit as determined by this rather conservative standard. We aim to procure the best possible books for our readers, and every book is given careful consideration before it is chosen or rejected."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First issued March 7, 1875.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1912.

LECTURES ON "AVIATION."

A. J. Philpott Closes Series at Public Library and Shows Many Interesting Pictures.

The last of the series of the free public lectures on Sunday afternoons for the season at the Boston Public Library was delivered by A. J. Philpott of the Globe yesterday afternoon. The subject was "Aviation" and the lecture was illustrated by means of slides made from photographs at the aviation meets at Atlantic, Waltham and Belmont Park.

Mr. Philpott first gave a brief outline of the history of aviation from the experiments of Sir George Cayley and the blimp in England in the early part of the last century down to the invention of the gasoline engine and the work of the Wright brothers, who were the first men to fly by means of power in a heavier-than-air machine in 1903. Then came the work of Ales, Santos Dumont, the Voisin brothers, Delagrange and Bleriot in France in 1906 and 1909, when Bleriot on July 25 made his successful flight across the English Channel from Calais to Dover, the feat which aroused the entire world to the possibilities of the aeroplane.

Next came the capture of the Bennett cup at the international meet at Rheims by Glenn H. Curtiss, the American "dark horse," up to that time unknown. This, with the capture of the Michelin cup by Wilbur Wright on the last day of the year 1908, gave America a new prominence in aviation.

The illustrations showed first the venerable poet, John T. Trowbridge, who wrote "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," 42 years ago, shaking hands with C. Graham-White at the aviation field at Atlantic after the poet had seen his poetic vision realized by the young English aviator, only a few moments before.

Then came pictures of the various aviators—Wilbur Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, Ralph Johnstone, Walter Brookings, Earle L. Ovington, Charles Willard, Harry X. Atwood, Lincoln Beachey, Beatty, Frank Coffyn, Cromwell Dixon, Lieut. Milling, James V. Martin, W. Starling Burgess, "Tom" Sopwith, and others, both on the ground and in the air.

Pictures were also shown of those prominent at the Atlantic aviation meets, President Taft, Gov. Draper, Gen. Miles, Adams D. Chaffin, Charles J. Glidden, Capt. James C. Barr, Mrs. Barr, Miss Marie Campbell, Timothy F. Byrnes, Baron Rosen, Sec. George von L. Meyer, Capt. Nelson and others. Some of the cloud pictures were particularly interesting.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1912

MAYOR REAPPOINTS ASSESSORS

Names Folsom, Temple and Richardson for Three-Year Terms, and John A. Brett as Trustee of Library Board.

Mayor Fitzgerald will send to the Civil Service Commission tonight the reappointment of Charles E. Folsom, Frederick E. Temple and Edward G. Richardson as principal assessors, thus relieving the anxiety that settled over the assessors' office in the last few days with the failure of the mayor to act. These reappointments were expected three weeks ago. Recently it was noted about the hall that the mayor had at least one other name in view, but, in fact, he was considering no other names for these positions.

The mayor will also send to the Commission the name of John A. Brett of the Transcript as trustee of the Boston Public Library, in place of Thomas F. Boyle, a member of the Civil Service Commission, whose term as library trustee is expiring and who did not desire reappointment. Mr. Brett is a lawyer. He was president of the School Committee years ago when the membership consisted of twenty-four. He has also taught in the evening schools of the city.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First issued March 7, 1875.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1912.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE PROPOSED

John A. Brett Named as Library Trustee.

Three Principal Assessors Are Reappointed.

City Hospital in Need of Gift of \$300,000.



JOHN A. BRETT.

To Be Named as Public Library Trustee.

Mayor Fitzgerald today stated that he will send to the Civil Service Commission for their approval the reappointments as principal assessors of Charles E. Folsom, Frederick E. Temple and Edward G. Richardson.

The Mayor will also send in the name of John A. Brett, a former member of the School Committee, to be a member of the Board of Library Trustees, to take the place of Thomas F. Boyle, who declines a reappointment on account of other engagements.

John A. Brett is perhaps best known for his service on the Boston School Committee, having served as president of the board. He was born in Boston and received his early education in its public schools, being a graduate of the Quincy School. He attended Boston College and was graduated in 1885, taking honors in logic, natural philosophy and chemistry. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1892, receiving the degree of LL.B., magna cum laude.

For many years he has identified with the Boston schools. After leaving college he was for two years principal of the Boston Truist School and for eight years he was connected with the evening schools, serving for some time as instructor in the Evening High School. He organized the evening school in the Brighton District, and was its first principal, which position he held when elected to the School Board in 1898.

He is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, having served as a district deputy supreme knight, and grand knight of Mt. Pleasant Council. He is also active in the Young Men's Catholic Association and the Catholic Union, as well as the Quincy School Association.

Boston Post
Apr. 3, 1912.

MAYOR WILL NAME BRETT

Former School Committee-man for Library Trustee



JOHN A. BRETT.

Who is to succeed Thomas F. Boyle as member of the board of library trustees.

John A. Brett, a former member of the Boston school committee and for many years identified with Boston schools, in all probability will become a member of the Board of Library Trustees, to succeed Thomas F. Boyle, who declines a reappointment.

Mayor Fitzgerald stated yesterday that he would send in the name of Mr. Brett to the civil service commissioners for their approval.

Mr. Brett is well known in Boston, where he was born and received his early education. He attended Boston College, graduating in 1885, taking honors in logic, natural philosophy and chemistry. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1892, receiving the degree of LL.B., magna cum laude. He was principal for two years of the Boston Truist School, and for eight years was connected with the evening schools, and was president of the Boston school committee. His appointment by the Mayor met with great favor and was particularly pleasing to Boston College men.

Boston Herald
Apr. 3, 1912.

MAYOR TO REAPPOINT PRINCIPAL ASSESSORS

Will Also Name John A. Brett as Library Trustee.

Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday again announced that he would send to the civil service commission the reappointment of Principal Assessors Charles E. Folsom, Frederick E. Temple and Edward G. Richardson. The mayor also said that he would name John A. Brett as a library trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas F. Boyle, who is now a member of the civil service commission.

The mayor made a similar announcement regarding the reappointment of the principal assessors some three weeks ago.

Boston Post
April 3, 1912.

TO REAPPOINT 3 ASSESSORS

Mayor to Name Brett Library Trustee

Mayor Fitzgerald announced yesterday that he would send to the Civil Service Commission today notification of the appointments of Assessors Charles E. Folson, Edward G. Richardson and Fred H. Temple.

The Mayor stated that he would also appoint today former School Committee-man John A. Brett to the position of library trustee to succeed Civil Service Commissioner Thomas F. Boyle, who recently resigned.

The appointments of the three assessors, whose terms expire this year, were expected. For a time it was understood that the Mayor would drop one of the three, but he has decided to keep all three and efficient service of this assessor caused the Mayor to refuse to make a place for some one else who wanted the place and to reappoint the old assessor.

Boston Herald
April 7, 1912.

Some of Bela Pratt's Commissions.

I am glad to see that work has actually begun toward putting in place the long awaited decorations on the big pedestals that flank the main entrance to the Boston Public Library. They say that Art is long, and surely it has not violated its traditions by any unseemly haste in this particular instance. But the massive base stones for the expected bronze figures are now being put in place, and in a few days Art and Science will sit enthroned there, serenely surveying the daily life of Copley square.

Naturally, the great building itself is considered a sufficient monument to literature, and there is appropriate symbolism in the selection of the handmaidens to welcome the wayfarer at its entrance. These groups were to have been the work of Saint-Gaudens, but he was a busy man and could not well be hurried in such matters, and he died leaving nothing more than rough preliminary sketches of two groups. Then the commission was intrusted to Bela L. Pratt of this city, who radically departed from the Saint-Gaudens scheme and designed a single figure for each pedestal instead of a group.

Science will be at the south of the entrance and Art at the north—both of them seated, draped figures in bronze, heroic in size. They will sit in niches, the upper part of the body appearing above the granite pedestals. This arrangement has the effect of keeping the mass low, simple and broad, in keeping with the facade of the library. Science holds a globe in her hand upon which her downward eyes are fixed. Art is less heavily draped and holds a brush and palette, her head being turned to one side. Happily, these two figures will arouse no lively controversy on subjects of modesty and prudery such as was aroused by the famous Bacchante, now at the Art Museum, and by the undraped young gentlemen over the library entrance. The experts who have seen the figures agree that they are harmoniously adapted to their location and of most satisfactory proportions, as well as extremely interesting and beautiful in themselves. And no doubt the general public will agree with this verdict, and rejoice, as I do, that the big pedestals are no longer to be bare and vacant.

Mr. Pratt is a very busy man and has several commissions in hand. In which Bostonians are much interested. There is the Edward Everett Hale statue, for instance, for which there have been hundreds and hundreds of subscriptions, large and small, from people of all classes who loved the grand old man. It has been suggested that this statue stand in Copley square, but that is something to be determined later. Mr. Pratt is also working on the Hawthorne statue for Salem, a bronze figure of the wizard king of romance, seated upon a rock and gazing dreamily out over the sea. He will also make the memorial to the old-time New Bedford whaler, which former Congressman Crapo of that city is to place on the grounds of the New Bedford Public Library. This will be a figure of a whaler standing in the prow of a boat in the act of throwing a harpoon, and in its design, as well as in the purpose for which it is erected, it will be unique among the public monuments of America.

The Boston Post
April 5, 1912.

EDWIN A. ABBEY'S ESTATE.

American Artist Who Painted "Holy Grail" Series For Boston Public Library Left \$24,000.

LONDON, April 10.—The personal estate of the late Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, who died on August 1, 1911, has been sworn at the small total of \$24,340.

Perhaps the most notable pictures he painted were the "Holy Grail" series for the delivery room of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Herald
Apr. 19, 1912.

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES AND FRIENDS DANCE

Vaudeville and Concert Preceded Ball.

Fifty employees of the Public Library and their friends were at the dance of the Public Library Employees' Benefit Association, held last night in Copley Hall. The dancing lasted from 10 till 2 and came after a concert two hours long.

Edwin Fay Rice, with several well executed tailor made frocks, was easily the hit of the vaudeville show included in the concert program. Others who performed comically were Miss Ella T. Sues and Miss Editha Fortwell, soloists, and the St. Joseph's quintet, James J. Kelley was stage director.

Charles W. Murphy, with 80 ideas, had charge of the floor for the dancing. On the committee of arrangements were Walter Roviandis, Mary J. Minton, Elmer C. Potts, Michael McCarthy and Charles W. Murphy.

Boston Traveler
April 12, 1912.

BOSTON TRAVELER.

Prof. Arthur Pope of the department of architecture at Harvard wished to illustrate in one of his lectures a piece of architectural temperance.

"Why," he said, "it was as bad as the woman who listened to a lecture in the Public Library on Cologne Cathedral, and, at the end, shook the lecturer's hand and said:

"Oh, thank you, sir, for your illuminating remarks. I often wondered where our colonial architecture came from. Now, of course, I see that it comes from Cologne."

Boston Post
Apr. 11, 1912.

Several photographic exhibitions, well worth seeing in my opinion, have been opened in the Public Library. One collection, in the fine arts department, deals with the national parks, and has been collected by the interior department. On the first floor is one gallery showing large and lovely scenes in the Tyrolean Alps—a private loan—and another showing mountain scenery of New England and the Southwest that will tempt the summer traveler.

Boston Traveler
Apr. 11, 1912.

The clerks at the Boston public library have some difficult problems to solve at times. A man who was bending over a box of index cards the other day was asked by one of the clerks if he could assist him in any way.

"I want to get a book," said the man.

"What is the name of it?"

"I dunno."

"Who wrote it?"

"I dunno."

"What was the subject treated in the book?"

"I couldn't say; a friend of mine said he had read it and that it was a good book, but I can't remember who wrote it or what the name of it is, but I thought I might find it by looking over the index."

As there are now over 1,000,000 books in the Boston public library, the clerk thinks that the man will have to take about a year off to find it.

Boston Transcript
Apr. 23, 1912.

COUNTRY LIFE OF THE GREEKS

Subject Upon Which Professor Francis G. Allinson of Brown Will Address Local Archaeologists.

Professor Francis G. Allinson of Brown University is to address the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America in the lecture room of the Public Library on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. His subject is, "Life in the Country Homes of Attica," illustrated by the stereopticon.

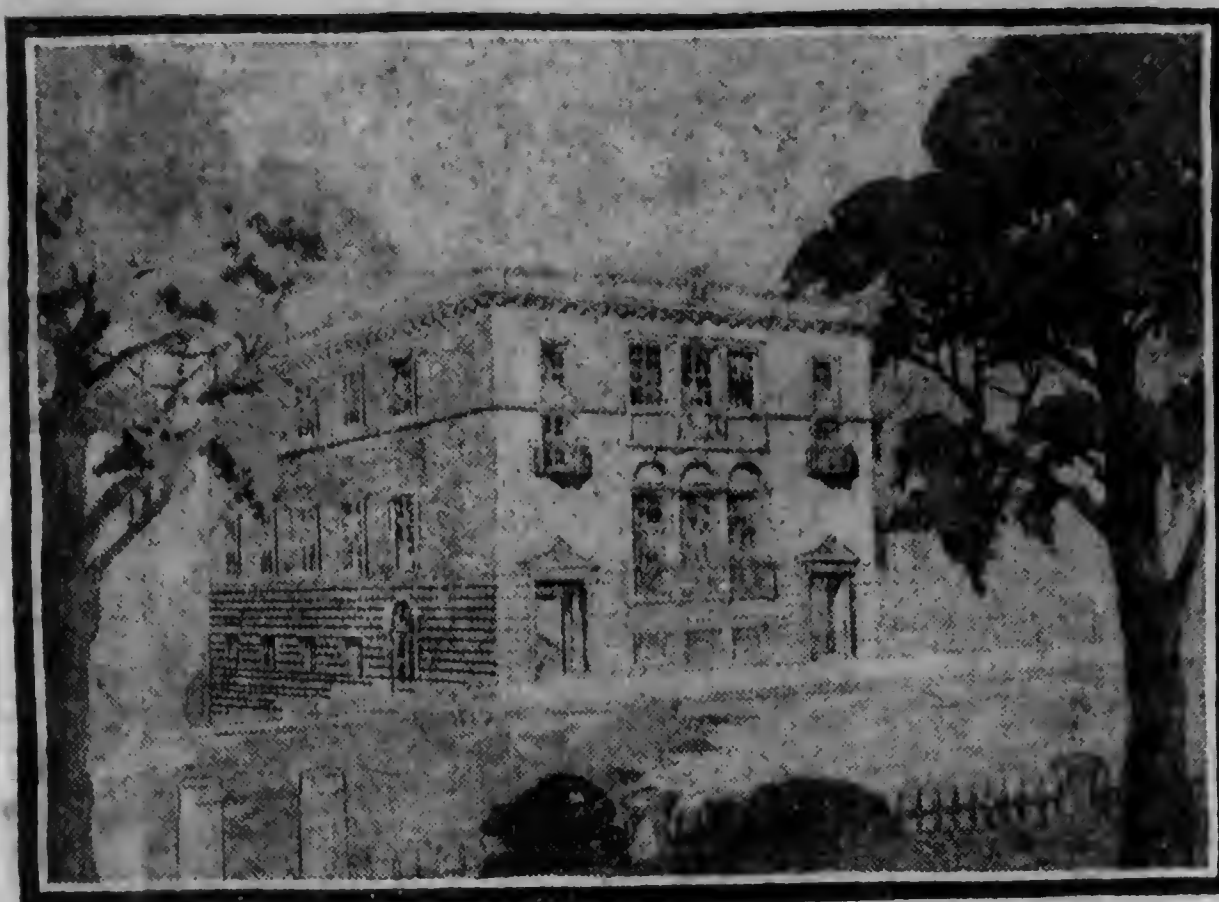
Professor Allinson is a graduate of Haverford and Harvard, and has received degrees from Williams and John Hopkins, and has taught at Haverford and Williams, and is now professor of classical philology at Brown. He has been a frequent contributor to American periodicals and in conjunction with Mrs. Allinson has written "Greek Lands and Letters." In this book the authors have interpreted Greek lands by literature, and Greek literature by local associations and the physical environment. Their success has been so great, both for the Greek scholar and the chance visitor to Greece, that the book is already in a second edition.

Professor Allinson spent last year at the American school in Athens.

Boston Advertiser
Apr. 12, 1912.

The civil service commission confirmed the appointments of Charles E. Folson, Edward G. Richardson and Fred H. Temple as assessors, Charles Bruen Perkins as manager of the school house commission, John E. Potts, trustee of the consumptives' hospital, and John E. Brett trustee of the Boston public library.

Branch Libraries Now Planned for Every Section of Boston



PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH IN CHARLESTOWN.

Branch libraries in every section of the city, thereby relieving the congestion at the central library and at the same time affording opportunities for instruction and enjoyment to the citizens of the different neighborhoods, will soon be a reality if the Boston Board of Library Trustees' plans are carried out by the city government.

DISTRICTS CONSIDERED

Steps looking toward modern homes for the branch libraries have already been taken in South Boston, the North End and Charlestown. Consideration is also being given to a modern structure for a branch library in East Boston.

At an estimated cost of \$150,000 for land and building the structure that will house the branch library in South Boston will be the most pretentious. It is believed, of those to be erected. For it will also serve as the municipal building of the district.

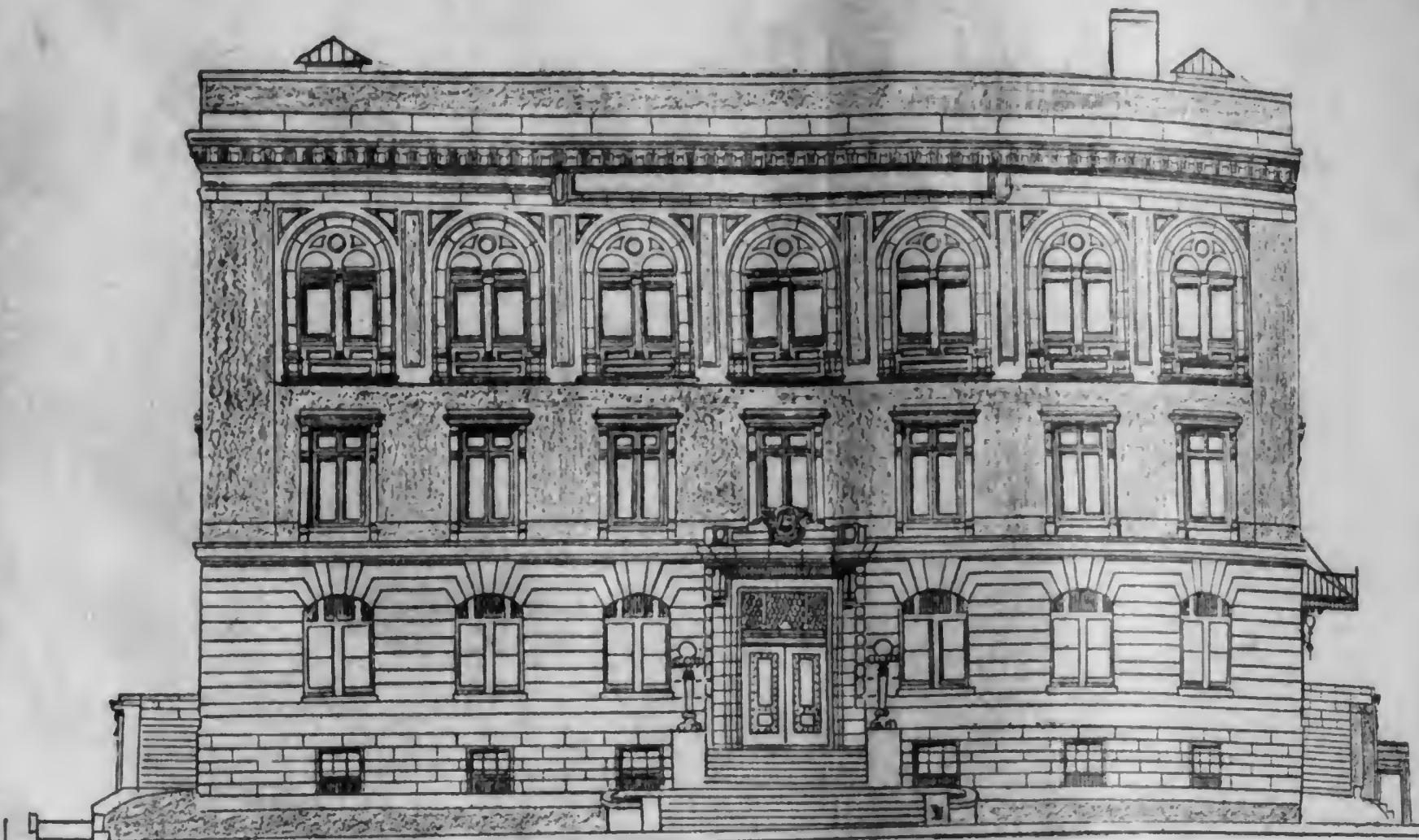
According to plans drawn by Architect James E. McLaughlin, 831 Atlantic avenue, the South Boston building, which will stand on the highest point on Broadway, will be 71 by 101 feet, four stories high, of brick, finished in ash.

On the basement floor will be shower baths for men and women, each section being wholly separated from the other. Altogether there will be 62 shower baths.

There will also be a detention room on this floor for prisoners awaiting trial in the courtroom above. This room will be shut off wholly from the others, and the prison van will enter from Fourth street.

The second floor will be divided off into the courtroom, finished in ash, the judge's chambers and library, the clerk's office and rooms of the men and women probation officers. The court officers will also have an office to themselves, and there will be a room where attorneys and their clients may hold consultations. On this floor will be an ample corridor, running through the entire building from B to Fourth street.

On the floor above will be the juvenile courtroom with the judge's chambers off it. There will be on this floor similar rooms to those where the municipal court will be held.



PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH AT 55 EAST BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

The main feature of the building is room being here. It will be practically separate from the rest of the building, having special entrances and exits. There will be books, periodicals, chairs, tables and index cases in this room whereby the visitors may find, without difficulty, the number of the book desired. On this floor there will be an exhibition hall where lectures, readings, musicals and like entertainments may be held.

In the construction of this building, South Boston residents are assured of a modern theatre, for the top floor will be made into a large hall with a seating capacity of 1000 in the main auditorium and in the gallery. There will be a complete stage equipment in the hall, with ante-rooms, toilets, attendants' rooms and like features behind the stage. There will be two stairways leading to and from the hall, and a modern fire escape, which will lead to the top of the boiler house in the rear of the building. The building will be heated by steam from two large tubular boilers.

It is planned to make the surroundings of the building equally pleasing to the eye. The entire plot will be enclosed by an ornamental fence. There will be gravelled walks, and the various spots about the building will be ornamented with flower beds in summer. It is planned to advertise shortly for bids for the construction. At that time it will be definitely known when the building is expected to be constructed.

North End Building

"We want a new library building," was the only request made by North End citizens at their recent town meeting over which Mayor Fitzgerald presided. As a result of the appeal being headed by the library trustees, the City Council and the Mayor, work on a modern \$41,000 structure for a branch library has been started in North Bennet street.

Magenis and Walsh are the architects, and they have prepared plans for



PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH ON NORTH BENNET STREET.

The building, which will be of brick, will be of the Church of St. John the Baptist.

The first floor on the left of the main entrance will be the space 550 feet being planned for this purpose. It will be separated by a glass screen from the lecture room which will be 250 feet. On the second story will be the children's reference room in the front. On that floor, too, will be the children's main reading room. There will be the usual library equipment, tables, chairs, attendants' desks, reference books and indexed cases.

A feature of the building will be the roof garden for summer reading. There will be special metal protectors on the sides and above will be an awning capable of adjustment as the weather conditions vary. In the basement will be storage room for the books, a lunch room for the employees and other apartments.

The third of the new branch libraries to be erected is that at Monument square and Monument street, overlooking Monument park, Charlestown. The trustees of the library have plans from the office of this and Fox showing a perspective view of the structure. These plans are considered only tentative, as it is understood they call for a greater outlay of money than has been appropriated.

Christian Science Monitor
April 23, 1912.

BRONZE CASTS "SCIENCE" AND "ART" SOON TO BE MOUNTED AT LIBRARY



Screens partly hide work proceeding on granite pedestals which will stand at either side of entrance—Casts are by Bela L. Pratt

Preparation of the granite pedestals on which the bronze casts "Science" and "Art" will rest, on either side of the main entrance of the public library is going rapidly forward and it is expected that the statues will be in place within a month.

Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor, said today that the casts are completed and that all that remains to do is to put the pedestals in condition. This is being done under screens at either side of the entrance.

Augustus St. Gaudens once made preliminary sketches for this group and the trustees decided that Mr. Pratt was the one American sculptor who could complete the work begun by his famous predecessor.

Boston Post
April 3, 1912.

REAPPOINT 3 ASSESSORS

Mayor to Name Brett Library Trustee

Mayor Fitzgerald announced yesterday that he would send to the Civil Service Commission today notification of the reappointments of Assessors Charles E. Folger, Edward G. Richardson and Fred H. Sample.

The Mayor stated that he would also name today former School Committee member John A. Brett to the position of library trustee to succeed Civil Service Commissioner Thomas F. Boyle, who recently resigned.

The reappointments of the three assessors, whose terms expire this year, were expected. For a time it was understood that the Mayor would drop one of the men he will reappoint today. The long and efficient service of this assessor caused the Mayor to refuse to make a place for some one else who wanted the place and to reappoint the old assessor.

Boston Herald
April 1, 1912.

Some of Bela Pratt's Commissions. I am glad to see that work has actually begun toward putting in place the long awaited decorations on the big pedestals that flank the main entrance to the Boston Public Library. They say that Art is long, and surely it has not violated its traditions by any unseemly haste in this particular instance. But the massive base stones for the expected bronze figures are now being put in place, and in a few days Art and Science will sit enthroned there, serenely surveying the daily life of Copley square.

Naturally, the great building itself is considered a sufficient monument to literature, and there is appropriate symbolism in the selection of the handmaidens to welcome the wayfarer at its entrance. These groups were to have been the work of the sculptors, but he was a busy man and could not well be hurried in such matters, and he died leaving nothing more than rough preliminary sketches of two groups. Then the commission was intrusted to Bela L. Pratt of this city, who radically departed from the Saint-Gaudens scheme and designed a single figure for each pedestal instead of a group.

Science will be at the south of the entrance and Art at the north—both of them seated, draped figures in bronze, heroic in size. They will sit in niches, the upper part of the body appearing above the granite pedestals. This arrangement has the effect of keeping the figures low, simple and broad, in keeping with the facade of the library. Science holds a globe in her hand upon which her dominant eyes are fixed. Art is less heavily draped and holds a brush and palette, her head being turned to one side. Happily, these two figures will arouse no lively controversy on subjects of modesty and prudery such as was aroused by the famous Bacchante, now at the Art Museum, and by the undraped young gentlemen over the library entrance. The experts who have seen the figures agree that they are harmoniously adapted to their location and of most satisfactory proportions, as well as extremely interesting and beautiful in themselves. And no doubt the general public will agree with this verdict, and rejoice, as I do, that the big pedestals are no longer to be bare and vacant.

Mr. Pratt is a very busy man and has several commissions in hand in which Bostonians are much interested. There is the Edward Everett Hale statue, for instance, for which there have been hundreds and hundreds of subscriptions. Large and small, from people of all classes who loved the grand old man. It has been suggested that this statue stand in Copley square, but that is something to be determined later. Mr. Pratt is also working on the Hawthorne statue for Salem, a bronze figure of the wizard king of romance, seated upon a rock and gazing dreamily out over the sea. He will also make the memorial to the old-time New Bedford whaler, the late former Congressman Crapo, of which Mr. Pratt is to place on the grounds of the New Bedford Public Library. This will be a figure of a whaler standing in the bow of a boat in the set of the mast and harpoon, and in its design, as well as in the purpose for which it is intended, it will be unique among the monuments of America.

Boston Herald
April 19, 1912.

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES AND FRIENDS DANCE

Vaudeville and Concert Precedes Ball.

Fully 30 employees of the Public Library and their friends were at the dance of the Public Library Employees' Benefit Association, held last night in Copley Hall. The dancing lasted from 10 till 2 and came after a concert two hours long.

Edwin Fay Rice, with several well executed tango magic tricks, was easily the hit of the vaudeville program. Others who performed creditably were Miss Ella T. Shea and Miss Lilian Torrelli, soloists, and the St. Joseph's quintet, James J. Kelley was stage director.

Charles W. Murphy, with 60 slides, had charge of the floor for the dancing. On the committee of arrangements were Walter Rowlands, Mary J. Minton, Ellen P. Pratt, Miss MacCarthy and Charles W. Murphy.

Boston Traveler
April 12, 1912.

BRONZE TRAVELER

Prof. Arthur Pope of the department of architecture at Harvard wished to illustrate in one of his lectures a piece of architectural ignorance.

"Why," he said, "it was as bad as the woman who listened to a lecture in the Public Library on Cologne Cathedral, and, at the end, shook the lecturer's hand and said:

"Oh, thank you, sir, for your illuminating remarks. I often wondered where our colonial architecture came from. Now, of course, from people of the colonies."

Boston Advertiser
April 12, 1912.

The civil service commission confirmed the appointments of Charles E. Folger, Edward G. Richardson and Fred H. Temple as assessors, Charles Brian Perkins as member of the school house commission, John E. Potter, master of the consumptives' hospital, and John E. Brett trustee of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Post
April 5, 1912.

The Boston Post

Upon the retirement of Thomas F. Boyle from the trusteeship of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Kenny of the binding department, on behalf of the employees, presented him with a beautiful silver loving cup. Miss Glancy composed for the occasion a poem, which was given with the cup. It concludes with this couplet:

May happiness follow each step
You take from this loving cup.

Boston Globe
April 11, 1912.

EDWIN A. ABBEY'S ESTATE.

American Artist Who Painted "Holy Grail" Series For Boston Public Library Left \$24,000.

LONDON, April 10.—The personal estate of the late Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, who died on August 1, 1911, has been sworn at the small total of \$24,340.

Perhaps the most notable pictures he painted were the "Holy Grail" series for the delivery room of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript
April 23, 1912.

COUNTRY LIFE OF THE GREEKS

Subject Upon Which Professor Francis G. Allinson of Brown Will Address Local Archaeologists.

Professor Francis G. Allinson of Brown University is to address the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America in the lecture room of the Public Library on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. His subject is, "Life in the Country Domes of Attica," illustrated by the stereopticon.

Professor Allinson is a graduate of Haverford and Harvard, and has received degrees from Williams and Johns Hopkins, and has taught at Haverford and Williams, and is now professor of classical philology at Brown. He has been a frequent contributor to American periodicals and in conjunction with Mrs. Allinson has written "Greek Lands and Letters." In this book the authors have interpreted Greek lands by literature, and Greek literature by local associations and the physical environment. Their success has been so great, both for the Greek scholar and the chance visitor to Greece, that the book is already in a second edition.

Professor Allinson spent last year at the American school in Athens.

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Boston Post
April 11, 1912.

Several photographic exhibitions, well worth seeing (in my opinion), have been opened in the Public Library. One collection, in the fine arts department, deals with the national parks, and has been collected by the interior department. On the first floor is one gallery showing large and lovely scenes in the Tyrolean Alps—a private loan—and another showing mountain scenery of New England and the Southwest that will tempt the summer traveler.

Boston Traveler
April 11, 1912.

The clerks at the Boston public library have some difficult problems to solve at times. A man who was bending over a box of index cards the other day was asked by one of the clerks if he could assist him in any way.

"I want to get a book," said the man.

"What is the name of it?"

"I dunno."

"Who wrote it?"

"I dunno."

"What was the subject treated in the book?"

"I couldn't say; a friend of mine said he had read it and that it was a good book, but I can't remember who wrote it or what the name of it is, but I thought I might find it by looking over the index."

As there are now over 1,000,000 books in the Boston public library, the clerk thinks that the man will have to take about a year off to find it.

Boston Transcript
April 23, 1912.

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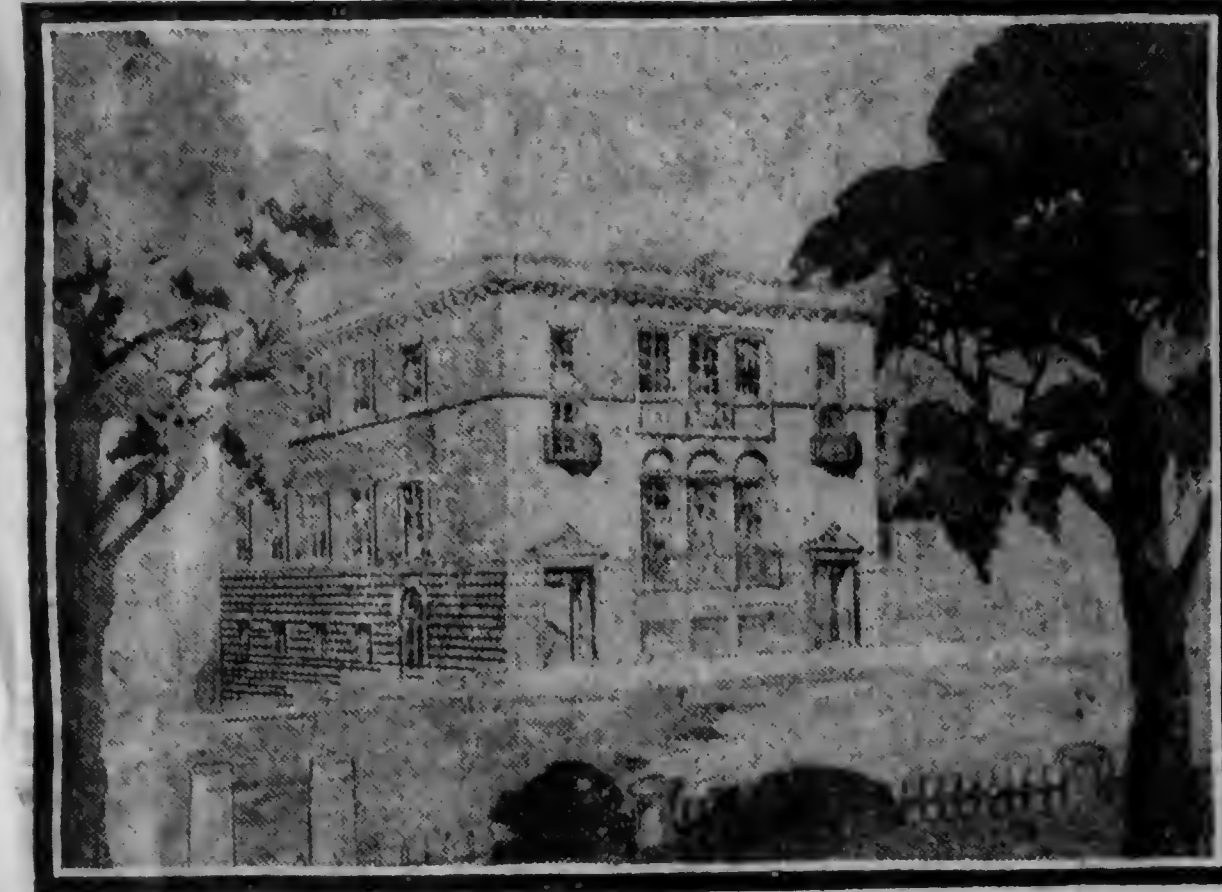
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Branch Libraries Now Planned for Every Section of Boston



PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH IN CHARLESTOWN.

Branch libraries in every section of the city, thereby relieving the congestion at the central library and at the same time affording opportunities for instruction and enjoyment to the citizens of the different neighborhoods, will soon be a reality if the Boston Board of Library Trustees' plans are carried out by the city government.

James E. McLaughlin, 681 Atlantic avenue, the South Boston building, which will stand on the highest point on Broadway, will be 71 by 101 feet, four stories high, of brick, finished in ash.

On the basement floor will be shower baths for men and women, each section being wholly separated from the other. Altogether there will be 62 shower baths.

There will also be a detention room on this floor for prisoners awaiting trial in the courtroom above. This room will be shut off wholly from the others, and the prison van will enter from Fourth street.

The second floor will be divided off into the courtroom, finished in ash, the judge's chambers and library, the clerk's office and rooms of the men and women probation officers. The court officials will also have an office to themselves, and there will be a room where attorneys and their clients may hold consultations.

On this floor will be an ample corridor, running through the entire building from B to Fourth street.

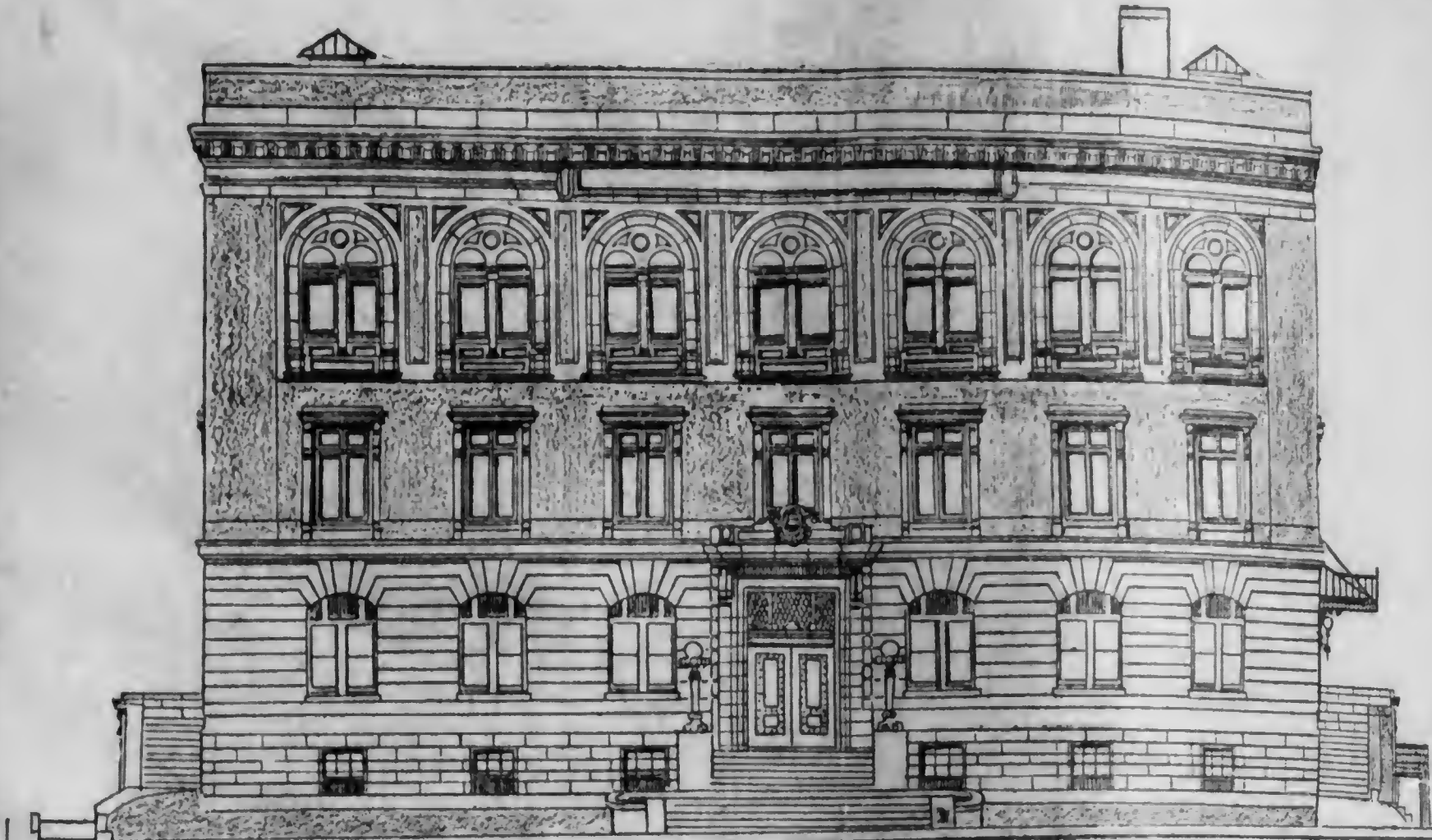
On the floor above will be the juvenile courtroom with the judge's chambers off it. There will be on this floor similar rooms to those where the municipal court will be held.

DISTRICTS CONSIDERED

Steps looking toward modern homes for the branch libraries have already been taken in South Boston, the North End and Charlestown. Consideration is also being given to a modern structure for a branch library in East Boston.

At an estimated cost of \$170,000 for land and building the structure that will house the branch library in South Boston will be the most pretentious, it is believed, of those to be erected. For it will also serve as the municipal building of the district.

According to plans drawn by Arch-



PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH AT 655 EAST BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

The main feature of the building is on this floor, the library and reading room being here. It will be practically separate from the rest of the building, having special entrances and exits. There will be books, periodicals, chairs, tables and index cases in this room whereby the visitors may find, without difficulty, the number of the book desired. On this floor there will be an exhibition hall where lectures, readings, musicals and like entertainments may be held.

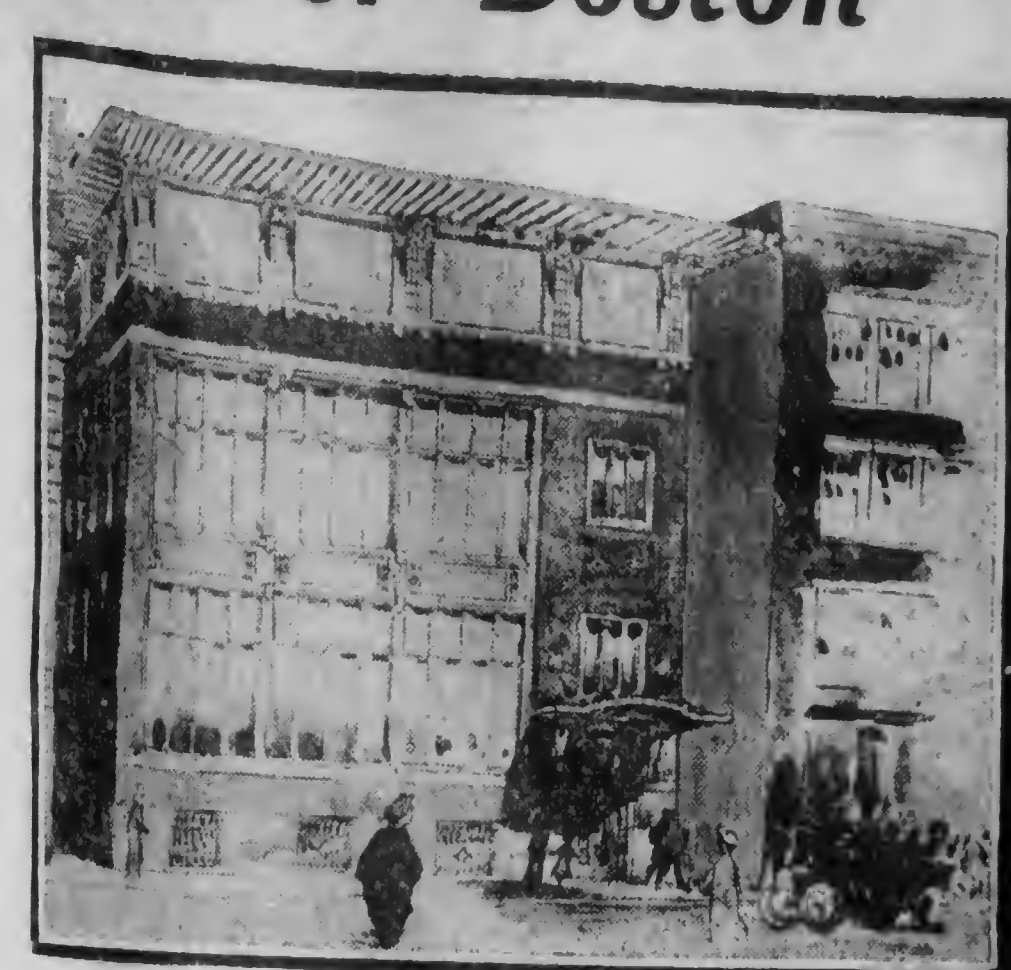
In the construction of this building, South Boston residents are assured of a modern theatre, for the top floor will be made into a large hall with a seating capacity of 1000 in the main auditorium and in the gallery. There will be a complete stage equipment in the hall, with ante-rooms, toilets, attendants' rooms and like features behind the stage. There will be two stairways leading to and from the hall, and a modern fire escape, which will lead to the top of the boiler house in the rear of the building. The building will be heated by

steam from two large tubular boilers. It is planned to make the surroundings of the building equally pleasing to the eye. The entire plot will be enclosed by an ornamental fence. There will be granolithic walks, and the various spots about the building will be ornamented with flower beds in summer. It is planned to advertise shortly for bids for the construction. At that time it will be definitely known when the building is expected to be constructed.

North End Building

"We want a new library building," was the only request made by North End citizens at their recent town meeting over which Mayor Fitzgerald presided. As a result of the appeal being headed by the library trustees, the City Council and the Mayor, work on a modern \$100,000 structure for a branch library has been started in North Bennet street.

Margenau and Walsh are the architects, and they have prepared plans for



PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY ON NORTH BENNET STREET, BOSTON.

The building, which will be of brick, will be freest. As much of the old structure to be used as relates to the new library. The windows are grouped so as to present a single architectural feature in the street. The trimmings of the architectural lines of the facade are of gray artificial stone. The character of treatment will suggest somewhat the Spanish mission style. The appointments are thoroughly modern.

Serving the reading and reference rooms will be an elevator running from the basement to the roof garden. It is expected that its building will be completed in July.

Charlestown Branch

The third of the new branch libraries to be erected is that at Monument square and Monument street, overlooking Monument park, Charlestown. The trustees of the library have plans from the sides of the old and Fox showing a perspective view of the structure. These plans are considered only tentative, as it is understood they call for a greater study of more than has been approximated. An additional \$15,000 is asked for that the plans may be adopted and the work begun.

The site that has been chosen is adjacent to the property of the city. It is declared that the plans show the interior of the building will be admirably arranged for the various purposes planned. The first floor will be for the children's reading room, 28x77 feet. This room has an entrance separate from the rest of the structure, leading from the square on the front of the building. There will be low bookcases standing along the wall.

Leading to the second or top floor will be another entrance on Monument square. This will lead to the adult reading room, which is of the same size on the floor below, but will have bookshelves in alcove form. On this floor will be rooms for the custodian and the library staff.

The cheerful looking basement will be entered either from the front or the sides. In it are to be the heating apparatus and fuel receptacles and a lunch room for the staff. There will be a lecture room in the basement. Toilet conveniences are most modern.

BRONZE CASTS "SCIENCE" AND "ART" SOON TO BE MOUNTED AT LIBRARY



Screens partly hide work proceeding on granite pedestals which will stand at either side of entrance—Casts are by Bela L. Pratt

Preparation of the granite pedestals on which the bronze casts "Science" and "Art" will rest, on either side of the main entrance of the public library is going rapidly forward and it is expected that the statues will be in place within a month.

Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor, said today that the casts are completed and that all that remains to do is to put the pedestals in condition. This is being done under screens at either side of the entrance.

Augustus St. Gaudens once made preliminary sketches for this group and the trustees decided that Mr. Pratt was the one American sculptor who could complete the work begun by his famous predecessor.

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"Why," he said, "it was as bad as the woman who listened to a lecture in the Public Library on Cologne Cathedral, and, at the end, shook the lecturer's hand and said:

"Oh, thank you, sir, for your illuminating remarks. I often wondered where our colonial architecture came from. Now, of course, from people of the colonies."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1872.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1912.
LECTURES ON "THE VATICAN"

Rev. Fr. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J.,
Attracts a Large Audience to the
Boston Public Library.

An audience which filled to overflowing the lecture hall of the Public Library on Copley square attended Rev. Fr. Thomas I. Gasson's illustrated lecture on "The Vatican" last evening. What gave the lecture its greatest interest was the fact that it was not merely a description by one who had visited the Vatican, but was the work of one who was intimately acquainted with the great building—or rather series of buildings—with its galleries, pictures, decorations, statuary and contents and its rich history.

Fr. Gasson gave a brief history of the Vatican, which was begun about the time of Constantine, but which did not assume any very great interest for about 1000 years, or until the return of the Popes from Avignon. Prior to this the Popes had resided in the Palace of the Lateran. After the Popes took up their residence in the Vatican it was added to and enlarged.

There was no great plan that was adhered to in the various additions, so that as a whole the group of buildings which constitute the Vatican are not impressive in their exterior architecture by reason of their lack of architectural unity.

But the individual buildings and the groups built by eminent architects under the various Popes are so beautiful in themselves that taking them as a whole, the Vatican is the most wonderful building in the world—more than 100 feet long and 750 feet wide encircling and inclosing the beautiful Vatican gardens and parks.

The first view showed the colonnade of St. Peter's, near which is the main entrance to the Vatican—the Scala Regia. Through the beautiful Scala Regia he went to the Sistine Chapel and showed the wonderful frescoes and pictures by Michael Angelo, Correggio, Domenichino and other great artists of the 15th and 16th centuries. He dwelt at some length on Michael Angelo's great fresco of "The Last Judgment," which he recognized as a colorful composition and painting, but without that gentle sentiment which the Christian religion inspires. More of this quality he found in the pictures and frescoes of Raphael, especially the "Transfiguration," the last painting by Raphael and which was carried to its funeral procession. This and the "St. Jerome," by Domenichino, he praised highly.

After describing the main building and galleries and the famous Vatican library, he concluded his lecture with a brief history of the present pontiff, Pope Pius X, in which he dwelt on the rise of the pontiff from poverty and obscurity to his present position as head of the church, and he paid a fine tribute to the simplicity and democracy of the Pope and his great love for the common people and especially for the working classes, to whom he occasionally preached in an informal manner.

Fr. Gasson showed some splendid pictures of Pope Pius in the Vatican garden, in the Throne Room, blessing the world at the consistory and conducting divine service at different times.

The Boston Post

FOR COPLEY SQUARE

Although the action was to be expected, the thanks of the people of Boston are due the rapid transit commission for refusing to permit the erection of any stations of the new subway in Copley square. The despoiling of a section of the Common, with those "public library pups" seems to have been a sufficient lesson as to undesirability of any more of that sort of thing.

Copley square is still in the rough, artistically. But plans are in preparation for its better treatment, and they can be safely pushed ahead, now that the station danger is definitely put out of the way.

The Last
Mar. 6, 1912.

A HISTORY OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY has been prepared by the librarian, Horace G. Wadlin, Litt.D., and published in a handsome octavo volume by the trustees. Beginning with the first agitation started for a free library by the memorial Alexandre Vattemare, the philanthropic Frenchman who visited Boston in 1841 and conveyed to the city a gift of books from Paris, the history traces the increasingly rapid growth of the library idea and of the library itself down to the present time, with appreciative sketches of its deceased benefactors and officials of distinction. From the first librarian's first report it appears that so far as was known, not "in any instance a willful, and in only one instance an accidental, injury was done to a book, and in the latter case the damage was voluntarily and cheerfully made good," and only one book was lost, and in the latter case the damage was voluntarily and cheerfully made good. In the record of city appropriations for the library's maintenance for the ten years from 1901 it is pleasing to note two instances in which the amount granted considerably exceeded the amount asked for, while in every other instance the response has been generous, either equalling or falling but little short of the demand. The people of Boston value their splendid library and give it their loyal support. Excellent portraits and views, with a map showing the location of the library and its branches and stations, and a full index, are noteworthy features of this elaborate account of our oldest large public library.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1912.
LIBRARY EMPLOYEES' BALL.

Benefit Association Entertains the
Mayor, Pres Attridge and Nearly
800 Others in Copley Hall.

The Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association entertained nearly 800 guests in Copley Hall at the 10th annual ball last evening. Among them were Mayor Fitzgerald, Pres Attridge of the City Council, Thomas F. Boyle, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Chairman Josiah H. Benton and other members of the board of trustees and Librarian Horace G. Wadlin.

After a reception an entertainment was given. The program opened with "Twenty Minutes of Mystery" by Edwin Fay Rice, assisted by Jess Kelley and Ray Chase. Miss Editha F. Dowell, Miss Augusta Arvendon, Miss Victoria Albert, Miss Ella T. Shea, Miss Helen Rogers, George Stone, Frederick W. Dietze, Mrs. Lavinia Whitcomb Dietze, Miss Lillian Tortorella, Miss Helena Tortorella, M. B. Cummings, Charles Bailey, John Lee, John E. Lynch Jr. and William Lively contributed numbers. James J. Kelley had charge.

Dancing followed until 2 this morning. Charles W. Murphy was floor director. Walter Howlands was chairman of the committee of arrangements and the reception committee was made up of the following: Helen M. Bell, Loretta M. Erick, Lulu Jean Deery, Agnes C. Doyle, Alice M. Jordan, Theodosia E. Macurdy, Alice M. Robinson, Margaret A. Sheridan, Mary C. Sheridan, Allen V. Stevens, Cora L. Stewart, Ellen O. Walkley, Otto A. Heilmann, Frank C. Blaisdell, Pierce E. Buckley, Frank H. Chase, S. A. Chevalier, Otto Fietzner, John J. Keenan, James W. Kenney, William Muss-Arnolt, Henry Niedermaier, W. G. T. Roffe, Lindsay Swift and Langdon L. Ward.

Mon. April 26, 1912.

EVENING HERALD.

Walter L. Porter, the Worcester man who went down on the Titanic, was a well known figure at the Boston Public Library. Attaches in the Bates Hall reading room speak of his frequent use of the library's facilities and of his words of gratitude whenever a service was rendered.

April 9, 1912.

BOSTON HERALD.

Some of Bela Pratt's Commissions.

I am glad to see that work has actually begun toward putting in place the long awaited decorations on the big pedestals that flank the main entrance to the Boston Public Library. They say that Art is long, and surely it has not violated its traditions by any unseemly haste in this particular instance. But the massive base stones for the expected bronze figures are now being put in place, and in a few days Art and Science will sit enthroned there, serenely surveying the daily life of Copley square. Naturally, the great building itself is considered a sufficient monument to literature, and there is appropriate symbolism in the selection of the hand-maidens to welcome the wayfarer at its entrance. These groups were to have been the work of Saint-Gaudens, but he was a busy man and could not well be hurried in such matters, and he died leaving nothing more than rough preliminary sketches of two groups. Then the commission was intrusted to Bela L. Pratt of this city, who radically departed from the Saint-Gaudens scheme and designed a single figure for each pedestal instead of a group.

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Mr. Pratt is a very busy man and has several commissions in hand in which Bostonians are much interested. There is the Edward Everett Hale statue, for instance, for which there have been hundreds and hundreds of subscriptions, large and small, from people of all classes who loved the grand old man. It has been suggested that this statue stand in Copley square, but that is something to be determined later. Mr. Pratt is also working on the Hawthorne statue for Salem, a bronze figure of the wizard king of romance, seated upon a rock and gazing dreamily out over the sea. He will also make the memorial to the old-time New Bedford whaler men which former Congressman Crapo of that city is to place on the grounds of the New Bedford Public Library. This will be a figure of a whaler standing in the prow of a boat in the act of throwing a harpoon, and in its design, as well as in the purpose for which it is erected, it will be unique among the public monuments of America.

Boston April 30, 1912.
Record.

Two little children, poorly dressed and holding each other's hands tightly, timidly stopped a visitor in one of the galleries of the Art Museum the other day and asked where the pictures were that told the "fairy story."

Frankly puzzled, she asked for more details. About a man, they said, who searched for a cup he had lost and finally found it. A great light broke and she immediately took the children to a car and directed them to the public library, where they spent hours looking at the pictures of the Holy Grail.

Boston Journal.

April 1912.
Sat. April 27, 1912.

Memorial to Dante



BAS-RELIEF TO BE PLACED IN
PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH.

ITALIANS TO GIVE ELABORATE BALL

Proceeds for Dante Memorial
to Be Placed in
North End Library.

The most brilliant Italian ball of the season will be held in Paul Revere Hall next Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Societa Nazionale Dante Alighieri di Boston.

The ball will be held for the purpose of raising a fund to pay for a bas-relief memorial of Dante, that will be placed in the new branch of the Boston Public Library, now in process of building in North Bennet street. The bas-relief will be given by the Dante Society of Boston.

It is of a massive marble construction, the dimensions being 12 by 6 feet in height. The front face represents literature and art in figures over an altar of fire, and is said to be termed as "feeding the flame of the Italian sentiment under the inspiration of Dante, the father of the Italian language." Over the altar is a leaf in which the figure of Dante is enfolded.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1872.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1912.
PRAISE THOMAS F. BOYLE.

Public Library Trustees Pass Resolutions on Retiring Vice President.
The trustees of the Public Library at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions in which sincere regret is expressed at the retirement of Thomas F. Boyle, vice president of the board, who resigned because he had accepted the position of chairman of the State Civil Service Commission.

The resolutions speak in the highest terms of appreciation of Mr. Boyle's ten years of active, conscientious attention to the duties of library trustee, and further stated "his example should act as an inspiration to all citizens."

Boston Transcript.

April 1912.
VIEWS OF NATIONAL PARKS

To Be Shown at the Public Library from
April 5 to 27

During the next three weeks the public will be given an opportunity to see some of the choicest beauties of the national parks and national monuments, exhibited at the Boston Public Library. There, on April 5, will open an exhibition of the best available photographs, reproducing scenes in the great national playgrounds. These pictures have been chosen by the Department of the Interior at Washington, under whose control the parks are placed, by law. Secretary Fisher of the Department has shown a keen interest in this phase of his great trusteeship, and it was by his order that the pictures were brought together. He believes that the public does not half appreciate what wonders of scenery there are in these parks, and so has arranged that this exhibition shall travel about the country.

There are eighty-three pictures in the collection, mostly enlarged photographs, twenty by twenty-four inches, and nearly one-half of them are colored. There will be pictures of the geysers, the great falls, and the beautiful cañon of the Yellowstone Park in Wyoming; the glaciers and lakes of the newly established Glacier Park in Montana; the cliff dwellings of the Mesa Verde Park in southern Colorado; a group of the notable features of the Yosemite Park in California; the giant trees of the Sequoia and General Grant Parks of California; the wonderful great blue lake, amid the red cliffs of the old volcano of Crater Lake Park in Oregon; the superb snow peak and glaciers of Mt. Rainier Park in Washington; the natural bridges, lately discovered in southern Utah; the Muir woods of California; and the stupendous glories of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River in Arizona.

The pictures have been on exhibition at the National Arts Club in New York city, and will be shown daily at the library here from April 5 to 27, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays from noon to 10 P. M.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1872.)
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1912.
LOOKED AROUND BOSTON.

French Visitors See Harvard, Call on Gov Foss and Inspect the Public Library.

Distinguished visiting Frenchmen who are in this country with the Champlain delegation went over to Harvard University yesterday, after breakfasting with Prof Schofield on Commonwealth av. The party consisted of Etienne Lamy, president of the French Academy; Prof Vidal de la Blache, of the Sorbonne; Gaston Deschamps, editor of Le Temps, and M. Goguel. They were met at the South Station at 7 a m by Ex-French Ambassador Robert Bacon, William Reith, representing the Alliance Francaise, and Prof Schofield.

Each of the visitors talked for awhile to a gathering of students in the new lecture hall. After lunch at the house of Pres Lowell, departments of the University were visited and then the party called on Gov Foss at the State House and also inspected the Public Library.

They left at 1 p m for New York, to attend the banquet and presentation to the United States of the Rodin bust of "La France" last evening. Robert Bacon went to New York to attend the banquet.

Lat. June 1, 1912.

The Boston Post

At the Boston Public Library yesterday I was shown a chair on the back of which in carved bas-relief is a representation of the famous old elm of Boston Common, supposed to have been standing at the time of the settlement of the city and blown down Feb. 15, 1850. I was told that a real section of the old elm was set out about 50 feet from the stump of the original tree and that there is a second section of the old elm growing on the Common not far from the Soldiers' monument.

Boston Transcript
May 1, 1912.

BROWNING EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Large Collection of First and Rare Editions, Autographs, Manuscripts and Portraits Are Shown

Robert Browning's own proofs of the pages of Sordello, one of his earliest books, with his autograph corrections; a book of drawings made by Browning in youth, first editions and other memorials of Robert and Elizabeth Browning, form an exhibit which was opened to the public in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library today. The exhibit is made up almost wholly of material owned by the Public Library or by the Browning Society of Boston, which has one of the largest collections in the country of material relating to the poet. The Browning Society of Boston, having no home of its own, arranged for the housing of its books and other material in one of the special library alcoves of the Boston Public Library, thus making them accessible to Browning students and to booklovers generally. It continues to add to this collection new and interesting editions, letters and other Browning material and has given attention to those ephemeral items like criticisms, often difficult to obtain in later years.

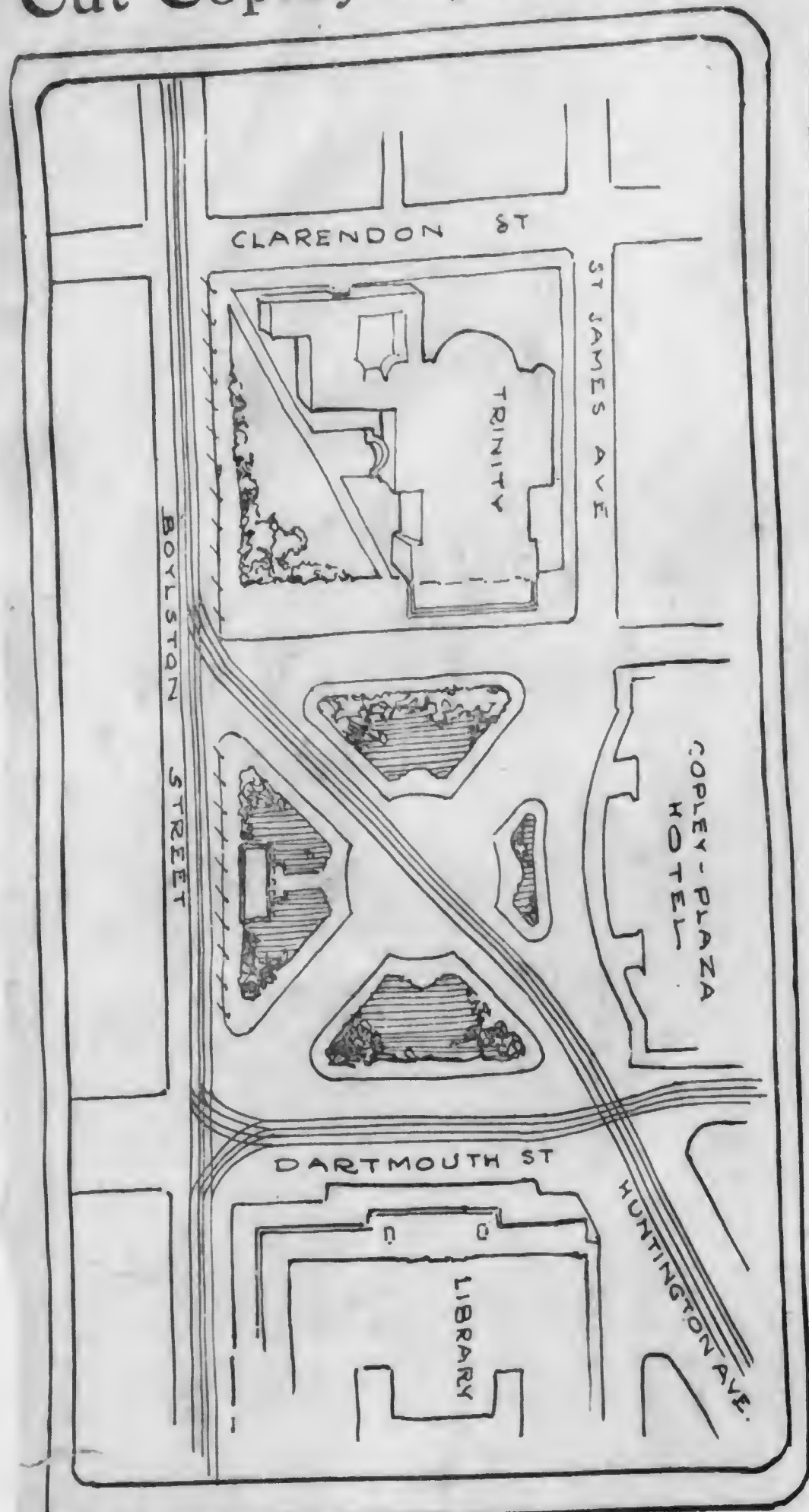
The Browning exhibit is arranged in cases in the centre of the room, and one of these contains nearly all the first editions. The conspicuous item missing is "Pauline," Browning's first book, published in 1833, but this is represented by a reprint made from one of the thirteen copies known to exist of the original. The book is exceedingly rare, and a copy has been sold for \$2500. Years ago, in the Maxwell book auction sale the library and the society had a chance to secure this volume, which was sold for \$200, but it has never been sold at that price since. "Paracelsus," 1835; "Strafford," 1837, and "Sordello," 1840, are next shown, and then come the eight numbers issued in a series as "Bells and Pomegranates," 1841-'46. Here are also the very rare Browning items, "Clean" and "Gold Hair," which are eagerly sought by collectors and were privately printed for the poet's use.

In another case has been placed special editions of Browning's works, with charming specimens of illustration. "Saul," is a large quarto, illustrated by Frank O. Small. The "Pied Piper" is shown in several editions, an English edition having illustrations in red ink on vellum and others being illustrated by Van Dyke and Kate Greenaway. Special items issued by private presses, such as the fine edition of "In a Balcony" by the Laurentian Press. Several are printed on Japanese vellum.

A third case contains autograph material relating to the poet and to Elizabeth Barrett Browning, his wife. The most valuable of the manuscript material is a book containing drawings made by Browning when he was a young man—in a style which suggests some of Thackeray's sketches. This is the property of the Public Library. The letters are mainly from the Kate Field collection given to the Public Library. They are particularly interesting because they are early letters and of an intimate character. One from Robert Browning is dated Rome, March 29, 1860, and another (from the Gardner-Braver collection) is addressed to James T. Fields and dated 1868. A charming little note from Elizabeth Barrett Browning is addressed to "My Dear Kate," and signed "E. B. B." One of the most important items from the Kate Field collection is an autograph poem of Mrs. Browning, "A Tale of Villafrañca," dated Florence, 1850.

An especially interesting piece in the exhibition is a bronze cast of the clasped hands of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, made by Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, in Italy. The hands betray much of character, that of the invalid wife resting in the firm grasp of her husband's. In addition several portraits of the Brownings are shown, together with views of their residences in Italy.

Mayor Opposes Plan to Cut Copley Square Green



PROPOSED PLAN OF TRACKS CUT ACROSS GREEN IN COPLEY SQ. Project, Which Is Disapproved by Mayor, Aims to Increase Roadway Provision on the Square.

Disapproves Maltese Cross Arrangement Giving Extra Roadway.

PLAN OF ARCHITECT WALKER

Plans for a rearrangement of Copley square so as to provide for cutting the greensward in the shape of a Maltese cross and running street car tracks diagonally across the square from Boylston and Clarendon streets, St. James avenue and Dartmouth street were submitted to the mayor's office yesterday by C. Howard Walker, architect.

The plans did not meet with the mayor's approval. Mr. Walker's scheme provided two wide tracks, for road cars and general traffic, intersecting at a circular space which was to be lighted by eight large grouped lights. The plan would have obliterated a great deal of the present square, but as a compensation it was proposed to have the triangular space east-north of Trinity Church, which would have been ruined by the director of the roadway, laid out in grass and planted with shrubs and trees.

The entrance to the subway at the edge of the eastern section of the square did not appear on the plan submitted to the mayor yesterday afternoon. Three entrances, one each of the two corners of Dartmouth and Boylston streets, and a third on the south side of Boylston street beyond the Public Library, were substituted for it.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES VOTE PRAISE OF BOYLE

Pass Resolution of Tribute to Retiring Vice-President.

Praising Thomas F. Boyle for unselfish and efficient service, the trustees of the Boston Public Library have taken action to record their regret at his retirement from the position of vice-president of the board. He resigned on April 1 because he had accepted the position of chairman of the civil service commission.

Upon the records of the corporation the trustees have voted to place a resolution stating, in part:

"Mr. Boyle gave 10 years of active, conscientious attention to the duties of library trustee. Bringing to the position a ripe business experience, executive ability and sympathetic nature, he was peculiarly fitted for a very important part of the activities of this board."

"His judgment on matters connected with the business management of the institution was of great value to the library in many ways. By his decision to relinquish the position the city loses a valuable public official, the library an efficient, fair-minded trustee and his associates a colleague with whom it was a pleasure to serve. His example should act as an inspiration to all citizens, that a high type of service is one which is rendered for the benefit of those who are striving to better their positions in life, and who through the munificence of a great city are enjoying the facilities of the public library."

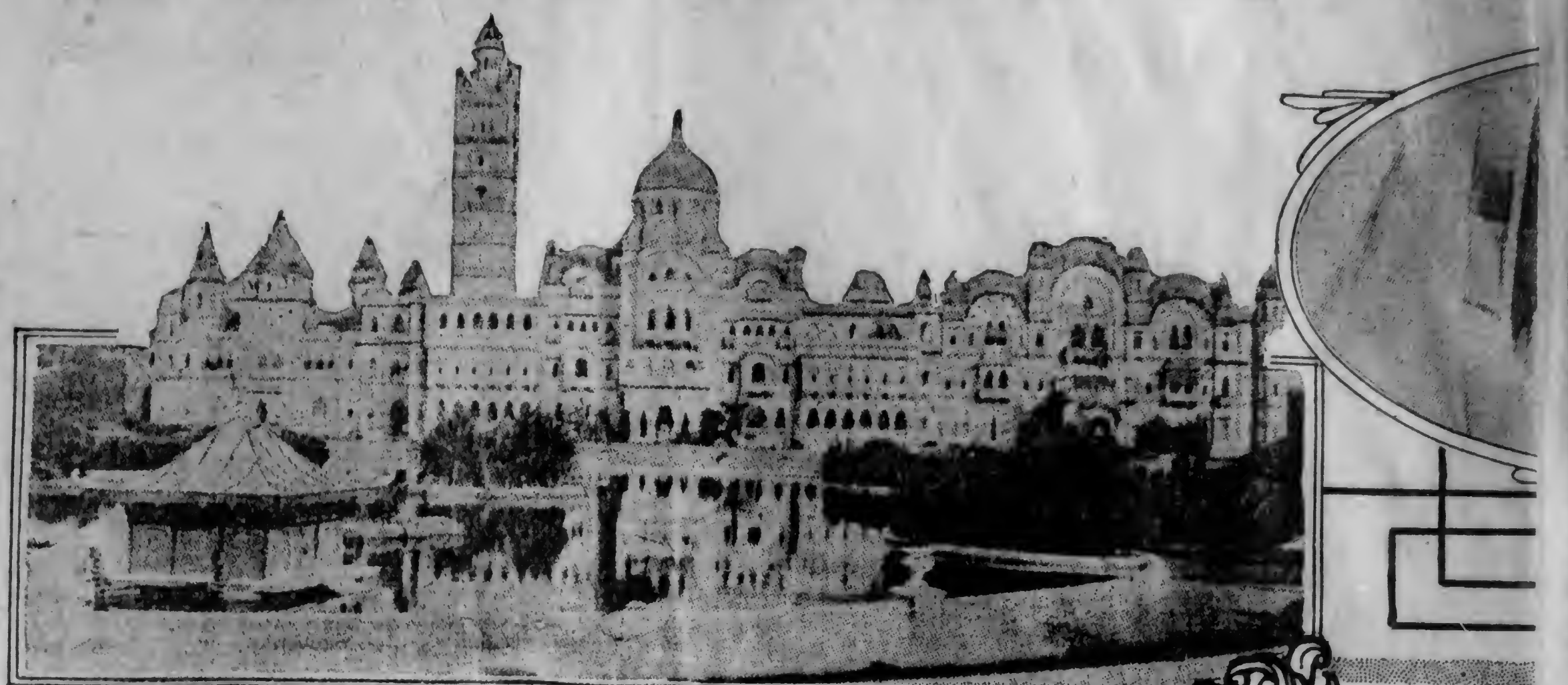
TOUR OF NATIONAL PARKS

The Finest Scenery of the Country to Be Shown to Appalachians

Anyone who is interested in the national parks, or in superb scenery, will be welcome at the Appalachian Mountain Club's meeting in Huntington Hall on Wednesday night. This will be the annual treat which Herbert W. Gleason gives to his fellow-members of the club, and the organization is always glad to share this rare pleasure with all who have sufficient interest to attend. On this occasion, Mr. Gleason will take the audience on a tour of the national parks, many of which are as yet little known to the public. With his big camera on his back Mr. Gleason has pushed back into the wildest portions of the parks, and his lantern slides will indicate that the nation is the possessor of scenery which will compare favorably with that of any country. Unfortunately many of the choicest bits of this scenic country which he will show, is not as yet accessible to the average tourist, owing to the lack of roads and trails, but the club is interested, together with other organizations in various parts of the country, in an effort to have these parks opened up to the general public, and given more thoughtful care than has heretofore been bestowed upon them.

The recent exhibition of photographs loaned by the Department of the Interior to the Boston Public Library has served to arouse a good deal of general interest in the subject here, and Mr. Gleason's lecture will be a fitting sequel. It will begin at eight o'clock.

WHERE EAST AND



The Gaekwar's Palace at Baroda.

First European Who Ever Lived in the Ruler of Baroda's Palace Tells of Oriental Up-to-Dateness with Oriental Splendor.

ULTRA-MODERN luxury and barbaric Oriental splendor, matter-of-fact progress and unchanging Eastern customs, up-to-date science and a mysterious glamor of dead yesterday, tennis courts and treasure vaults, motor cars of the most powerful type, and elephants bearing howdahs of solid gold, exact counterparts of those upon which sat enthroned Hindoo monarchs of tens of centuries ago—all these move side by side, in a procession of blinding contrasts, through the pages of the Rev. Edward St. Clair Weeden's "A Year with the Gaekwar of Baroda," just published by Dana Estes & Co. of Boston.

Mr. Weeden had an opportunity that rarely comes to a man of the Occident. He lived an entire year at Baroda, in the gorgeous palace of the Gaekwar, saw the potentate's fabulous heaps of precious stones, gold and silver, the richest treasure hoard in the world; was treated like a member of the family, had a retinue of servants at his beck and call, became intimate with the Gaekwar himself, with the Maharajah's wife, and the Princess Indira, the

"If it is ever accomplished," remarks Mr. Weeden, "it is sure to be a remarkable curiosity of literature."

Yet this same Gaekwar of Baroda manifested himself to Mr. Weeden on another occasion in far different colors—those of the despot of the most approved Oriental type.

They were taking a run in a motor car through the city of Baroda, and came to a great tank outside the city walls.

"On three sides it is surrounded by a broad roadway planted with shady trees," says Mr. Weeden, "but on the fourth side the houses come right to the water's edge."

"We pulled up for a few minutes. 'I said that it was a pity we could not drive right round the tank.'"

"Yes," said the Maharajah, "I have often thought so myself. I think I will pull down those houses and carry the road right round."

"Oh," he said simply, "they belong to me."

"I asked whether he had much property in Baroda. He was rather amused, and told me with a smile that it all belonged to him; all the

Two Centre
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Heard About Town

Wanted you boys to be right on scene was enacted. Policemen on foot, policemen mounted, surrounded the Gaekwar. Then the ordinary street

had hurried himself into a small passenger car. "I moved, and I started to run. I could not drive right round the tank. 'I said that it was a pity we could not drive right round the tank.'"

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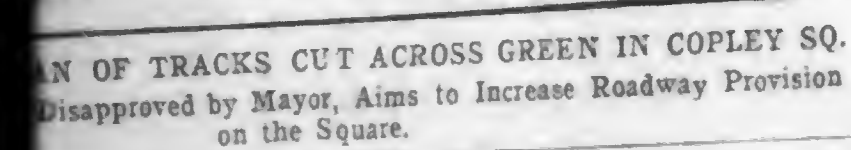
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CHITECT WALKER

arrangement of Copley provide for cutting the shape of a Maltese cross street car tracks diagonally across the square from Boylston streets. St. James' church street were subway's office yesterday Baker, architect.

Pass Resolution of Tribute to Retiring Vice-President.

Praising Thomas F. Boyle for his "trustworthy and efficient service," the trustees of the Boston Public Library have taken the opportunity to record their regret at his resignation from the position of clerk on April 1, because he had accepted the position of chairman of the civil service commission.

Upon the records of the corporation, the trustees have voted to place a resolution stating, in part:

"Mr. Boyle, during 12 years of active, conscientious attention to the duties of his position, has brought to the position a ripe business experience, his active ability and his most amiable nature, his services being highly valued and very fittingly rated for a very important part of the activities of this board."

"His judgment on many matters connected with the business of the library was of great value to the trustees and the library in many ways."

"The library is proud that it has lost to relinquish the services of a public official, the library is proud to have had the services of a public, fair-minded trustee and a valuable and efficient member of the board."

"The trustees of the library were well associated in a colleague with whom it was a pleasure to work."

"The trustees of the library are inspired to all citizens to be as efficient as Mr. Boyle was."

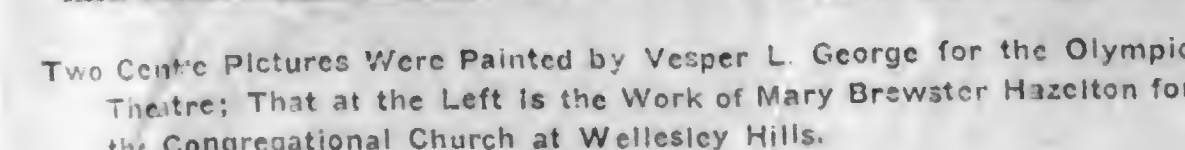
"That a high type of service is one that is rendered for the benefit of the public who are strengthened for their positions in the city."

"The trustees of the library are proud that the high and who through the munificence of a great city are enjoying the facilities of the public library."

The Finest Scenery of the Country to Be
Shown to Appalachians

Anyone who is interested in the national parks, or in up-to-the-minute scenery, will be welcome at the next scenery society meeting in Huntington Hall on Wednesday night. This will be the annual treat which Herbert H. Gleason, president of the club, gives to his fellow members. It is a treat, and the organization is always glad to give this rare pleasure with all who sign up. There is no charge for admission. On this occasion, Mr. Gleason will give to the audience on a tour of the national parks, many of which are as yet little known to the public. With his big camera on his back Mr. Gleason has pushed his way into the wildest parts of the national parks, and his lantern slides will indicate that the nation is the possessor of scenery which will compare favorably with that of any country. Unfortunately many of the choicest bits of the scenic country were destroyed by the fire of 1904, which will show, is not as yet accessible to the average tourist, owing to the lack of roads and trails, but the club is interested, together with other organizations, in an effort to have these parks opened up to the general public, and has given more thoughtful care to them than heretofore been bestowed upon them. A loaned by the Department of the Interior to the Boston Public Library has been secured to arouse a good deal of general interest in the subject. The next meeting will be a fitting sequel. It will begin at eight o'clock.

THE SUNDAY HERALD, BOSTON, MAY 5, 1912—SPECIAL NEWS SECTION



Few of the Theatres and Restaurants Offer Striking Examples of the Beautifying Effect of These Wall Paintings.

WHAT the blank side of a newly painted fence is to the small boy who has acquired by stealth a bit of his school's supply of chalk the walls of scores of Boston's public and business buildings are to that distinguished group of artists which has contributed so much to the city's reputation as an art centre. Both represent opportunity. The boy, however, has only to seize the moment as it passes; the artists must wait until they are asked.

The artists, perhaps, will find no great delight in the homey comparison. Nevertheless, just as the boy feels an irresistible desire to make his crude markings on the fence, so in their sublimated degree the Boston painters are as strongly impelled to make beautiful numerous unsightly interiors. They consider that there are walls in Boston that are a constant reproach to them.

To be sure, it is not altogether their fault that the situation is as it is. They are perfectly willing to do their part, if only the busy public could be brought to appreciate the need of their services.

It seems curious to them that Boston, a pioneer in mural decoration, the home of numbers of notable mural painters, should have overlooked the adequate development of this attractive form of art. Of course, the city may be justly proud of all that has been done in the Public Library by Pavis de Chavannes, Abbey and Sargent and of the notable contributions of LaFarge at Trinity Church. Still there is an almost unlimited field for further advancement, especially in simpler and more popular designs.

AN ARTIST'S VIEW ON MURAL DECORATIONS

IT would be rather too much to expect," said one artist, "that work-a-day business structures, our banks, our salesrooms, our places where we should be decorated at-
log. The mural painter should keep continually in mind the human problem. It is not merely necessary that he should make an illustration of some incident easily understood.

the popular sort has been generally neglected. This sort is being performed to a lesser degree, the embellishment of most of our churches. Indeed, much of the best work of Boston artists has been done outside of Boston.

A hopeful sign of a future increased interest is found in several decorations which have been completed in Boston in the last month or so. A striking example is the work of Miss Mary Brewster Hazelton, which has been placed at the chapel end of the Congregational church, the

Upon a flat blue background her figures are outlined with clearly defined outlines. The color scheme is of the richest, comprising a lavish use of gold, especially in the vestments. The top of the design is a triangle of the apex of the roof, a triangle of the apex under the roof, above the centre of the round arch. In this commanding place the artist has placed an original symbolic representation of the Trinity. Below are the four beasts of the Revelation, the eagle, the ox, the lion, and the calf, the eagle facing left, the ox with the head facing right, the lion with the head facing left, and the calf with the head facing right. Above the figures are the words "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, Amen."

"Rip Van Winkle," by Major, in the Haymarket.

At Top Another Section of the Wellesley Decoration; Below, "Russia," by Major, in the Georgian.

[illegible]

Bas Relief of Dante for New North End Library



Tablet to Be Placed in the North End Branch of Public Library by Dante Alighieri Society.

National Society Dante Alighieri
Has Raised \$2000 to
Pay for It.

CAMPISI IS THE SCULPTOR

The Boston branch of the National Society Dante Alighieri, with the aid of subscriptions and with the results of its ball held in Paul Revere and Talbot halls May 1, raised the amount required for the bas-relief which is to be placed in the main hall of the North

end branch of the Boston Public Library on North Bennet street as soon as it is completed. Ludovico Campisi, one of the most renowned Italian sculptors and also a member of the Dante designed the tablet. It will be made wholly of marble and will measure 12 by six feet. At the top of the tablet, in a semi-circle, is the bust of Dante. Below are the figures of two maidens; on the left Art and on the right Literature feeding with oil the flame which represents the Italian sentiment. In the center is to be placed an epigraph written by Prof. Isidoro Del Lungo of Florence, Italy. Prof. Del Lungo is a prominent student of Dante and has been a member of the Florence branch of the society Dante Alighieri for many years. The tablet, when finished, will cost about \$300.

Boston Transcript

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(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912

BENTON AGAIN PRESIDENT

Library Trustees Re-elect Lawyer and Name William F. Kenney Vice President

Josiah H. Benton, who has been a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library since May 8, 1908, was re-elected president yesterday. Della Jean Deery was re-elected clerk and William F. Kenney was elected vice president to succeed Thomas F. Boyle, who declined reappointment this year, owing to his duties as civil service commissioner. Mr. Kenney has been a member of the board since 1907.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1912.

BROWNING EXHIBITION

First Editions of Both
Poets Shown.

Autograph Letters and Portraits at
Public Library.

In memory of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert Browning the Public Library has opened an interesting exhibition of first editions of the poet's work and of first editions of the works of his famous wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Besides the first editions there are many other things of interest to lovers of and students of the Brownings. There are autograph letters, and there is the manuscript of a short poem by Mrs. Browning: "A Tale of the Villafranca—As Told in Italy"; there are all kinds of engraved portraits of both authors, and other pictures that are more or less contemporary and reminiscent.

The exhibition is held in the art gallery on the third floor and the choice editions are in cases. Many of the rarest of the books are the property of the Browning Society of this city, which keeps its treasures in the Public Library. The library itself possesses a goodly number of the first editions and owns nearly all the autograph letters that form part of the "Kate Field collection," which Miss Lillian Whiting presented the library a few years ago.

In two of the cases are copies of some of the most famous books written about both authors—by far the larger number about Robert, who almost from his first published poem became a "cult," with disciples, expounders, interpreters, etc., until the writings of Browning became a distinct study and a sort of theology with some people.

There is an interesting album of lead pencil sketches which Browning made when he was young, something in the style of Thackeray's early sketches—humorous and grotesque. Slight as these are they show Browning to have a fine art instinct and show him to have been a close observer of human character and characteristics very early in life.

The one important thing missing from the collection is a first edition of Browning's first poem, "Pauline," published in 1833. This was published in cheap pamphlet form but a copy is now worth about \$300. There are only 12 known copies of this first edition. Ella Thaxter had a copy which the Public Library tried to buy after her death, but it was found somebody in going over Mrs. Thaxter's effects had thrown the copy away, not knowing its value.

There are, however, in the collection copies of "Cleon" and "Gold Hair" of which Browning had printed a small number for private circulation.

Among the important early volumes are first editions of "Strafford—an Historical Tragedy," published in 1837, and "Paracelsus" and "Sordello" in 1840. There is also a complete set of the author's proofs of "Sordello" with the corrections. This is one of the most valuable books in the collection and was presented to the Public Library by the Browning Society.

In one of the cases is a bronze copy of the clasped hands of Robert Browning and his wife. The mould was made from life in Italy by Harriet Hosmer, the eminent American sculptor, who was a life-long friend of the Brownings.

There are several fine editions of Mrs. Browning's famous "Sonnets From the Portuguese"—easily among the most beautiful love sonnets in the language. There are also several illustrated editions of Browning's "Red Rover" of Hamelin, which early became a little classic. There is also a fine edition of "Saul" with illustrations by Frank O. Smith.

The portraits of Browning include several showing him as a young man, but the greater number show him bearded and looking more like a prosperous business man than a poet. Those of Mrs. Browning all have a look of sadness about them and somehow they remind one of Carlyle's wife and George Eliot.

The letters to Kate Field show how intimately she was acquainted with both Mr. and Mrs. Browning and how highly they regarded her.

BOSTON HERALD.

First Issue May 9, 1912.

Our Boston Sculptors.

Bela Pratt's two figures of "Science" and "Art," swathed in wrappings of sackcloth, and with ropes tied about their necks make a grotesque appearance as they sit in their screened cages in front of the Public Library.

When these noble figures at last emerge from their unlovely cocoons and are allowed to gaze out across Copley square, they must experience a sense of "statuary loneliness." One can but hope that ere long they may have a chance to view some other sculptured works as admirable as they are.

Where else in this city is there such a rare opportunity for the exercise of the art of the sculptor? Each of the vacant triangles offers a problem which should delight the artist's soul.

At present Boston is rich in good sculptors and sadly deficient in good sculpture, being content with the occasional erection of equestrian statues of civil and military heroes. Indeed there has been so little demand for any imaginative groups or figures, that our eminent Boston sculptors have for years sent their work to decorate the parks and squares of other cities. Yet nothing appeals more strongly to art-lovers and to the people in general than a beautiful piece of imaginative sculpture.

One only needs to watch the eager faces gazing back from the cars at Mr. Dallin's splendid mounted Indian in front of the Museum of Fine Arts, to realize how quickly the masses recognize fine sculpture and how keenly they delight in it.

Boston may well congratulate herself upon the work being accomplished today by her own sculptors, and it is to be hoped she will not allow Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh to carry off all of their masterpieces.

STATUE OF "SCIENCE" IN COPLEY SQUARE

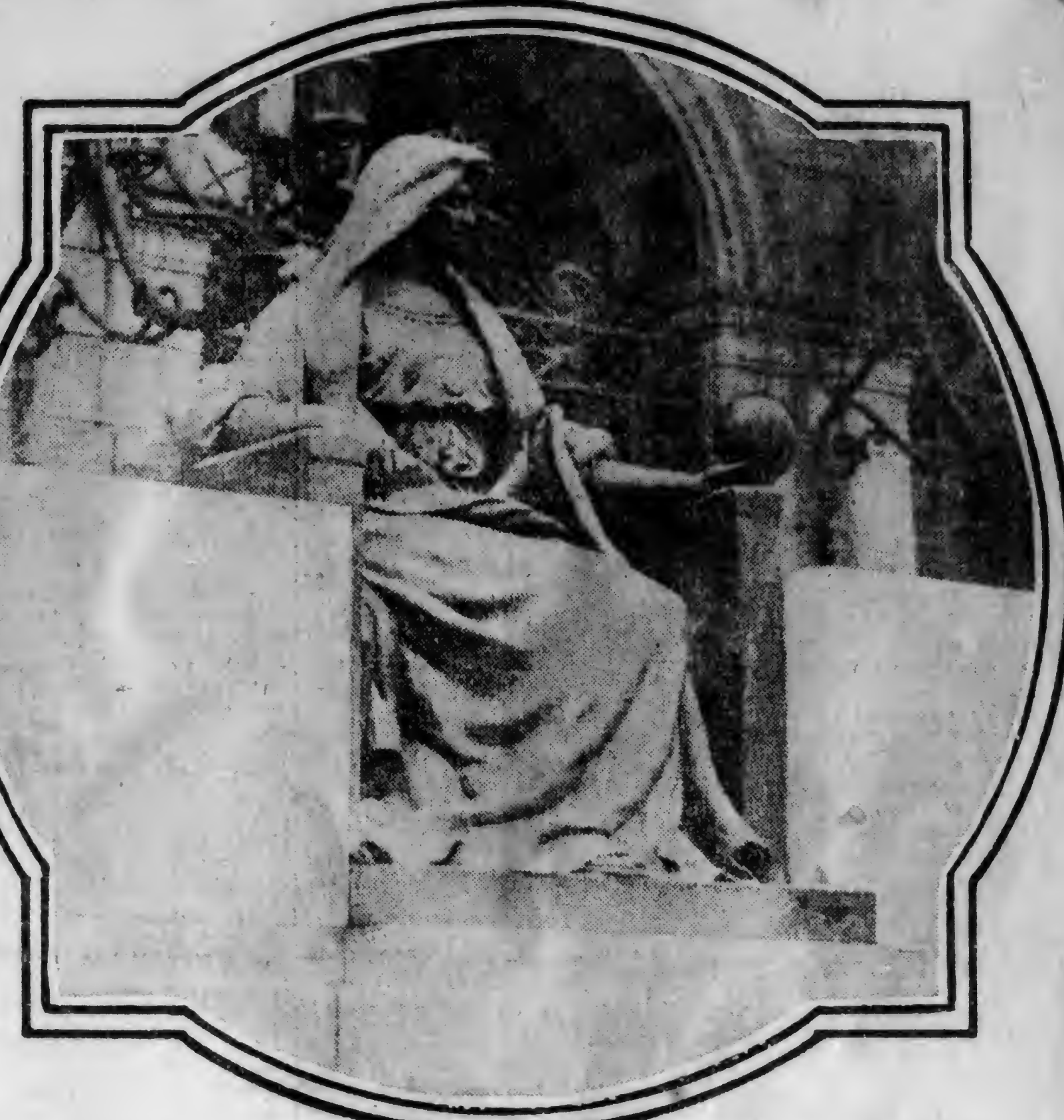


Photo by Evening Herald Staff Photographer Shows Work of Sculptor Bela Pratt in Front of Public Library. It Was Unveiled for a Few Minutes Today to Enable Its Maker to Study the Effect.

UNVEIL STATUE FOR FEW MOMENTS' VIEW

Sculptor Bela Pratt Wished to Study
Appearance of "Science."

Attendants of the public library and pedestrians in Copley square this morning had an opportunity to view the statue "Science," which Bela Pratt is getting ready for the city. It is upon one of the long-vacant pedestals fronting the central library.

The sculptor today had the statue unveiled for a short time so that he could see how it appeared from various angles. It represents a graceful woman holding in her left hand a globe, upon which she gazes with downcast eyes. The statue is hooded, and the details so wrought as to present a good effect of light and shade. When completed, the library front will appear completely after the general plan of the architect, and the statues will give added beauty of Copley square.

May 24, 1912.

EVENING HERALD.

A compliment was clearly paid to the newspaper profession with the election of William F. Kenney as vice-president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Kenney has been a trustee four years, and in that time he has become one of the most powerful influences on the board. Mr. Kenney during his brief service on the library board has represented the institution at the international congress of librarians and archivists at Brussels, and before the experts gathered there from all parts of the world read a paper on the work being done for the children by the Boston Public Library. By invitation of the British delegates at the congress, Mr. Kenney attended the meeting of the English librarians at Exeter, and explained and illustrated the unit system in vogue in Boston, which is regarded as the model for the entire world.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1912.

A Philistine reader of the Globe, accepting the denial that the bronze lady in front of the Boston Public Library is trying to sell a grapefruit, is still so lacking in artistic sense that he suggests the title, "Waiting Her Turn to Bowl."

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

If anybody tells you that the figure of "Science," in front of the Public Library, represents a lady trying to sell a grapefruit, don't you believe him; he has no artistic soul.

UNVEIL "SCIENCE" STATUE IN FRONT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY



STATUE OF "SCIENCE" IN FRONT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY VIEWED FOR FIRST TIME YESTERDAY.

For the first time yesterday the statue "Science," which is being arranged in front of the Boston Public Library by Bela Pratt, was unveiled. Hundreds of people passing by the Copley square building took their first look at the work, which is considered by many to be remarkable.

It represents a graceful woman holding in her left hand a globe, upon which she gazes with downcast eyes. The work is hooded, and the details so wrought as to present a good effect of light and shade. When finished, the library front will appear completed after the general plan of the architect, and the statue will give added beauty.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1912

GARRICK M. BORDEN DEAD

Though a Young Man, He Was an Authority on Persian and Mohammedan Art—He Had Been Associated with Art Museum and Boston Public Library

Garrick Mallory Borden died suddenly from blood poisoning this morning at the Stillman infirmary, Cambridge. Mr. Borden was thirty-seven years of age. He was born in Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., where his body is to be sent this evening. His father was Peter R. Borden and his mother Eva A. Miller Borden. He was graduated from Cornell in 1893, and took a post-graduate course, receiving the Andrew D. White fellowship.

Mr. Borden then went to England, where he gave university extension lectures in London, Oxford and Cambridge. Returning to this country he went to the University of California, where he lectured on art. He remained there until the earthquake when he returned East and entered upon decent work at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, at the same time taking charge of the art department at the Boston Public Library. This post he held for several years until going to Harvard as a candidate for the degree of doctor of fine arts.

Mr. Borden gave a course of lectures on Persian and Mohammedan art last fall and winter which were popular, and recently he had entered upon the work of cataloguing the Persian and Mohammedan collection at the Art Museum.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, FIGURE PLACED BEFORE THE LIBRARY



Bronze design by Bela L. Pratt called "Science," unveiled with no ceremony

NEW BRONZE STATUE AT LIBRARY UNVEILED WITHOUT FORMALITY

Without ceremony or announcement the bronze symbolical statue of "Science" was unveiled before the Boston public library on Monday. The members of the Boston art commission were present when Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor removed the covering from his completed work. Hundreds of persons were passing the library at the time but no one knew that the work of art was being exposed to public view for the first time and with absolutely no formalities. The other figure, emblematic of "Art," on the other side of the entrance, is to be unveiled next week.

Standing to the left of the library as it is entered, the bronze figure denoting "Science" represents a woman holding in her left hand a globe. Upon this she is gazing, her eyes downcast. A hood, so moulded as to cast effective shadows athwart her face, surmounts her head.

The statue of the woman stands upon a block of Medford granite. At each side of this rests huge blocks of Tennessee marble. Each of these blocks weighs five tons. On the front and side of each of these blocks is to be affixed a bronze

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Boston Herald May 25, 1912 PUBLIC LETTER BOX

AS TO THE FINE ARTS.

One reads in Benvenuto Cellini's modest account of the unveiling of his Perseus in the Piazza della Signoria, that the sight of the statue was greeted with "great shouts of applause"; that more than 20 sonnets in praise of the work were attached to the columns of the *Lozzeria del Lanzi* during the first day. He goes on to say that these were followed by many Latin and Greek verses; that it was the vacation time of the University of Pisa, and distinguished doctors and scholars added their sonnets, besides Bronzino, Cellini's brother artist.

The facade of our library lacks columns, and laudatory sonnets pasted on the pedestal of Mr. Pratt's new statue would probably be frowned upon by the police and the attendants who look after the neatness of the library's exterior. Nor would the distinguished doctors and scholars from Harvard or Mr. Pratt's fellow-artists be pleased to have their polished efforts removed with the aid of a wet sponge.

However, sonnets seem to have gone out of fashion in the criticism of works of art and the discussions usually take place in the columns of the newspapers. Benvenuto, after his habit, probably exaggerated the interest that the Florentines took in the productions of their artists, although doubtless the appearance of the Perseus was an event of considerable importance in the city. One does not hear of "great shouts of applause" from the crowds in Copley square at the emerging of Science from her cocoon, but nevertheless the citizens generally show considerable interest, as they have also in regard to the four new exhibits in the Public Garden and the "Appeal to the Great Spirit" in front of the Art Museum. Many people have expressed a wish that the latter might remain there permanently, so much does it improve the scale of the building itself.

The interest has certainly been healthier and more intelligent than that shown in regard to the joyous "Bacchanale" of the library, whose innocent gaiety was such a reproach to pleasure-hating Boston. However, she has now returned and may her light-heartedness and the playful fun of the Public Garden statues do us good.

ALFRED G. KELLOGG.

62 Greenough street, Brookline, May 23.

When Bela Pratt gave "Science" a globe to hold was he recalling Emerson's "Nature centres into balls"?

Boston Transcript June 2, 1912 BOSTON TRAVELER

EAST BOSTON LIBRARY.

The library trustees will meet the citizens of East Boston tomorrow and hear from them what they consider the best for the proposed library for the district. The trustees favor a site on Bennington, Brooks and Havre streets.

Charlestown Enterprise May 25, 1912 SOME NEW WORKS OF FICTION

Recently Added to the Shelves at the Charlestown Branch Library

With the prospects of a new library erected on a suitable and historic site and ready for occupancy in a comparatively short time, there is increasing interest in the circulating service of the present library, and Charlestown people are surprised to learn of many important new works of fiction now available for their use not heretofore generally known as having a place on the shelves at the City square building.

There are assurances that many more are to be sent to the Charlestown branch, which strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of the local people reading public, and augurs well for an able support in the future of the local branch when the library is finally established on Monument square. Now is the time to awaken the people to the advantage of the home institution of books and learning, and now is the time for Charlestown people to cooperate in the endeavor to make the Charlestown Branch as good as the best.

Among the recent works of fiction added to the shelves of the Charlestown Branch are the following: Innocence of Father Brown, by Chesterton; A Likely Story, by DeMorgan; The Money Moon, by Fernal; The Wargrave Trust, by Fisher; The Prodigious Judge, by Kester; Wooing of Calvin Parks, by Richards; Gentleman Rogers, by Blandell; Through the Break in the Web, by Dane; Spanish Gold, by Hannay; Mother, by Norris; Under the Rose, by Curtis; T. Tate, by Sedgwick; Paradise Farm, by Hineson; The Teat of Us, by Sullivan; Peter Ruff and the Double Four, by Oppenheim; Christopher, by Preve; The Chalice of Courage, by Brady; In Desert and Wilderness, by Sienkiewicz; The Matador of the Five Towns, by Bennett; The Coward, by Benson; Miss Gobbie Gault, by Boslier; Pomander Walk, by Parker; On Board the Mary Sands, by Richards; An Irish Parish, by Cawley; Richard Maynell, by Ward; The Coward of Thermopylae, by Snedeker; Mothers to Men, by Gale; The Taming of John Blunt, by Ollivant; Margery, by Benson; A Chance Acquaintance, Howells; Adrian Savage, by Harrison; Havoc, by Oppenheim; Children of the Gael, by Dease; The Iron Woman, by Deland; The Last Gallery, by Doyle; Captain Warren's Wards, by Lincoln; Winning of Barbara Worth, by Wright.

Boston Daily Globe

Established March 4, 1872. (Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1912.

LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS.

Letters and Documents of American Revolution Shown.

A collection of autograph letters, documents and broadsides relating to the American Revolution is shown at the Public Library. This collection is especially rich in documents relating to the Boston Tea Party, the Boston Massacre, the Siege of Boston, Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill; letters of George and Martha Washington, etc., many written from the camps at Roxbury, Cambridge and Prospect Hill.

In connection with the National Conference of City Planning, which opens today, the library has arranged an extensive exhibition of photographs, maps and plans.

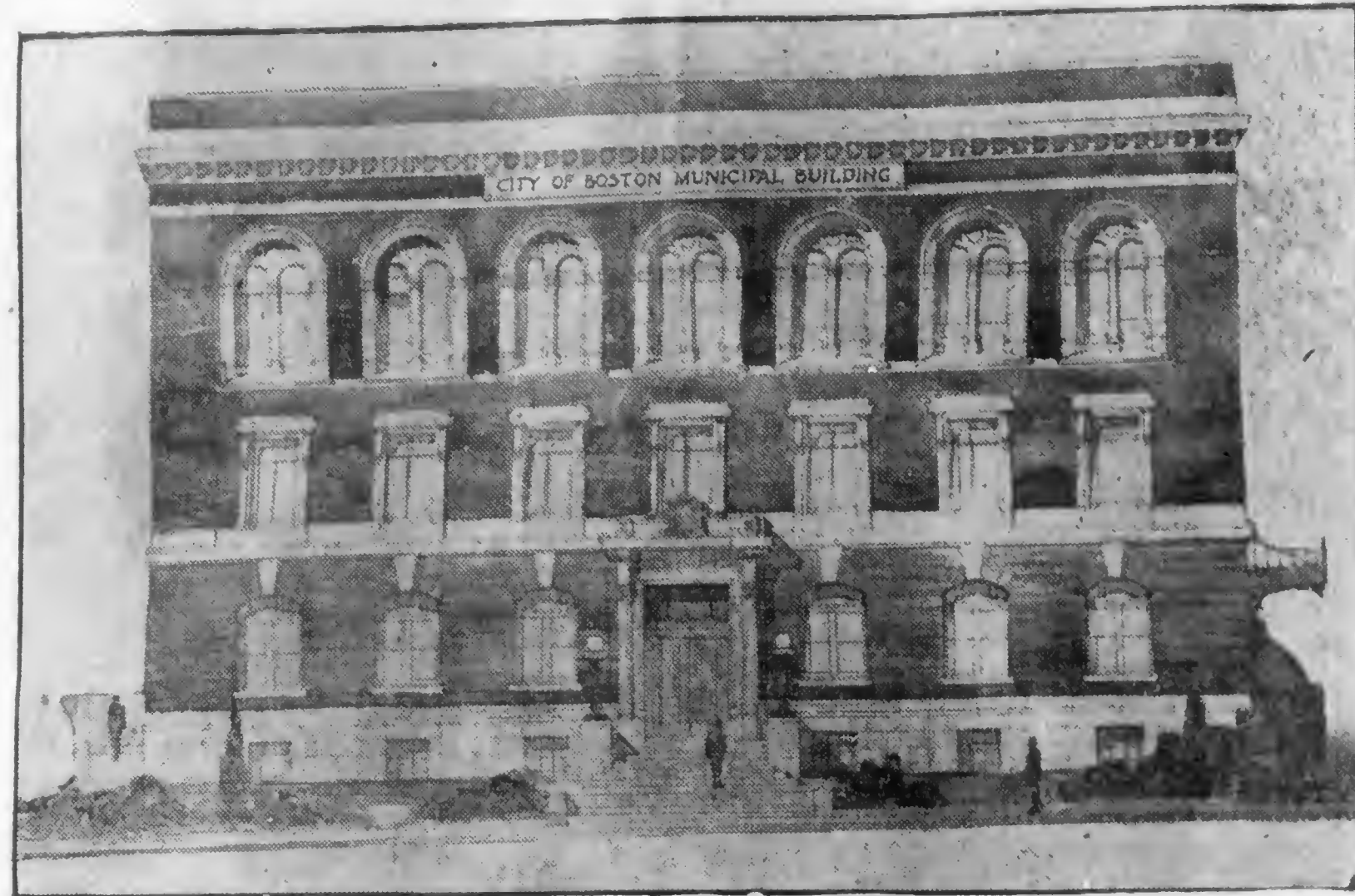
LIBRARY PRINTING PLANT MOVED

Temporarily Put Out of Business by Enforced Removal to Columbus Avenue

Boston's library printing plant and bindery has temporarily been put out of commission, and the publication of the Weekly List of New Books has been suspended for this week. The next issue will contain the accessions for two weeks. The plant, which has been in Stanhope street for the last ten years, is being removed to 172 Columbus avenue, near the Armoury. The removal was necessitated by the refusal of the owner of the Stanhope street property to renew the city's lease, as he wishes to occupy the site in connection with the adjoining land. The presses and linotype machines have been removed and the plant is a large one for a city department, thirty-nine people being employed in the bindery alone. By the end of the week it is hoped to have the printing department in running order.

REJOICING IN SOUTH BOSTON.

Work Begun on Handsome New Municipal Building For The Peninsular District.



SOUTH BOSTON'S PROPOSED NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The hopes of South Boston residents are about to be realized, as regards a new Municipal Building, for which there has been constant agitation for more than six years. Workmen have been busy for several days digging for the foundation on the western portion of the Perkins Institution for the Blind property, East Broadway, between G and H sts., which has been chosen as the site for the building.

As planned by architect McLaughlin of the Public Buildings Department, the building will be one of the handsomest in the Peninsula District. Located in this central and elevated place, right where all visitors to the district may view it, it will be of striking appearance and will add another to South Boston's splendid buildings.

The Municipal Building will be three stories in height, with a basement on the

street level. In the basement will be located the 72 shower baths and the boiler room, and in the rear the temporary stable or shed for the prison van. The courtroom will be on the first floor, rear, and will be a large, airy room. In the several corners of this floor will be the rooms for the judges, the clerk of the court, probation officers and court officers and also a room for attorneys where they may consult with their clients. All these offices will be very spacious and finely located.

On the second floor front is to be the quarters of the City Point Branch of the Public Library, to be removed from the present location in the Imperial Theatre Building. The juvenile courtroom will be in the rear and will be of sufficient size for such purpose. There will also be a small hall, or wardrobe, in the rear.

On the third floor is to be the large public assembly hall, 70 feet by 70 feet, with seating accommodations for 1200.

It will be provided with a large stage and retiring rooms.

This Municipal Building will be a little back from the street line, occupying a frontage of over 125 feet, and will extend back 125 feet. In the rear will be the 25-foot driveway from East 4th st., through which the van will reach the rear of the courtroom and deposit and take on the prisoners.

The plans completed, the contract given and work already commenced, it is expected by the residents of South Boston that before the snow flies the outer structure at least will be completed.

The present building at the corner of Dorchester and 4th sts. will be devoted entirely to the use of the Fire Department, and it is expected that Ladder Company 5 will move into that portion now occupied by the court, and will have a splendid frontage on Dorchester st. when responding to an alarm of fire.

Boston Herald
June 7, 1912.

WILL CONFER ON EAST BOSTON LIBRARY SITE

Mayor Says There is Opposition to Location Favored.

Arrangements have been perfected for a conference tomorrow at noon at the mayor's office between the library trustees and East Boston citizens interested in the selection of a site for the new East Boston branch library.

According to the mayor, there is strong opposition to the selection of the site on Bennington, Brooks and Havre streets, a lot covered with small buildings and containing some 10,000 square feet. That property is assessed for \$14,000, and the owners, some six in number, want \$26,000.

There are several other available sites, according to the mayor, but up to the present time the majority of the people who have discussed the matter say the Bennington, Brooks and Havre streets site is the best for a library.

Christian Science Monitor
June 7, 1912.

OBJECTIONS HEARD TO LIBRARY SITE

Mayor Fitzgerald and the library trustees gave a hearing in the mayor's office today to East Boston remonstrants against the new public library for that section being placed at the junction of Brooks, Bennington and Havre streets. This is favored by the trustees.

It is argued that the location is not central, and is noisy. Locations on Prescott street, Central square, the former Governor Bates estate, Eagle hill, were urged as preferable locations. The mayor will take no action until after a public hearing to be held within two weeks.

FIGURE OF "ART" UNVEILED FOR SHORT TIME.

Work of Bela L. Pratt Complements That of "Science" at Other Side of Entrance to Public Library.



BELA L. PRATT'S FIGURE OF "ART" In Front of Public Library.

The bronze figure of "Art" by Bela L. Pratt, which has been put in place on the terrace to the right of the main entrance to the Public Library in Copley sq., was unveiled for a brief period yesterday.

The figure is the same size as the one of "Science" on the other side of the entrance and complements it in every way. It is the seated figure of a young

woman in classical costume with the right arm resting easily on the side of the Roman chair and holding a brush lightly between the thumb and forefinger. In the left hand she holds an artist's palette which covers the forearm that rests on the left side of the chair.

There is more of intensity in the expression on the face of this figure and also in the pose than in the figure of

Science. From the front the face is seen almost in profile. The drapery is hooded over the head and flows gracefully over the shoulders.

The figures harmonize and balance each other. They are well modeled and are imposing in appearance. They are done in something of the spirit of the two female figures in the decoration by Puvis de Chavannes on either side of the entrance to Bates Hall from the stairway corridor.

Boston Post
June 7, 1912.

NEW SO. BOSTON-ROXBURY ROUTE

The Andrew Square Improvement Association was notified by the Boston Elevated railroad officials last evening that the South Boston street trolley line, which will open up a new route for travel between South Boston and Roxbury, will be in operation by July 1.

It was the last regular meeting of the association until next fall. A large membership was present in the John A. Andrew School to hear the final reports of the various committees. Before adjournment the association endorsed the candidacy of Cornelius P. Flynn for the Executive Board.

Two thousand signatures have been secured to the petition which is to be presented to the City Council at their meeting Monday for the widening of Preble street, which will open it up as a suitable highway from South Boston street to the Strandway.

Committees reported that the Public Library trustees are to settle the location of a free reading room and branch library in the Andrew square section. Progress was also reported on the work of the committee which has been seeking to raise a superstructure on the John Boyle O'Reilly School, so that a four-sided clock might be placed there.

Upon the request of the association the City Council has removed the flagpole which stood in Andrew square to the Strandway playground.

Boston Herald
June 7, 1912.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER POST CARD CANVASS ON WARD 19 PLAYGROUND

Mayor Will Ask Residents of That Section to Make Their Wishes Known.

A postal card canvass of all the citizens of ward 19, Roxbury, will determine the selection of a playground site for that ward, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mayor Fitzgerald.

The mayor conferred with Chairman Peabody of the park commission yesterday relative to taking definite action in regard to the playground, for which \$100,000 is available, and when the chairman said that his commission favored the Halleck st. property, the mayor promptly informed him that a large majority of those citizens who have attended the several hearings upon the selection of a site favored a parcel of land on Phillips and Smith sts.

EAST BOSTON LIBRARY SITE.

The mayor yesterday announced that he had arranged for a conference for today at his office with the library trustees and with residents of East Boston interested in the selection of a site for the proposed branch library for that section of the city.

According to the mayor there is strong opposition to the selection of the site on Bennington, Brooks and Havre sts., which has been advocated by many of the residents. That site, which contains some 10,000 square feet and is covered by fully a half-dozen small buildings, is assessed for \$14,000. The owners want \$26,000.

The mayor yesterday instructed John C. Kiley, his real estate expert, to select a playground site for ward 26, and suggested that the old water works property, now owned by the city, would meet all requirements.

Instructions were given Supt. Fish of the public buildings department, to advertise this week for bids for the construction of the new \$900,000 city hall annex, which is to be erected on the site of the old court house, in the rear of city hall.

Boston Herald
June 8, 1912.

THE LATEST UNVEILING.

Mr. Pratt's figure of Science has been proving that every one responds to sculpture that is well conceived and well displayed; witness the passers' comment and the paragraphs' mention. The sister figure of Art will do still more. While the statue first unveiled has busied the critics pleasantly, and set them talking of this and that detail, the figure now uncovered will simply steal their hearts.

The two conceptions, ideal science, ideal art, are carried out in similar manner—simple, strong, subtle, such a manner as a Millet might have modelled in had he loved the Greek a little more—and yet they are in complementing contrast with each other, like hill and meadow. Science, in Mr. Pratt's design, is contemplative; Art, creative. Science is regarding the symbolic sphere held in her own left hand; the object in her thought is formal, clear-cut, and however inexhaustible, still portrayed as part and parcel of the composition. Art also is absorbed in the subject to which her eyes are turned; but we know that what she sees is beauty only by the charm and longing in her face, only by the stir of her imaginative impulse. Science looks down at the form of fact; in her face and her bearing we feel her sense of power, her joy in the thought that thinks itself. But her sister, Art, looks far into the wonder of the world, and in her face we see the splendor of the truth, the joy of plastic power.

With this deep antithesis, the charm of Mr. Pratt's handling is in most delicate accord. Note, for instance, the drapery. The vestments of Science are quiet, grave, ample; they are about her as clouds about a mountain. The garments of Art also are restrained and severe; but they hint less of calm and repose than of movement, and swift apprehension; they are rippled into grace as by winds of the spirit.

These two forms, noble and winning in their perfect womanhood, will surely take their place in strangers' admiration and in Boston's love as only the Shaw Memorial yet has done. And thanks to Mr. Pratt's penetrative genius, our Copley square, more than ever and with finer reason, will reward the traveller from other cities.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1912

The Librarian

THE library profession is still in great need of more outspoken comment and criticism on various phases of the work. Both the leading library periodicals are published by companies which have strong reasons for a more or less non-committal attitude on every subject, until there is a large majority on one side or another. The Chicago monthly, Public Libraries, is perhaps the more outspoken of the two, sometimes to the point of a wholesome brusqueness. The Library Journal usually prefers to deal, editorially, with the "larger tendencies," and the "wider aspects" of most topics, so that one gets, from reading it, an impression of vague immensity.

Librarians are members of a small profession, many of whom never see each other. Those who do are rather intimately associated, and too much inclined to confuse personal friendliness with professional silence, thinking that the former compels the latter. The preponderance of women in library work has had the natural result of making librarians extremely sensitive to criticism. The junior members of the profession, those who are hoping for future advancement, are naturally silent both about specific points of library economy and about the "larger tendencies." The seniors, those prominent librarians who might speak out, without fear or favor, have been curiously timorous about doing so. When a number of them founded the American Library Institute several years ago they had an opportunity to do a great deal of good. Their dicta would have had much authority, and if they had seen fit to declare themselves on various subjects they could have influenced library work all over the country. They could have set the fashion in favor of bookmen before kindergarten, lovers of books before agitators about spelling and other faddists, reasonable work for children rather than gush. But unfortunately the institute has never been much more than a rather futile sort of mutual admiration society, so a good chance was lost. To hedge on all subjects, about which there is a difference of opinion, has been praised as "tact."

The discussion of open shelves policy, a few years ago, is a case in point. The preponderance of sentiment is in favor of the open shelf, and probably rightly so. But as soon as it became evident that the opinion of the majority was favorable to the system, only a few had the courage to mention any facts adverse to it. Many either kept silent or else suppressed all data which would have led to a different conclusion. Thus not a few systems, good and bad, spread over the country like fashions, without regard to their merit, or suitability for local application. Libraries were threatened not long since, with the adoption of the absurd practice of circulating "made rolls" because of the habit, becoming ingrained, of running with the pack, and striking all individuality.

Of course, there are a few insurgents, here and there. These are chiefly men with some power of original thought and original expression—qualities which make them the objects of profound suspicion to the dull gray mind of conventionality. Two of them, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, both heads of large libraries, suffered under the added disadvantage of having a sense of humor. Naturally they had to pay the penalty of that curse.

The following paragraph is taken from the report of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library:

"The Boston Public Library deserves the praise of all lovers of good books, for standing firmly by its deliberately assumed determination not to buy current fiction with the money of the taxpayers until time has winnowed the chaff from the wheat. If the library bought the necessary thirty copies of every new novel, it would have at the end of each year an accumulation of useless and undesired literary rubbish which would clog and retard the proper use of the library, and appall the educators and the economist alike. So the examining committee desires to express its hearty approbation of the courageous position taken by the trustees in regard to the purchase of ephemeral books."

The local public library is probably fortunate in being supported by public opinion in this position. Yet glaring instances of the defects of any arbitrary (or nearly arbitrary) rule may occasion, ally be observed. A man who wished to write an article on Eben Phillips, a year or two ago, consulted the Boston Public Library catalogue under that author's name. He was astonished at the miserable representation given that writer. Whatever may have been the reason, nearly all Phillips' works were still under suspicion of being "chaff" by the committee or person who decides about such things. A regard for the judgment of posterity is a good thing, but a self-respecting ability to form opinions for oneself is also valuable.

AMERICA'S MYSTERIOUS TUNE

This being the period of the patriotic holidays, the new inquiry into the origin of the tune of the National Anthem should make a good start. The inquiry is based on the following announcement, made by John Henry Blake of 503 Fifth Avenue, New York:

A reward of \$100 will be paid to any person who will find or produce a copy of "To Anacreon in Heaven" of an earlier date than 1790. Also a reward of another \$100 will be paid to any person who will find or produce the veritable original music of this song.

Mr. Blake is the author of a work entitled "The History of the American National Anthem," published privately, but which may be seen at the Public Library. In it is disputed the claim that the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" originated with John Stafford Smith, an Englishman, who introduced the tune of "To Anacreon in Heaven," now known all over the world as the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner," in a book copyrighted in London in 1799. It has yet to be proved that the tune was original with Smith, in spite of persistent assertions to that effect, and the purpose of this present inquiry is to clear up the mystery.

H. Y. James
June 12, 1912

TO PRESERVE NEWSPAPERS.

Chemical Solution and Better Paper Among the Suggestions.

The Committee of Librarians which has been considering the question of the deterioration of newspaper paper met yesterday afternoon in the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and discussed with several publishers what could be done to preserve the newspapers now in the files and to insure the preservation of those now being printed. The committee is made up of Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, Lucius G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library, and Eugene C. Wadlin of the University Book-binding Company of Brooklyn.

The discussion at yesterday's meeting revolved around the question of the use of a chemical solution to preserve the papers. Mr. Chivers has been making experiments with a solution known as cellulose, or cellulose. He found that newspaper paper treated with it lost little or none of its strength, and that it remained as good as new after fifty years' exposure. Mr. Chivers found, however, more quickly than those printed before the sulphuric process was introduced in papermaking. Paper in which a high percentage of rags was used showed more preservative qualities. The discussion narrowed down to the grade of paper for file copies and for the use of libraries.

Mr. Chivers suggested that papers for filing be bound as quickly as possible and the edges dipped in the cellulose, for he said oxidation always began at the edges. For the preservation of paper at the end of the century would be prohibitive, he said, for it would cost \$25 to preserve one entire copy of a Sunday edition. Mr. D. C. Wadlin, assistant to the business manager of The World, thought at first that the printing of some copies on good grade paper was impracticable, but after discussing the matter with Mr. Garrison he thought it could be done in all editions except the Sunday paper.

The expense of a good-grade rag paper was a stumbling block, but Mr. Hill read this from a report by Arthur D. Little, chemist of the American Paper and Pulp Publishers' Association:

"Sulphite and soda fibre, if thoroughly well cooked and carefully bleached, are probably nearly, and perhaps quite, as permanent as rag stock."

So it was decided to write Mr. Little and find out what the price of such a paper, as compared to rag paper, would be, and whether it was practicable for the committee to hold another meeting soon.

RECALL SCOTT'S ROMANCES

Photographs in Public Library Show Scenes Made Memorable by "Wizard of the North"

Lochs and crags, castles and churchyards, peaceful meadows whose very hedgerows breathe romance, are shown in a collection of photographs in the Public Library. Most delightfully do these recall to the beholder hours of pleasure with treasured books, for they were all taken in the countries described in the pages of Sir Walter Scott. Charles S. Olcott of Boston went through Scotland and those sections of England and Wales where these historic romances were set. His journeyings were for the purpose of illustrating a new limited edition of Scott's works soon to be issued by Houghton Mifflin Company.

The soft sepia tones are well adapted to bring out the peculiar picturesqueness of such places as Birk o' Turk, the entrance to the Trossachs, Old Stirling Bridge, "the key to the Highlands, Stirling Castle and other places which those familiar with "The Lady of the Lake" recall. Melrose Abbey is seen from numerous points of view, and so in Midlothian, Dumfries, where the trial of Edie Deans took place, and the Major Oak in the heart of the Sherwood forest, said to be 1400 years old and which is described in "Ivanhoe." One

Boston Transcript
June 28, 1912

MARY HEMENWAY SCHOOL.

Unique Grading Exercises—Work of Students Shown

Unique grading exercises took place at the Mary Hemenway School last evening. Work in history, drawing, literature, carpentry and physics was conducted on the platform, an exceptionally interesting feature being "Dorchester's Story: The Legacy of the Past; Responsibility of the Present; Opportunity of the Future."

Pupils of Miss Howe's class had drawn and painted views of old landmarks and houses, churches, landscapes, the Blue Hills; the Dorchester Historical Society and private citizens sent portraits, costumes, books, samplers, the town seal, reminders of the royal governors and the visits of Jefferson, Madison, and Lafayette; evidences of patriotism such as Indian implements, Puritan armor, cannon-ball from fortifications on Savin Hill in 1812, boarding-pikes of the Constitution, Brewster's stick and bucket, etc.

The great gold medal awarded to General Washington by the United States

Congress in recognition of his success at Dorchester Heights was shown to pupils and audience by Mr. Blaisdell of the Boston Public Library. This was bought of the heirs of Washington by one hundred patriotic Boston citizens.

Flower, model, and landscape drawing was done on large easels on the stage. A footstool was sawed, planed and varnished by boys at the carpenter's bench; and practical applications of electricity to light and fan apparatus were made at the physics table.

The music was brilliantly given, accompanied by the school orchestra, under leadership of the principal, Mr. W. Lawrence Murphy.

Miss Isabelle Hunter presented a clock as the class gift and the diplomas were presented by Mrs. Emily A. Philfeld.

FIGURE OF "SCIENCE" SHOWN.

First Public View of One of New Monuments Before the Copley-Sq Front of the Public Library.



FIGURE OF "SCIENCE" IN FRONT OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first public view was had this forenoon of one of the new monuments in front of the Public Library, on Copley sq. The monument on the left of the entrance—on the Huntington-av side—was unveiled for a short time, so the sculptor could get an idea of its relation to the front facade of the building, the entrance and the terrace. Members of the Art Commission were present at the time.

The monument is a single, seated, female figure, in classical draperies, holding a globe in one hand and symbolizing "Science." On the other side will be a similar figure symbolizing "Art."

The seated figure is about eight feet in height, is graceful in pose and line, and harmonizes thoroughly with the surroundings. The drapery is hooded over the head, thus adding much to the soft beauty of the face. The body is slightly inclined forward and to the left, bringing the face into an almost profile view from the front.

The figure is in bronze, and is seated in a sort of Roman balcony seat, which is of granite, and on which are inscriptions. The effect of the whole is simple and massive. The modeling of the figure is broadly effective in the drapery and very soft and delicate in the face, hands and arms. Evidently it was made by the sculptor, Hela L. Pratt, with an eye to the architectural necessities imposed by the terrace and the place it occupies on the terrace in relation to street, distance and height. It is an imposing and dignified monument.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1912.

ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

First Session Held This Morning in Public Library Lecture Hall, With Over 100 Delegates Present.

The first session of the fifth North American Esperanto Congress was held this morning in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Over 100 delegates from all sections of the country attended.

The opening address was made by Edward M. Fryson, president of the New England Esperanto Society, who introduced G. Winthrop Lee, president of the Boston Esperanto Society. The latter cordially welcomed the visitors.

Other speakers were Herbert Harris of Portland, Me., president of the Maine Esperanto Society; Prof. George McCloskie of Princeton University, B. K. Simunek of Chicago and Messrs. Frank Stephens and Donald Stephens, the well-known single-tax students of Delaware.

At 1 this afternoon the delegates took a trolley ride over the Paul Revere route.

This evening at 7:30, in Huntington Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there will be an experience meeting, with short talks on learning, teaching and using Esperanto. Among those expected to address the gathering are Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, who will be "Esperanto in Relation to Christianity and Benevolent Work." The meetings will be continued to-morrow and Thursday.

Christian Science Monitor
June 14, 1912

LIBRARY EXHIBIT SHOWS ARMENIA'S WORK IN PRINTING

Progress in printing among Armenians of America in the last four centuries is shown at the Boston Public Library today in an exhibit comprising papers, books and photographs, the descriptive characters being written in Armenian. It is being given in conjunction with the annual general meeting of the Armenian Student Union of America, which will hold its first session in Rogers building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this afternoon. There will be two sessions tomorrow.

Among the exhibits is the liturgy printed on parchment and dated about the year 1400 and Lord Byron's signature in Armenian. It appears that Byron went to Venice, studied the language and later aided in the publication of an Armenian-English dictionary. The first Armenian linotype machine is also on exhibition.

The speakers at the session to be held this afternoon will be V. Kirkjian and A. Ahladian, the latter editor of the Armenian. Tomorrow the speakers will be the Rt. Rev. Monshak Scorpion, Armenian bishop of Boston and representatives of the American press of America.

A public meeting in connection with the celebration is to be held in Faneuil Memorial hall Sunday.

Wed. July 10, 1912
BOSTON TRAVELER

WANT CHAMBER TO AID LANGUAGE

Eperantists Would Have Boston Organization Indorse World Tongue.

The attention of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will soon be called to the new language Esperanto, as a means of facilitating intercourse with foreign people, according to a statement made last night in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library by G. Winthrop Lee, president of the Boston Esperanto Society.

About 50 Esperantists were present at the second session of the fifth North American Esperanto congress. A large part of the evening was given to individual statements by Esperantists, showing the value of the language as an aid to communication with foreigners and an instrument for spreading the sense of human kinship.

Dr. O. S. Lowell, headmaster of the Roxbury Latin school, who is an enthusiastic Esperantist, announced that a guide book to Boston in Esperanto had been prepared for the use of the visiting delegates.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts of the Christian Herald announced the forthcoming issue of the New Testament in Esperanto, by the British and Foreign and Scottish Bible societies.

The congress was opened at the Public Library in the morning, with over 100 delegates in attendance from all parts of the country. Addresses of welcome were delivered by President Edward S. Payson of the New England Esperanto Association and by President Lee of the Boston society. Dr. B. K. Simunek told of the growth of Esperanto in Illinois and Michigan, and Prof. George McCloskie of Princeton University gave illustrations of the value of the language to travelers abroad. Progress was also reported for Portland, Me., by Herbert Harris; for Manchester, N. H., by E. J. Burnham; for New York by James Morton, Jr.; for Pittsburgh by J. D. Hallman; for Washington by Robert Bruce; and for Delaware by Frank Stevens and Donald Stevens. Most of the speeches were in Esperanto. In the afternoon the delegates took a trolley ride over the Paul Revere route. The meetings of the conference will be continued today and tomorrow.

Boston Traveler
July 24, 1912
The WHIRLING HVB.

MRS. MARY A. CRONAN has been appointed official story-teller to the Boston Public Library. For the last several years Mrs. Cronan has been a volunteer story-teller to the children of one of the branch libraries, giving a part of her spare time each week to various settlements. The children grew to know her as the story lady, and her popularity grew so great that the city authorities decided to make her a regular member of the library staff.

Christian Science Monitor
July 23, 1912

Massachusetts Governor Honored



STATUE OF SIR HARRY VANE, IN
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

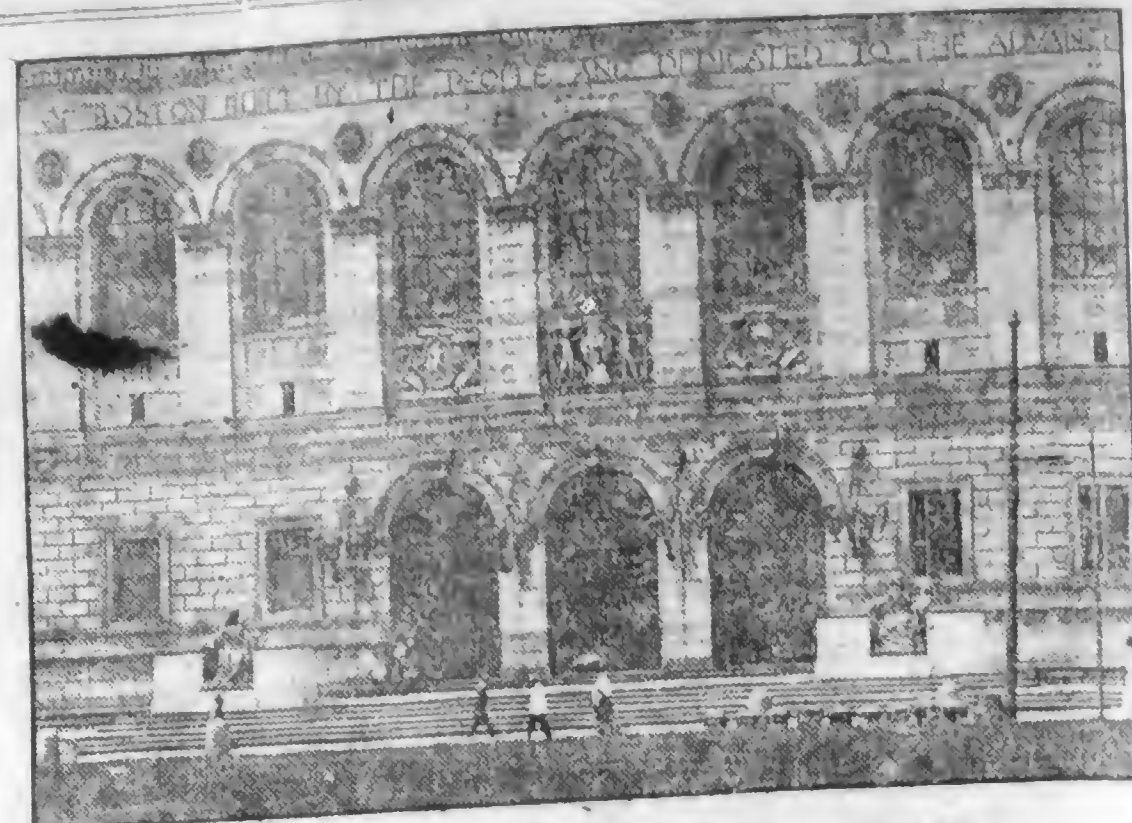
VISITORS to the Boston public library often wonder why Sir Harry Vane was done by the famous MacMonnies into this stately and picturesque bronze and set alone in the vestibule of the fine hallway. One would say other Governors of Massachusetts were as worthy of this distinction as Sir Harry. But a glance at the history books shows the English statesman as one who made a notable stand for freedom in various ways and paid a penalty for his courage and good faith. He was Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony for one year only, 1636 to 1637. He failed of reelection in 1637 because he espoused the cause of Anne Hutchinson, the brave woman who was persecuted for daring to think for herself and teaching others what she held to be true. Sir Harry returned to England, where he had already been comptroller of the household for Charles I. and at once was set to work in political offices. In 1649 he was knighted and at last became joint treasurer of the navy. In 1659 he became a member of the council of state. He believed in the ideas of the revolutionists but disapproved acts of Cromwell, and in 1660 he was imprisoned for his attack on the protectorate. At the Restoration, however, he was arrested as one of those exempted from the act of pardon and oblivion. He paid the penalty laid on those held as traitors. But he stands high among the notable Englishmen of that time who loved the ideal of political and religious freedom and would not have it any man's right to tyrannize over his fellows.

His bronze figure in the graceful cavalier costume of his time does not reveal his affiliations with the Puritanism of the day.

QUEENS OF COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

THE new bronzes by Bela Pratt before the Boston public library in Copley Square have been pictured separately but a photograph showing them in place on the great facade of the building across the whole interest. The beauty of these figures is greatly enhanced by their position. The two "Art" and "Science" appear like sister queens, seated on their granite thrones, receiving the homage of those who enter their portals and even of those who go their way without paying tribute to the other treasures of the library.

The figures are in beautiful proportion to the rest of the entrance ornament. The wide space between them hints at a broad hospitality; their mutual regard, with heads turned slightly toward one another, adds to the impression they give of welcoming those who climb the steps. The sphere which "Science" holds in contemplation types the perfected whole of existence as seen through the eyes of understanding. The palette which "Art" has is a sign of the color and beauty with which all things are invested when once this understanding is clear. "Art" looks eagerly toward "Science," as if she draws her inspiration from the serene sister, and properly enough "Science" was the first completed of the two, or at any rate was



"SCIENCE" AND "ART" AT BOSTON LIBRARY
New bronzes by Bela Pratt

first set in place. Then "Art," who, as the sculptor intimates, shows by her active pose that she is ready to do the bidding of "Science," appeared duly. The building of the inscription around the top of the walls, which appears above the head of "Art," "To the advance," fall fitly in place.

The iron work canopy above the doors has lanterns that are after the celebrated lanterns of the Strozzi palace in Florence; the bronze doors in the vestibule are the work of Daniel French. The statue of Sir Harry Vane just inside the doors is by Frederick MacMonnies.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912

LIBRARY CONTRACT AWARDED

McGahey & O'Connor to Build Charlestown Structure for \$52,216

The trustees of the Library Department have awarded the contract for the construction of the new branch library in Charlestown to McGahey & O'Connor. Their bid was \$52,216. There was originally appropriated for the branch library \$50,000, of which \$15,000 was paid for the site, which is the old O'Brien property. The trustees announced today that work on the demolition of the buildings on the site will be started at once. It is the hope of the board that the building will be ready for occupancy early next year.

Weds. July 24, 1912

The Boston Post

At the Boston Public Library I am told that some time ago when that institution advertised for Charlestown directories of the years 1835 and 1836, Mrs. Augusta A. Barker, now in her 87th year, residing at 23 Devens street, was highly pleased at being able to send in one of them, and felt herself more than repaid when Librarian Horace G. Wadlin courteously sent her an engraved letter of thanks.

Boston Transcript
July 25, 1912

MAYOR APPROVES LIBRARY CONTRACT

Mayor Fitzgerald has approved the contract awarded by the Public Library trustees to McGahey & O'Connor for the construction of the new branch library in Charlestown. The contract is for \$52,216. That concern Charlestown, for \$2,216. That concern Charlestown, for \$2,216. That concern Charlestown, for \$2,216.

Land for the building was purchased from the O'Brien estate some months ago for about \$15,000.

GIVE BAS RELIEF OF DANTE

Italians to Place Memorial in North End Branch of Public Library

The Boston branch of the National Society Dante Alighieri will place in the North End branch of the public library, a bas relief of the poet Dante. Luciano Campioli, a leading Italian sculptor, has designed the memorial, which is of marble, twelve feet high and six feet wide. In a panel are the figures of two maidens, representing art and literature; the latter is shown as feeding with oil the flame which represents Italian sentiment. Between the figures is a tablet containing an epigraph written by Iddoro del Lungo of Florence, Italy. A bust of Dante in a semi-circular setting, surmounts the panel.

1912

Boston Globe
Sun. July 21, 1912

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PUBLIC LIBRARY'S CATALOGUE

How the 1,006,000 Volumes, by the Great and Lesser Writers of the World, Are Indexed--Volumes Done in French and German Languages Are Greedily Perused by People of Boston.

MANY OLD AND PRICELESS BOOKS ON THE LIBRARY'S LIST

THE general catalogue of the Boston Public Library is growing by leaps and bounds. Not only are 50,000 new books annually added to the monster collection in Copley sq., but the evolutions of the art of cataloguing call for additional forms of cross-indexing, and it requires the constant services of one card curator to keep the 2743 boxes in Bates Hall in an up-to-date condition. These card boxes of the general catalogue contain at least 1,000,000 cards, and there is a full duplicate in the catalogue room. But these cards do not represent as many books, for by the methods of cross-indexing there are instances where one book will be indexed in two or more different ways, and the curators who change 400 cards daily, in many cases, are constantly engaged in the work of replacement. The old, worn-out, begrimed and frazzled card of some popular author has to give way to a fresh substitute, and the chief curator says it is impossible for two men to keep up with the additions,

language the most of them are in French and German. There are 50 cards written in the Armenian language. There are also many volumes in Hebrew, a few in Turkish, 200 cards in Polish, about 500 Swedish and about 300 Norwegian. The May 4 bulletin of additions during the previous week shows, among other books, 32 English, 31 French and 12 German.

"Shakespeare" interrogated the curator, "why, there are 12 boxes, or about 6000 cards of books by Shakespeare, or books about him. He is the world's most popular author. You will find him in all the languages of civilization. Then there is Boston's native son, the immortal Benjamin Franklin, the cards for whose books fill one box and part of another box. There are also 350 Franklin's works in this collection, almanacs, pamphlets, essays and his autobiography, 50 copies in different forms. There are many more books about Franklin by different authors. The feature of this Franklin collection is the 100 or more books with the Philadelphia imprint: 'B. Franklin and D. Hall, Printers.' There are 100 specimens of Franklin's art as a printer. Of local interest are the cards of the books of four generations of the Adams family. John Adams, the patriot, is represented by 27; John Quincy Adams by 80; Charles Francis Adams Sr. by 45; Charles Francis Adams Jr. by 35 and Henry Adams by 20--about 217 Adams cards, which cover the published writings of four generations of this remarkable New England family. Other local men of note, recalled by the cards, are Longfellow, who has 175; Holmes, 100; Lowell, 100; Whittier, 100; Emerson, 115, and Hawthorne, 135.

Phillips Brooks has 50 cards, representing chiefly the sermons and addresses of Boston's most noted preacher. Edward Everett Hale's books, sermons and addresses require 150 cards. This Hale reference leads also to Theodore Parker. There are 300 Parker cards, and the Hale and Parker books have their fair share of readers.

Then comes the statesman, such men for instance as Daniel Webster, whose speeches and arguments require 150 books. The classic Everett has 125 cards, Sumner 100, and Nathaniel Bowditch, mathematician, 60, to give the list of his intricate calculations on navigation and kindred subjects. While we are on Boston writers we should speak of three of the most industrious: Justin Winsor and Dr. S. A. Green, each with a hundred cards, and William H. Whitmore with 90. Both Winsor and Dr. Green have labored in the hardest of all literary fields, the historic, and their books, pamphlets and magazine articles show an astonishing amount of research and great results. This is especially true of Winsor. He was at the head of two great libraries during life, the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Library. Yet Mr. Winsor's histories of discoveries in America, without regard to his work as a librarian, are sufficient to keep him in the hall of fame. Dr. Green, like Mr. Whitmore, won applause, and his writings will be appreciated by historians of the future. "Another voluminous Boston writer was William Ellery Channing, whose books are represented by 200 cards. Channing was in a way not unlike Emerson. If Emerson had not existed, with all his peculiar mysticism, and the tenets of a newly discovered faith which did not always square with the teachings of accepted orthodoxy, Channing would have loomed a much larger figure on the world's stage.

"Now to go abroad again in our cards," concluded the curator, "there is Goethe, with 107 cards; Lord Brougham with 60, Isen with 130, George Eliot (Mrs. Lewes) 100, Byron 110, De Foe 200, Thomas Moore 70, Tennyson 150, Thackeray 135, Pope 90, Macaulay 50, Southey 100, Gladstone 70, Disraeli 50, Robert Burns 75, Thomas Carlyle 150, Goldsmith 110, and Walter Scott 200. The United States Government, and the United States, require 14 boxes, or 10,000 cards, a whole library in itself, to tell the story of the rise and development of this great Republic and the manner in which its complicated system of popular government is conducted.

"Speaking of the United States, reference should be made to Theodore Roosevelt's 90 cards, to Ingersoll's much-thumbed 50, Poe's 100, 80 of the romances of Brete Harte, Mark Twain's record of 60, Eugene Field's 40, Whitcomb Riley's 50, Thoreau's 40, Wendell Phillips' 53, T. B. Aldrich's 60, Hopkinson Smith's 40, and J. Boyle O'Reilly's 20, which number, but for his cutting down at a comparatively early age, would have been largely increased."

The curator has told some of the salient features of a great catalogue, a catalogue of a million cards. The actual number of volumes now on the shelves of the Boston Central Library, as well as in the custody of the branches, aggregate 1,006,000.



E. F. RICE,
Card Curator, Boston Public Library.

changes and replacements. By recent additions to the cabinet space the replacements for boxes now number 22. There is still space sufficient for cabinet room for 10 years.

In addition to this general catalogue there are separate catalogues in all of the main departments, such as the Barton-Tiecknor room, the Fine Arts room, the Music room and in the department of statistics. These special catalogues are in charge of a special curator. Fiction has its own catalogue in the general delivery room. Any one of these subsidiary catalogues would make a respectable showing in size and in the quality of books.

"I have been here at least 20 years,"

handling, a finger-mark evidence that the books have attracted thousands of readers.

"Another curious fact developing in the practical workings of this catalogue is the gradual increase in the use of the French and the German languages by Boston readers. This is shown by the number of French and German authors cards used. The elder Dumas has upward of 400 cards in this catalogue. The junior Dumas in the same box has 60 cards; Balzac has 275; Victor Hugo, 150; George Sand (Aline Dumesnil), 140, and Zola, 90. All of these cards show abundant liking for French books, especially those of Dumas and Balzac.

"The cards for these authors," continued Mr. Rice, showing the boxes, "are in a condition which needs many replacements. This fact is more remarkable for the reason that nearly all of the Dumas, Balzac and other French books mentioned are in the original language. There are comparatively few translations.

"Germany's representative author, Schiller, has 300 cards, and most of the works have the original language. The German cards show as much usage as any of the catalogue. There are 12 boxes and more than 800 cards under the title of Germany, and most of the books are done in German. Cervantes, with 200 cards, is the leading author of Spain, and many of the Spanish books are done in Spanish. Rossetti's works, the leading Italian writer, are largely translated. Many of the books, however, which relate to Italy in a topical way, are written in the Italian language; as are also the works of various Italians whose cards are scattered throughout the catalogue.

"Russia has about 200 cards, and Russian authors are also represented in the index. While there is a small percentage of the books in the Russian

July 25, 1912
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The Sunday Post

How Woman Story-Teller of Public Libraries Aims to Develop Children

"Story-telling bridges the gap between the child and the library and brings him into literature. It develops the child in every way and teaches him what is really worth his while to read."

"It develops the imagination, trains his mind and he gets many moral lessons, although I never tell stories as a means of preaching to children."

"Children going into a big library are dazzled by the number of books and often pick out those which are bound the best and look easy to read but which contain little of real value."

"It is the duty of the story teller to help the child to the best in literature."—Mrs. Mary W. Cronan, official story-teller for the Boston public libraries.

"I do not tell stories to amuse children but to instruct them," said Mrs. Mary W. Cronan, official story-teller of the Boston libraries, to a Sunday Post reporter. "The purpose is to introduce the child to the best literature and not to entertain him, although he is at the same time entertained," she added, when seen at her home, 27 Washington street, Dorchester.

"Story-telling means far more to children than many people realize," continued the "Story Lady," as she has come to be called by the children in certain sections of the city. "The love for stories is born in every child and it takes but a remarkably short time before almost every child becomes a really wonderful listener. And that the child shall be a good listener is the only rule of discipline at the story-telling hours at the branch libraries, and this rule almost never has to be enforced."

"It is interesting to observe how the mind of the child is developed. At first, many can keep their attention on a story only a short time, but they soon learn the power of application and can listen breathlessly for an hour and then ask for another story, even though they know the time is up. After their attention has once been gained, children will listen to stories as long as the story-teller will continue."

"The first aim of the work is to get the children introduced to the library. I tell the children some story that is famous in literature, and then tell them just where they can find the book that contains it. In a great many cases the child has a book which he has heard of from his lips does not take away their desire to read it, but adds to it."

Enjoy Repetition

"In this respect children differ from adults. The adult always longs for something new. This is not so in case of the child. The child is at an age when almost everything is new, and he is more apt to wish for repetition. For this reason he likes to read a story that he has already heard told, or to hear a story told a second time, even if he does remember it from beginning to end."

That Mrs. Cronan has mastered the art of story-telling is shown by the fact that the children in the libraries flock to the story-telling hours in great numbers, and record-breaking attendances are reported from some of the settlement houses about the city where she also has appeared in her favorite line of work. As if under the influence of magic, the children eagerly drink in every word that she says.

The real benefit of story-telling to the library is in the added use which these young people make of the books, and there has been a noticeable difference in the interest taken by little folk since Mrs. Cronan has been in charge of the work. Moreover, the settlement workers have been charmed with the results of her visits and those of her husband, who is also gifted in the telling of stories to children.

"Do you tell stories to convey a moral lesson?" Mrs. Cronan was asked. "Many stories have a very clear moral lesson," she replied, "but I never tell a story for that purpose, my idea being to arouse the child's interest in the story and get him to go to the library for the book and read it. At the same time, however, children absorb the moral good of the story, which is of great value at this impressionable age."

Extensive Repertoire

Mrs. Cronan has over 150 stories which she tells the children and some of them she has repeated many times. It is surprising how many times the children like to hear the same story. They seem to be under a spell while listening, although they know just how the story will end. Regarding the stories which she considers the best for children Mrs. Cronan said:

"My stories include fairy and folk tales from all lands, Bible stories, Greek hero tales, Brer Rabbit and jungle stories."



MRS. MARY W. CRONAN.
(Photo by Marceau.)

myths and legends from Japan, Indian legends, stories of Joan of Arc and Columbus, and so on through the literature of many centuries, races and nations. Especially do the stories of primitive people appeal to the children, for they are passing through a stage of development that brings them very close to their sympathies and mental life to those primitive folk.

"The adventures of Ulysses and Una and the Red Cross Knight appeal very strongly to boys. Girls like fairy stories the best, and boys like Indian stories about the best of any, although boys, too, like fairy tales. Some of them take unlimited delight in Irish stories. And in spite of the mental work acquired in following long stories, the children prefer such stories to any other form of amusement. Such stories are certainly an excellent antidote for the restlessness of mind produced by cheap shows and altogether too abnormally stimulating life in the streets."

Developing Imagination

"It is impossible for the schools to supply the need of stories that develop and direct the imagination. The imagination is a wonderful force for good. It means the ability to enter into sympathetic relations with the lives of others; the desire to appreciate the good and beautiful. It is impossible to stifle this force, but if neglected, it tends to lawlessness. This seems especially true of children of foreign parentage, who have such a rich heritage from the past and so much to contribute to our somewhat prosaic lives. If we give them the chance to develop the best that is in their nature. Therefore, wherever I take my stories I try to make them as true as possible. The Great Teacher told stories which appealed through the imagination to the hearts of his hearers. We cannot improve upon that method of presenting the truth."

Mrs. Cronan came to Boston from Key West, Fla., and previous to that lived in Dallas, Texas, where she told stories to the children of that city, and also established the first settlement house here. Her work here in the South Bay house, the Ruskies street house, Jamaica Plain house, South End settlement house and in some of the branch libraries aroused such interest that she was made official story-teller by the trustees of the Public Library. Her settlement house visits are entirely separate from her library work. In conversation with Mrs. Cronan it is easy to see by her fascinating changes in facial expression why it is that children love to hear her tell stories.

"One emotion after another crosses the face of the child," said Mrs. Cronan in further explaining her work, "as they are told of the wonderful feats of the heroes, such as the Knights of King Arthur's court, or the Red Cross Knight. And they listen to the stories from Dick and Jane with an interest which will carry

"The boys like one kind the best and the girls another, and the very young children still another. And the stories differ in length, from the very short stories to those that I tell in sections."

"For a typical boy's favorite, I might mention 'The Story of the Doodang,' from 'Uncle Remus and the Little Boy,' by Joel Chandler Harris."

"There are a great many others, but this is an example of the shorter ones. The 'Chinese Hip Van Winkle' is always heard with delight and 'Robin Hood' is among the many other shorter ones that always cause great pleasure. The list is almost endless and it is possible to mention only a few that are typical."

"The Story of the Doodang" is copyrighted and the Sunday Post prints it by permission of the publishers, Small, Maynard & Co., Inc.

The Story of the Doodang

"I wish," said the little boy, sitting in the doorway of Uncle Remus's cabin, and watching a culture poised on motionless wing, almost as high as the clouds that sailed by—"I wish I could fly."

The old man regarded him curiously and then a frown crept up and sat on his forehead. "I'll tell you this much, Honey," he said, "if everybody was ter fly all der while, the world 'ud be turned upside down, an' be rollin' over the wrong way. It sho' would." He continued to regard the boy with such a solemn aspect that the child moved uneasily in his seat on the doorstep. "You sho' does put me in min' er de doodang dat uster live in de mud flats down on de river. I aint never see 'im myself, but I done seed dem what say dey hear tell er dem what is se 'im. 'None on um can't tell what kinder creeper de doodang wuz. He had a long, four short legs, two short years, an' a head more funny lookin' dan de rhypos oshyhoos. His mouf retched frum de an' er his nose ter his shoulder-blades, an' his tusles wuz big 'nough, long 'nough and sharp 'nough fer ter bite off at behine leg uv a elephant. He could live in de water, er he could live on dry lan', whar he could wallered in de mud-flats, and catch a fish, or catch up in de bushes an' catch a bird. But all dis aint sutt in a tell; he got restless; he tuk 'er 'vandin' things he aint got; an' he worried an' worried, an' growled an' growled. He kep' all de creeper, fur an' feather, wide awake fer miles aroun'."

Brer Rabbit Appears

"Blimey, one day, Brer Rabbit come a-sag'narin' by, an' he ax de doodang 'apon' an' say dat he waster 'em in as good as de fishes does."

"Brer Rabbit say, 'Ouch, you make de col' chilla run, two short down my back when you talk 'bout swimmin' in de water, swim on dry lan' ol' fren—swim on dry lan'!"

"But some of de fishes done hear what de doodang say, an' dey heit a big 'eem."

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE

BROADSIDES AND POSTERS

Quaint Reminiscent Specimens of a One-Time Method of Publishing News and Advertising.

UNIQUE COLLECTION AT THE LIBRARY

THE collection of posters, circulars, advertisements, and like printed matter in single sheets, which are classified under the general term Broad-sides at the public library, form a most interesting aggregation of specimens of an old-time, and now generally disused, art. This Boston library feature is of value to students in political and general local history, as upon these broadsides the story of different occurrences is told while the facts are fresh and accuracy of statements can usually be relied upon. There are at least 1200 to 1500 of these broadsides. They begin at an early period, and they cast a flash of light upon the ways and wherefores of many of the convulsions in public sentiment, which have strewn the historic pathway of the development of both the State and the country.

For instance, here is a facsimile of the death warrant of Charles I, a grisly document of the days when kings were beheaded in England; here also, as a possible antidote to the royal execution, is a facsimile of the first proposal in America for printing the Bible, in 1683, which was issued in Philadelphia. Of curious interest is a Providence circular, of the year 1743, of Francisco Tones, who says that he has in his possession some snake stones which are the panacea for many a human ill.

A copy of the last will and testament of Louis Agassiz is found in this collection, although the reason therefor is not quite clear. There are some of the great speeches of the Massachusetts forum; and a petition of 1816 from Moses Carlton and others of Nobleboro, Me, and its vicinity, against the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

Of procession programs and orders there are scores of specimens, representing many tumultuous events in Boston's history, from the story of the day's doings at the inauguration of Gov. Samuel Adams, in 1780, down to the modern day turn-out of the cosmopolitan Bostonese. As news gazettes the broadsides played a most important part in the days of the Revolution, and for some years succeeding that era in disseminating the "big scoops" of the period. Especially were those single-sheets used in the days of sailing vessels whenever a ship reached any of the Atlantic ports of America from Europe.

The gist of the intelligence of the transactions of European countries and courts, as gathered from European papers, was quickly embodied in a broadside and sent in every direction by some enterprising vender in the "advice" of the day. In the library collection is a notice of the arrival at New Bedford, from New York, as late as 1793, of the sloop Hazard, with "news" from the Algerines.

Of funeral poems there is an abundance, while the list of ballads, those single-sheet ballads whose subjects include quite the entire gamut of human experience, is worth one's while to investigate. The "Odes to Washington" form a considerable feature of this part of the broadside collection, for about all the poets in the country, as well as those who were not poets, tried their respective muses on the subject of the

"departed shades of the illustrious Washington."

"Carriers' addresses are as numerous as the leaves of the forests, while the fast day-proclamations of the Massachusetts Governors, from 1772 to 1833, or for the period of 166 years, show the reverence in an official form at least, for an old-time custom which was abolished in 1866. Antimasonry, anti-slavery, anti-liquor selling, as well as some of the other anti, notably that of the anti-war societies, are contribute their proportional share of favorite sentiments to this broadside array. The cartoon of the "Gerry-mander," in the Senatorial districts of Worcester and Essex Counties in 1812, is one of the most notable specimens among the "politicals."

Boston used the broadside at one time, both for official and non-official events. During the Revolutionary War the broadside was the only paper which reached a great many people, and even in the years that succeeded the days of adversity the broadside was utilized by the Selectmen, or by individuals, to give a financial statement, to circulate information regarding the markets, to promulgate election announcements, and to notify the poor of obtainable employment upon some public work. The broadside has been used to give the time of the opening and closing of the local mails, and in 1819, when the captured British brig Swallow reached Boston with \$200,000 aboard in gold and silver, it was the broadside which spread the exciting news.

Then, again, as a reflex of the character of the times, the Boston broadside of 1852, which cautioned colored people from talking with policemen and watermen, as the officers were slave catchers, will be of value some day to the man who attempts to write the history of this many-sided town of Boston. A suppressed letter by Henry Clay disavowing antislavery sentiments is of interest, as is also the broadside which inquires "where was and what was Caleb Strong in the dark hours of adversity," which was given to the public in 1807. So also one might look at Gov. James Bowdoin's protest against the reduction of the salary of the Governor in 1787.

There are likewise some policies in the Massachusetts Fire Insurance Company of 1796 and 1804. This old company long since went out of business, but there is still a tidy sum, now in the hands of a trustee, which belongs to the heirs of the stockholders. Of passing interest is Josiah Quincy's address, in 1863, to the editor of the London Daily News on the issues of the American war and collateral topics; and interesting, too, is Queen Victoria's dispatch to John Merrill of the old Flume House in the White Mountain region in 1867.

And there is the broadside which tells the story of the loss of the New York and Liverpool steamer President with all on board in March, 1841. An illustration is given of this ocean liner of 70 years ago which depicts a craft with but a few of the modern safeguards of seaworthiness. She was of small size, with a lofty funnel and seemed ill-fitted to battle with the Winter's storms of the Atlantic. There were 27 passengers aboard and a large crew. The arrival of the big Hope at Liverpool some days after the disappearance of the President brought doubtful intelligence in the shape of a bottle story. The Hope's captain reported the finding of a bottle with a note enclosed from Tyrone Power, the Irish actor, in which the writer gave the ship's position on March 21 and told the story of the utter despair of all on board. A whirl storm had been raging for some days, so the bottle note said, the ship was leaking and there was no possible means of escape.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1912

HISTORICAL EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Revolutionary Broad-sides, Documents and Letters Shown in Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library

An interesting collection of historical material is being shown in one of the cases in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. There are many autograph letters, documents, broadsides, etc., relating to the Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, the Siege of Boston and the Revolutionary War in general. There are no less than thirteen letters signed by George Washington and two by Martha Washington. Several muster rolls, diaries and journals are also shown. The broadsides form a particularly interesting part of the exhibit, as they can be read easily, while the letters in some cases are almost undecipherable. A Boston Massacre broadside, New York, 1770, gives "An Account of a Late Military Massacre at Boston, or the consequences of quartering troops in a populous town." A copy of this sold at auction last year brought \$22.50. A Tea Party broadside, Boston, 1773, is entitled: "At a meeting of the people of Boston . . . at Faneuil Hall, on the 29th of November, 1773 . . . to prevent the unloading, receiving or vending the detestable tea sent out by the East India Company." This is followed by another from the Committee of Correspondence, Dec. 1, 1773, giving an account of the Tea Party and headed: "Gentlemen, the Committee of Correspondence . . . had just prepared their letter . . . when a ship arrived from London with part of the East India Company's teas."

Other broadsides give accounts of the battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. The last-named is a very rare one, printed at Lancaster, Pa., June 26, 1775. A Siege of Boston broadside is in response to a proclamation by General Howe when he superseded General Gage during the siege and is entitled "An Association proposed to the loyal citizens, agreeable to the Proclamation issued by His Excellency, Major General William Howe." Another interesting broadside, London, 1775, is headed "George III. By the King, a Proclamation for suppressing Rebellion and Sedition," and another, dated Boston, Oct. 22, 1775, gives the "Following most important Intelligence the Honourable the Council of this State received from . . . Maj. Gen. Gates. 'Sir, I have the pleasure to send you a copy of a convention, by which the Lt. Gen. Burgoyne surrendered himself, and his whole army . . . into my hands.'"

Among the autograph letters, one from Washington to Mrs. Fairfax at Velloir, bears the early date of "Mount Vernon, Feb. 15, 1758," when Washington was only twenty-six years of age. Several are from his headquarters during the war. An interesting undated autograph letter of General Artemas Ward to Mr. Brewster, adjutant general, written from Roxbury, reads:

"By letter from Head Quarters, Cambridge, just received, I am informed that General Washington has received Intelligence respecting the designs of the Enemy, that he is certain an attack will be immediately made on some part of our lines. You will therefore order the Troops to lie upon their arms this night and so dispose of the picket as that they may give them a warm reception."

Another interesting autograph letter is that of Thomas Hutchinson, dated Boston, March 6, 1770, in reply to "Lt. Gov. Hutchinson to the Committee of fifteen . . . chosen at a meeting at Faneuil Hall on March 6, 1770, the day after the Boston Massacre, to request the immediate removal of the troops."

The exhibition will remain open through the summer.

J. H. BENTON PRESIDENT.

Library Trustees Reelect Official, Also William F. Kenney as Vice President.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday reelected Josiah H. Benton president and Della Jean Deery clerk. The board chose William F. Kenney, day editor of the Globe, vice president, to succeed Thomas F. Boyd, president. Mr. Kenney first became a trustee of the Public Library in 1908, having been appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to the unexpired term of the late Solomon Lincoln. At the expiration of this term he was reappointed for a period of five years.

ON TRAVELER AND EVE

Children Revel in Fairy Stories Told and Her Husband at the South



NEW FULL DRESS SUITS TO LET
Suits and dresses for rent. Call 1000 Main St. for list.

CAST-ON CLOTHING STORE
We have a large stock of new and second-hand clothing. Call 1000 Main St. for list.

RENTS CAST-ON CLOTHING STORE
We have a large stock of new and second-hand clothing. Call 1000 Main St. for list.

Clothing
We have a large stock of new and second-hand clothing. Call 1000 Main St. for list.

Salesmen
We have a large stock of new and second-hand clothing. Call 1000 Main St. for list.

Agents Wanted
We have a large stock of new and second-hand clothing. Call 1000 Main St. for list.

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OK Bug Killer
We have a large stock of new and second-hand clothing. Call 1000 Main St. for list.

Miscellaneous
We have a large stock of new and second-hand clothing. Call 1000 Main St. for list.

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REAL ESTATE O Arlington Heights Park

ALL HIGH LAND—BEAUTIFUL VIEW—THE COOLEST SPOT AROUND BOSTON.
COME OUT TODAY AND SEE HOW THIS SECTION IS BUILDING UP.
LOTS \$49 TO \$149
EASY TERMS.

This new tract now under development has a footage of over 1000 feet on Park ave. and is directly opposite our Overlook Park property which was sold last season and where many homes have already been established. Catering to the increased demand for large suburban lots, we have cut our lots 50 to 60 feet wide and 100 to 150 feet deep; the view from the property is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the entire city of Boston, Cambridge and Somerville and adjoining suburbs. The streets brought to grade according to plans approved by town engineers, thus assuring the ease of water, electric lights, etc. into the property.

Hundreds of people have invested in this neighborhood in the last year; it is admittedly the most healthful spot of all Boston suburbs. A finer choice could be made for your home site. Last people; proper but not excessive restrictions.

Take an Arlington Heights car from either Sullivan sq. terminal or Harvard sq. subway to Park st. Arlington Heights, turn left up Park st. to the standpipe on hill, land just beyond a Park st. Come today. Agents on land daily.

WILBUR, 89 State St.

WEST ROXBURY

NEW HOUSE has 8 large airy rooms, central tub and bowl, all h. w. floors, h. w. heat, gas and electric lights, open grain, cozy corner window seat, large piazza front and back, outdoor sleeping balcony, over 6000 ft. and, large old shade trees, beautiful view; small consideration for first payment. See HENRY W. SAVAGE, 1741 Centre St., West Roxbury; tel. Bellevue 170.

\$3600

COME out to Wollaston and see one of the best trades to be had in a cottage house round Boston, has 7 large, pleasant rooms and bath, all improvements, 7000 ft. of land, beautiful flower garden, cool and inviting; built for and occupied by present owner, here walk to fine sandy bathing beach, near train, 15 min. to South station, a bargain at \$3600, terms easy. Shown by E. G. HAY, MEN; tel. Quincy 300-4. Details SAVAGE.

SEVEN-ROOM BUNGALOW

THINK OF IT! a new seven-room bungalow, modern and up-to-date, 5 rooms and bath on first floor, nice lights, combining living room, dining room, inside dining room, English and natural stain, massive pillars, large piazza, good kitchen, garden, well located in West Wollaston; price only \$3400, \$300 cash balance as soon as you have four of these houses taken by subscription, the above price is far below the real value, more quickly. See HENRY W. SAVAGE, 1741 Centre St.

WELLESLEY PARK

Boston & Worcester Airline

12/10-12/11 (Cars every

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Copley square looking toward the public library—Huntington avenue is seen on left of picture and Boylston street at the right



New Old South church in Copley square

Architecturally Copley square was for 20 years the pride of Bostonians. With Trinity, the vine-covered Second church, the new Old South church, the public library and the art museum, Copley square centered artistic, educational and religious interests in a group of buildings regarded as models for the use to which they were put, at the time of their design. The pictures shown are of but a part of the square. The other views will be published Thursday.

The library was one of the first re-versions to classical ideals of architecture, through the semi-classic style of the Italian renaissance. The slender tower of the South church reared picturesquely against the sky and lent the final touch of variety to the scene. This tower is particularly picturesque now, as one walks toward it along Boylston street, for its inclination of 21 inches toward the street is obvious, forming a mild leaning tower of Pisa.

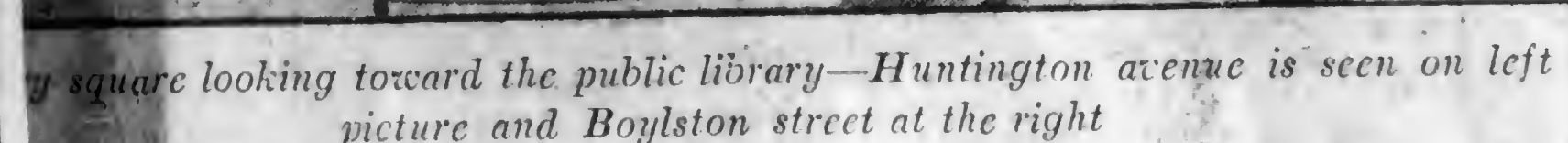
Friday, Aug. 14, 1913

The Boston Post

Lovers of art who visit the Public Library this week will find on exhibition a large collection of paintings from the brush of Francis Davis Millet, which occupy a prominent space in the Art room. A portrait of the artist, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, is hung in the centre of the exhibit.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON

A black and white photograph of the exterior of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City. The building is a large, multi-story structure with a prominent facade of arched windows and doorways. In front of the building is a large, open plaza with a curved sidewalk. Several vintage cars and pedestrians are visible on the street and in the plaza. The image is somewhat grainy and has a historical feel.



Architecturally Copley square was for 20 years the pride of Bostonians. With Trinity, the vine-covered Second church, the new Old South church, the public library and the art museum, Copley square centered artistic, educational and religious interests in a group of buildings regarded as models for the use to which they were put, at the time of their design. The pictures shown are of but a part of the square. The other views will be published Thursday.

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New Old South church in
Copley square

Friday Aug 6, 1912

The Boston Post
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Lovers of art who visit the Public Library this week will find on exhibition a large collection of paintings from the brush of Francis Davis Millet, which occupy a prominent space in the Art room. A portrait of the artist, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, is hung in the centre of the exhibit.

"They are constantly begging me to tell them Indian tales, something exciting, filled with adventure, brave deeds, and a lot of the kind of things that are found in the legends of the Indians."



New Old South church in
Copley square

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North, which was so small that you could reach down the chimney and unlock the front door.

"Fine bees," said Jack. "I mind me of the bees my father had, and of one, queenie bee in particular."

And he expatiated on the size of the queenie bee, which was so powerful that when the French army was sent against it, it flew down among the soldiers, killing half of them and the other half died of fright. When he finished, the King cocked his eye at him, and said: "That must have been a fine bee your father had, Jack."

And Jack knew that he had lost the second time, and had but one chance left.

Then the King showed Jack his beans. "These beans recall a bean my father had," said Jack. "It grew 999 miles high right out of solid rock. One day my father said: 'Jack, why don't you try abroad to finish your education?' If it is the foreign parts you want me to go, sure there is no more foreign part than right up the bean stalk," I answered him. So I climbed the stalk, and when I was almost to the top, I fell. Now, when I fell, I fell right out of solid rock. When I fell I tumbled into the rock and was buried up to my chin, with my arms down at my sides. Then the fox came and he took my pocket knife and cut off my head, and said to it: "Run along home, and tell father I'm here." So my head started off, rolling along. I had to run up the hill, and when it reached the top a fox started chasing it. "Leave that head alone!" I yelled. Then the fox came and he paid no attention to me, and so I pulled myself out of the rock and ran after the head and the fox. And then I kicked him three times, and he ran away and gave him three kicks, and with every kick I kicked out a King, and every one of them was a King. "You're a liar!" cried the King. So Jack won, and the story ends with the good King and the King's daughter married and lived happily ever after.

Strengthens imagination.

"Story telling is of the greatest benefit to the children," says Mrs. Crook for it strengthens their imagination and sharpens their sense of humor. Another thing which it teaches is concentration. At first the children find it difficult to keep their minds on a story for any length of time, but soon they are able to concentrate and listen an hour and more. Concentration is something which is lacking in average city child, who is distracted by street boys, street dogs, street

When Jack's mother: "the south and alligned the head of a head to put a palace the complete, as the beautiful out of Jack, so she said, this line for the king, when the king, the required to commit to memory a sufficient number of stories to satisfy the children. "Look at those youngsters," pointing to the group which was laughing and "her husband" chuckling, braking into gales of laughter, bugging their knees as they tried to hold their bodies in delicate alert, thoroughly enjoying the line of least resistance. Here you have great interest, perfect attention, two things a teacher must secure. If the story tells for itself, the teacher has no need to tell it. It would be of value to the pupils."

admitted Jack.
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you got to be
had to jump
pony's back."
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as gone.
Jack his bees-
was grander
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PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



View of Copley square showing intersection of Huntington avenue and Boylston street—Trinity church in the foreground



Section of Copley square showing the new \$4,000,000 Copley-Plaza hotel—In foreground is triangular grass plot between Huntington avenue and Boylston street

It was once voted by architects that Trinity was 98 per cent perfect as an example of church architecture, and that the public library was 96 per cent perfect for its purpose. At the time of this competition, about 15 years ago, structures in Copley square, pictures of which complete the section started in Wednesday's Monitor, were regarded as the best of their kind in the United States.

Then commercial interests began to make demands for sites on the square and would not be denied. First came the Westminster hotel. Lest the beauty of the square be impaired legislation was passed while the Westminster was in course of construction that buildings in the square must not exceed 90 feet in height. The limit in other sections is 96 feet, with 125 feet in the downtown business district. The Westminster was erected to the height indicated in its builders' plans, 96 feet, but afterward was required to remove the ornamental coping to come within the special limit.

Then the easterly side of the square gradually was adapted to business houses. In some cases dwellings were remodeled, in others the buildings were razed and modern business blocks erected. Two years ago the new Museum of Fine Arts was opened in the Fenway, in the midst



Hotel Westminster, one of buildings in Copley square

of the new artistic and educational center of Boston.

Later the old building was razed and the massive \$4,000,000 Copley Plaza hotel erected. This has just been opened to the public. The ivy-covered church

has also disappeared, and will shortly be replaced by a business block.

Then the library and Trinity, which once dominated the square, will be somewhat subdued by their bulky neighbors and business will appear to rule.

The two triangular plots in Copley square were formerly privately owned. They were bought by the city in 1883. For years these plots were cultivated with flower beds. For the last few years the spaces have been occupied with greenward.

Boylston street, one of the principal thoroughfares in the city, was nearly 200 years in developing.

When Boston was settled the sea lapped the base of Beacon hill along the line of what is now Charles street, and at high tide covered about one-quarter of the common on the Park square side. Gradually this was filled in and Boylston street, called Frog Lane until 1809, was extended along the edge of the common.

Boylston street, as the filling advanced, was extended to Pleasant street in 1813, to Arlington street, 1843, to Berkeley street 1865, to Clarendon street 1870, to Dartmouth street 1873, to Hereford street 1883, to Massachusetts avenue in 1888, and through the Fens to Brookline avenue in 1894.

Graven Record of a Canadian Invasion.

THE tablet on the face of a boulder on the old Newbury common, commemorates an interesting event in the history of that time. The inscription reads:

"Opposite this spot were camped Sept. 17, 18, 19, 1775, three companies of the riflemen under Daniel Morgan, a part of the command of Benedict Arnold. The entire force of 1100 men, embarking in 19 vessels on the Merrimac, Sept. 19, 1775, sailed for the Kennebec, whence they penetrated the wilderness with the loss of half their number. Joined Montgomery before Quebec, and shared in the assault in which he fell. With them was Samuel Spring, chaplain, afterward a pastor in Newburyport 40 years."

In the manuscript collection of the Boston Public Library there is the original journal of Capt. Henry Dearborn, afterward, in the war of 1812, Gen. Henry Dearborn, who accompanied the Arnold expedition across the wilds of Maine and down the Chaudiere River to the St. Lawrence at Point Levi, now Levis, on the south bank of the river opposite Quebec.

The account of this trip has been printed several times by the Massachusetts Historical Society and other agencies. The story is a graphic relation of the severe experiences of those of the 1100 men who went through the Maine and Canadian wilds in the Fall and Winter of 1775 and 1776.

When the division of the army under Col. Roger Enos, about 500 men, reached the Chain-of-Ponds in the Dead River Region of Maine, at a place known as "The Carry," discontent began to appear. Col. Enos, who was second in command, and other officers of that outfit, decided that the expedition was not worthy of the effort. They would return and they did. All the food and medicine was with this division of the Arnold command.

At that particular time the Southern and Pennsylvania riflemen, under Capt. Daniel Morgan, the New England and other troops, under Capt. Dearborn, and other officers were in the Spider and Megantic Lake Region, on the border line, without a food supply or medicine. Col. Enos was tried by court martial, but as about all of his officers and men were in full sympathy with what had been done, their clever testimony, that it was absolutely necessary for them to

turn their backs on Canada, and desert their comrades, who were on their way through the wilds to the Chaudiere River and Quebec thinly clad and hungry, could not be denied. The court decided that the misconduct of Col. Enos (if he had been guilty of misconduct) was not of a heinous nature. This court martial was held in Cam-

bridge late in November, 1775, and its finding was severely criticised. The brave men who continued through to the fighting at Quebec suffered the tortuous hardships of hunger, snow and frost, but kept on with no thought save to meet and aid Montgomery. They lost a few men on the way, one of them a soldier whose wife defied the killing

condition and marched through to the end.

About one-half of the 1100 men reached Quebec in season to participate in the disaster which befell the ill-fated but chivalrous Gen. Richard Montgomery. The Arnold expeditionary force consisted of two battalions of musketeers and three companies of riflemen. The commander of one of the battalions of musketeers was Col. Enos. Lieut. Col. Green commanded the other battalions. The riflemen were under the command of three separate captains, among whom was Daniel Morgan, the noted Virginian, who achieved distinction at Saratoga and on the Cowpens battlefield in South Carolina.

According to Capt. Dearborn his company marched from Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1775, to the first camp in Medford. The second night was passed in Salem, the third in Ipswich, and the fourth in Newburyport. On the 18th, says Capt. Dearborn, "the whole detachment embarked on 10 vessels, at 10 o'clock a.m. of the 19th we made sail, and reached the mouth of the Kennebec the morning of the 20th."

Sept. 23 the fleet arrived at Fort West-corn, on the east side of the Kennebec, in Augusta, about 50 miles from the mouth of the river. Many boats of the batteau design were made in Gardiner, but as the lumber had not been seasoned those of the division that went through to Quebec lost about all they had before they were half way down the Chaudiere.

Thirty-five or more miles up the Kennebec from Augusta the Dead River, a western branch of the Kennebec, comes in, and up this waterway to the great Carrying Place went the expedition. The Carrying Place is between the Kennebec and the south bend of Dead River, and it was always used by the Indians in shortening the route to Canada. In the line of this carry are three large ponds which greatly reduce travel by land. The men who braved the bitterness of the Winter woods and weather went through to Quebec's heights and engaged bravely in the fights at that city with Gen. Montgomery. Some of them were captured and imprisoned, and some were killed or wounded in battle.

The Newbury monument recalls the three days' encampment of this long ago Canadian invading force in one of the most peaceful towns of New England, and the fact, too, that Rev. Samuel



ARNOLD CAMP MONUMENT, OLD NEWBURY COMMON.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912

INDIAN PICTURES SHOWN

Exhibition of the Curtis Photogravures at the Boston Public Library

In the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library a remarkable exhibition of pictures of Indians was installed this morning, hanging on the walls around the room and in the show cases. These are plates from the great work on the North American Indian by Edward S. Curtis, of which the library is acquiring a copy, the work being in process of publication. Only 500 copies of the book will be issued, in twenty volumes, and the approximate cost of the work is \$3000. Mr. Curtis lived for years among the Indians and made these photographs of a fast-disappearing race, the cost of the field work being defrayed by J. Pierpont Morgan. While Mr. Curtis is an expert photographer, the reproductions show that he did not think or see photographically. The plates, by the way, were made in Boston. The pictures shown present every phase of Indian life, and show the different types and tribal characteristics.

Especially notable are the photographs of the medicine ceremonies, the holiday trappings of the cavese, "Watching for the signal" and the scenic photographs. Much interest was shown in the collection by the visitors this morning.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1912

The Librarian

A LIST of fiction published in this column two weeks ago seems to have interested some readers, to judge by the comments and inquiries which it has elicited. Of these books—all of which were novels and tales of good quality by well-known writers—it has been pointed out by a reader that the following titles do not appear in the catalogue of the Boston Public Library. The list is printed without further comment, except to wonder if our excellent library, which prides itself on its censorious attitude toward fiction, isn't a little stiff-necked on the subject.

Bernard Shaw—Cape Byron's Profession.
H. G. Wells—The Wonderful Visit.
A. C. Quiller Couch—In.
Molly E. Sewall—Sprightly Romance of Marsae.
R. W. Chambers—A King and a Few Dukes.
Arthur Machen—Three Imposters.
E. W. Hornung—Shadow of the Rope.
Montague R. James—More Ghost Stories of an Antiquary.
Edwin Lefevre—The Golden Flood.
Arthur C. Smith—The Monk and the Dancer.
Robert Hichens—The Green Carnation.
Bram Stoker—Dracula.
Stewart E. White—The Mystery.
Charles S. Loomis—Cheerful Americans.
Arthur Morrison—The Green Diamond.
George Ade—Artie.
D. G. Phillips—Golden Fleece.
H. K. Vile—Myra of the Pines.

Aug 26/1912
BOSTON HERALD.

HOUSE OF MANY RICHES DOOMED

Charlestown Residence Whose
Three Owners Amassed
Wealth Being Razed.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR LIBRARY

Occupied in Succession by John
Damon, Joseph Thomas and
P. O'Riorden.

Workmen are razing a notable residence at Monument square and Monument avenue, Charlestown, to make way for the new \$52,000 branch library, which will be at once erected by McGaher & O'Connor, in accordance with plans prepared by Fox & Gale, Boston architects.

The house is notable from the fact that its three owners, John Wade Damon, Joseph B. Thomas and Patrick O'Riorden, each started in business life without a dollar and died within its walls, leaving behind large accumulations of wealth.

It was built by Mr. Damon for his own occupancy, and at the time was probably the most modern residence in Charlestown. Mr. Damon acquired a fortune in Havana from his connection with the ice business under a monopoly granted by the government first to Frederick Tudor, with whom Mr. Damon formed a partnership. The firm had a large plant in Charlestown, and older residents still remember the Tudor and Damon wharves, now included in the Hoose Tunnel docks property.

Mr. Damon died in the house March 28, 1853, and soon after the property was bought by Capt. Joseph B. Thomas, who occupied it until his death, Jan. 13, 1891. Capt. Thomas was probably the wealthiest man who ever lived and died in Charlestown.

He followed the sea in early life, and became rich, first as a ship owner and later in the shipping and commission business in San Francisco. Shortly after settling in Charlestown he became interested in the sugar refinery on Front street, Charlestown; later in the Paul Adams refinery, South Boston, giving it the name of the Standard Sugar Refinery, which was kept in operation until the sugar trust, or American Sugar Refining Company, was formed, of which he was vice-president.

His son, Washington B. Thomas, recently resigned the presidency of the American Sugar Refining Company, though still serving on the board of directors.

In May, 1891, the estate was purchased by Patrick O'Riorden, who lived there until his death, Oct. 30, 1900. The city bought the property from the O'Riorden estate for a library site. Mr. O'Riorden came from Ireland when a boy and settled in Charlestown in 1856. At the time of death he was one of the most prominent master teamsters in the city and was a large owner of Charlestown real estate.

Aug 23, 1912

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

BOURNE COPLEY SQ. PLAN WOULD COST \$499,752

Mayor Promptly Decides That City
Cannot Afford to Spend That Amount
on Project.

The cost of beautifying Copley sq., according to plans submitted to Norcross Bros. Co. and Mayor Fitzgerald by Frank Bourne, the architect selected by the mayor to draw plans, will be \$499,752. This is Norcross Bros.' figure.

The largest items in this total are for a central monument, \$129,154; for sculpture, models and carving for central monument, \$125,000; for other miscellaneous work, \$95,600.

Mayor Fitzgerald stated on receiving the estimate that it is, of course, too expensive to commit the city to. Previous plans submitted were estimated to cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000, but Mr. Bourne's study was the most extensive ever attempted and the fear was expressed at City hall from the time the plans were submitted at the public library that the expense would be too great.

Mr. Bourne planned to eliminate the existing diagonal car tracks, connecting Boylston st. with Huntington ave. and the diagonal roadway, and for the diversion of street-car traffic from Huntington ave. by way of Dartmouth st., either to Boylston st. or Columbus ave. It was also provided that the sides of the square should be made parallel to the front of the library, Trinity church and the Copley Plaza hotel, with a monument occupying the center of the square, surrounded by architectural treatment. Tree planting was introduced, curbs rearranged and provision made for special lighting effects.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, AUG 21, 1912.

Requests and Answers.

Q. J. R.—You can obtain a biography of Robert T. Lincoln at the Public Library.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1912

BOURNE PLAN TOO COSTLY

Copley-Square Study Must Be
Abandoned

Total Expense Is Estimated at
\$499,752

Monument Was Contemplated for
Centre

Also Diversion of the Present Traffic
Route

To provide for the rearrangement of Copley square by the plan drawn by Frank A. Bourne, the architect chosen by Mayor Fitzgerald to make the studies, would mean an outlay of \$499,752 for the city, according to the estimates submitted by the Norcross Brothers Company.

The estimate was a great surprise to the mayor, who said that there was absolutely no use of starting an agitation for this improvement on any such ambitious lines, as the city would not be able to afford it for years. Previous plans submitted were estimated to cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000, but Mr. Bourne's study was the most extensive ever attempted and the fear was expressed at City Hall from the time the plans were submitted at the Public Library that the expense would be too great.

The expense of the Bourne scheme is divided as follows:
Excavation, piling, concrete foundation and footings, \$47,100.
Central monument, \$129,154.
Sculpture, models and carving for central monument, \$125,000.
Pedestal, seats, etc., for central monument, \$17,884.
Two fountains, \$11,462.

Other miscellaneous work, \$95,600.
Stone masonry and sidewalks, loan for filling, walks, etc., \$12,740.
Cost of iron lamps and lighting, \$19,200.
Two staircases in approaches, \$40,000.

Mr. Bourne planned to eliminate the existing diagonal car tracks, connecting Boylston street with Huntington avenue and the diagonal roadway, and for the diversion of street-car traffic from Huntington avenue by way of Dartmouth street, either to Boylston street or Columbus avenue. It was also provided that the sides of the square should be made parallel to the front of the library, Trinity Church and the Copley-Plaza Hotel, with a monument occupying the center of the square, surrounded by architectural treatment. Tree planting was introduced, curbs rearranged and provision made for special lighting effects.

In preparing these studies, Mr. Bourne incorporated the best ideas obtainable in the public squares of America and Europe, and was chosen by the mayor in the belief that his experience afforded him special opportunity of solving the problem that has been interesting the public since 1893, when the Boston Society of Architects arranged a competition for the improvement of the square.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information

FINE ARTS BUILDING
CHICAGO

Advance clipping from the issue of

JUL 1 1912

THE SCHOLAR'S CONSCIENCE ought to be peculiarly sensitive, inasmuch as he, far more than the unthinking, uncritical, carelessly observing person, has abundant opportunity to learn from his studies how futile and foolish in the long run are all evasions of either intellectual or moral truth, all dishonorable subterfuges, all attempted short-cuts to the good things of life. And yet we who use public libraries know that we have among us not a few book-thieves who pass in the world as persons of liberal culture. Even the highly-educated and intellectually-accomplished bibliophile is not unknown. On the open shelves near the centre desk in Bates Hall, at the Boston Public Library, are temporarily displayed the more recent accessions in literature of a more serious and scholarly character than the average reader is interested in; and to these shelves resort each day the serious and the bespectacled students whom such a display naturally attracts. But, as is regretfully recorded in the library's latest Report, "the loss of books by theft from these shelves, affecting as it does new books, just published and in active demand, has become so great that, in the public interest, a new arrangement with some limitation upon freedom of access is required. It is proposed to place such books upon guarded shelving in the delivery room, immediately under the control of an attendant, to permit anyone to examine them upon request, but to require the use of a call slip before they can be removed to the reading tables." Not even the soothing conjecture that these thefts have been mostly effected by the unscholarly for purposes of pecuniary gain is tenable, since the perforated stamp and other marks of ownership make the books difficult of sale. It must be sadly admitted that a love of good literature is not incompatible with schemes for its unlawful acquisition.

New York Times
June 30, 1912

The features of the exhibition is, however, not to be found among these proposals for decorative wall paintings to be executed in the near or distant future, but among the designs brought together to form a retrospective display of what has been done in England in the past. Albert Moore, Millais, Ford Madox Brown, Shields, Purser, and many another decorator are here represented, but the one work that lingers in one's memory as an achievement of real genius is Mr. J. S. Sargent's astounding "Our Lady of Sorrows," which forms, I believe, part of his great scheme for the decoration of the Boston Library. In this magnificent panel, part of which is executed in actual relief, the silver candlesticks and candle in front of the Virgin being modeled in gesso, Mr. Sargent, who worships the exuberant vitality of Giotto, has been inspired by a very different ideal. The spirit that dominates this work is the solemn, hierarchic aloofness of Byzantine art—though it is Byzantinism vitalized by Mr. Sargent's genius. Unlike other modern painters, who in their decorative work hang back upon archaic examples, sweeping aside the accumulated knowledge of centuries and affecting the unsophisticated simplicity of the primitives, Mr. Sargent remains thoroughly modern—remains himself even when it is his intention to reflect the spirit of a past.

difference between him and the neo-primitivists: Mr. Sargent grasps the spirit of the art of the past and expresses it in his own language, while the archaic reactionaries copy or imitate the often awkward symbols by which art in its infancy expressed its aspirations, and forget that these symbols mean nothing without the sincere ardor that fired the early masters.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information
FINE ARTS BUILDING
CHICAGO

Advance clipping from the issue of

AUG 1 1912

The recent unveiling of the allegorical figures, "Science" and "Art," now at last in place on their long-expectant pedestals in front of the Boston Public Library, marks the completion of that fine building as projected a quarter of a century ago by the architects. The late Augustus Saint-Gaudens had originally been commissioned to furnish the statues, but his untimely death made necessary the engagement of another sculptor. To Mr. Bela Pratt the task was finally assigned, and the fine bronze figures that have now come from his hand give the noble building's front that finishing touch it has so long wanted.

Mon. Aug 26, 1912
EASTON EVENING RECORD

PLAN NEW COPLEY SQ. CHANGES

Including every feature of the original plan, except a central monument, alternative plans for the improvement of Copley sq., calling for an expenditure of \$150,000 instead of \$500,000, the original estimate, have been submitted to Mayor Fitzgerald by Architect Frederick T. Bourne.

The new scheme allows for a sunken garden and electroliters and makes it possible for the city to add to the improvements from time to time without interference with the general improvement plan. Mayor Fitzgerald declared Mr. Bourne's original plans were too high an expenditure for the city at this time. It is planned to eliminate the existing diagonal car tracks, connecting Boylston st. with Huntington ave., and also the diagonal roadway. Mr. Bourne plans to have the diversion of street car traffic, from Huntington ave. by way of Dartmouth st., either to Boylston st. or Columbus ave.

According to the plans, the sides of the square would be made parallel to the front of the library, Trinity church and the new Copley-Plaza hotel.

Old residents of the city have begun to protest the plan to change the name of Copley sq. and to spend a large sum of money in remodeling this historic spot which has become one of the landmarks of Boston and named after one of her famous men.

"I do not approve changing the name of Copley sq.," said ex-Mayor Green regarding the proposition. "I want Copley sq. to remain just as it is. 'Copley' sq. signifies something. This name ought not to be sold. It is foolish to spend \$150,000 to change when it is all right as it is. From an art standpoint, from an economic standpoint, and from every standpoint, we should let Copley sq. remain as it is."

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MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1912

17. Gilmore, H. M. F., July 24, 1912. Robert Gilmore, son of Gavin Gilmore and Janet (Spier) Gilmore, made a voyage to the Chesapeake in 1767. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, November, 1748. He married, in 1771, Louisa Airey. The only record of their children which I can refer to is that of their son William, and H. M. F. will find his record in "Ancestral Records and Portraits" (Boston Public Library, two volumes). I believe that the Robert Gilmore born in 1774, died in 1848, is the son also of Robert and Louisa (Airey) Gilmore. I cannot at this writing, however, furnish a proof of my assertion, but the volumes I refer to may give him clues that he can follow out. E. E. B. B.

Fri. Aug 30, 1912

BOSTON TRAVELER

Not long ago ex-Senator William A. Morse found it necessary to go into the Public Library for some books. He wrote on a piece of paper the names of the books he wanted, approached what looked to be one of the attendants, and asked him if he would kindly get the books for him. The man was one of the high officials of the library, and said rather tartly:

"Do I look like a messenger boy?" "No," replied apologetically, Mr. Morse, "you look like the man who wrote all the books that are here."

Sept. 1, 1912.

The Sunday Post OLD RECORD TO GO TO LIBRARY

Yesterday the trustees of the Boston Public Library filed a claim with Mayor Fitzgerald for the "Records of the War, 1782," the old book now in the possession of the assessing department, but wanted by the Bostonian Society. This book, in excellent state of preservation, contains the names of those who were recruited from Boston for service in the Continental army and also the names of citizens assessed, with the amount upon each, for the expense of the same. Mayor Fitzgerald said that he would honor the claim of the Library Board, as it was a public body, in preference to the request of the Bostonian Society, which he said was a private organization.

Christian Science Monitor
Aug 27, 1912

COUNCIL MAY QUIZ MR. FITZGERALD

Mayor Fitzgerald is preparing today answers to some questions on the street lighting question that were asked him at the session of the city council Monday by Councilor Ernest R. Smith regarding the mayor's relations with and attitude toward the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company.

The order calling for the mayor to come before the council to answer the questions caused a long debate and no action was taken, the order being left for the next meeting, as two members, Councilors Collins and Coulthurst, were absent.

The council passed an order appropriating \$2000 for a bust of Longfellow by the late Samuel J. Kitson, to be set up in the public library.

The council appropriated \$10,000 to be expended by Commissioner O'Meara and the mayor in procuring plans and estimates for three new buildings to replace stations 2, 6 and 15.

Sat. Aug 31, 1912.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Bostonian Society, the semi-official custodian of the historical records of the city of Boston, for whom quarters have been provided by the city and state in the old state house, loses in its contest with the Boston public library trustees for the possession of the historical records of the revolutionary war, published in 1782, which have recently been unearthed in the Boston assessing department by Chairman Murphy of the board of assessors. Mayor Fitzgerald has decided that the library department, being an official and public department, should have the possession of the records, since these records have apparently been in the possession of and the property of the city, and the Bostonian Society is but a private organization.

The mayor's decision was a severe blow to the Bostonian Society, because all arrangements had practically been made to give this society the much wanted records until the matter was called to Mayor Fitzgerald's, and then public attention, whereupon the library trustees put in a claim which was finally honored by the mayor.

Boston Sunday Globe

First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE,
Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

SUNDAY, SEPT 1, 1912.
LIBRARY GETS OLD RECORDS.

Mayor Decides Against Bostonian Society in the Matter.

The Bostonian Society in the Old State House loses in its application for the official list of Revolutionary soldiers enlisted from Boston, the records of which were found a few days ago in the basement at City Hall.

Mayor Fitzgerald considers the request of the Public Library trustees for the custody of the records as the better claim, and the Public Library will get them.

Boston Transcript

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1912

An order appropriating \$2000 for a bust of Longfellow by the late Samuel J. Kitson, to be set up in the Public Library, was also passed. The Board of Health was allotted \$2000 for the preparation of an exhibit at the International Health Congress. The mayor sent an amendment to the ordinance of 1900 which provided for excepting the automobiles of the Fire Department from the general ordinance which requires all automobiles owned by the city to be painted a uniform color. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

At the request of Fire Commissioner Cole the Council transferred \$15,000 appropriated for an engine house and apparatus for Orient Heights to the appropriation for fire apparatus.

Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1912

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY LOSES

Fails to Secure Assessment Record of Army Recruits of 1782—Mayor Decides Public Library Should Be Custodian

A request made to Mayor Fitzgerald by Charles F. Read, clerk of the Bostonian Society, that the highly-prized book giving the assessment records of 1782 for the raising of eighty-five recruits for the Continental army, be transferred from the city to the Society, is denied.

The mayor says that while the Bostonian Society is a most worthy institution and possesses records of early Boston that are of inestimable value, it is of a semi-public nature and that the Boston Public Library, having made application for the historic book, should be named as custodian. Consequently the book will be turned over to the president of the Library trustees, Joseph H. Benton, to remain in the Library for all time.

Mr. Read told the mayor it was the intention of the Society to publish the records for the particular benefit of historians, but the mayor feels that the library will make equally as interesting use of the treasure and that it would be the opinion of the citizens generally that the book should go to an institution that is peculiarly the people's.

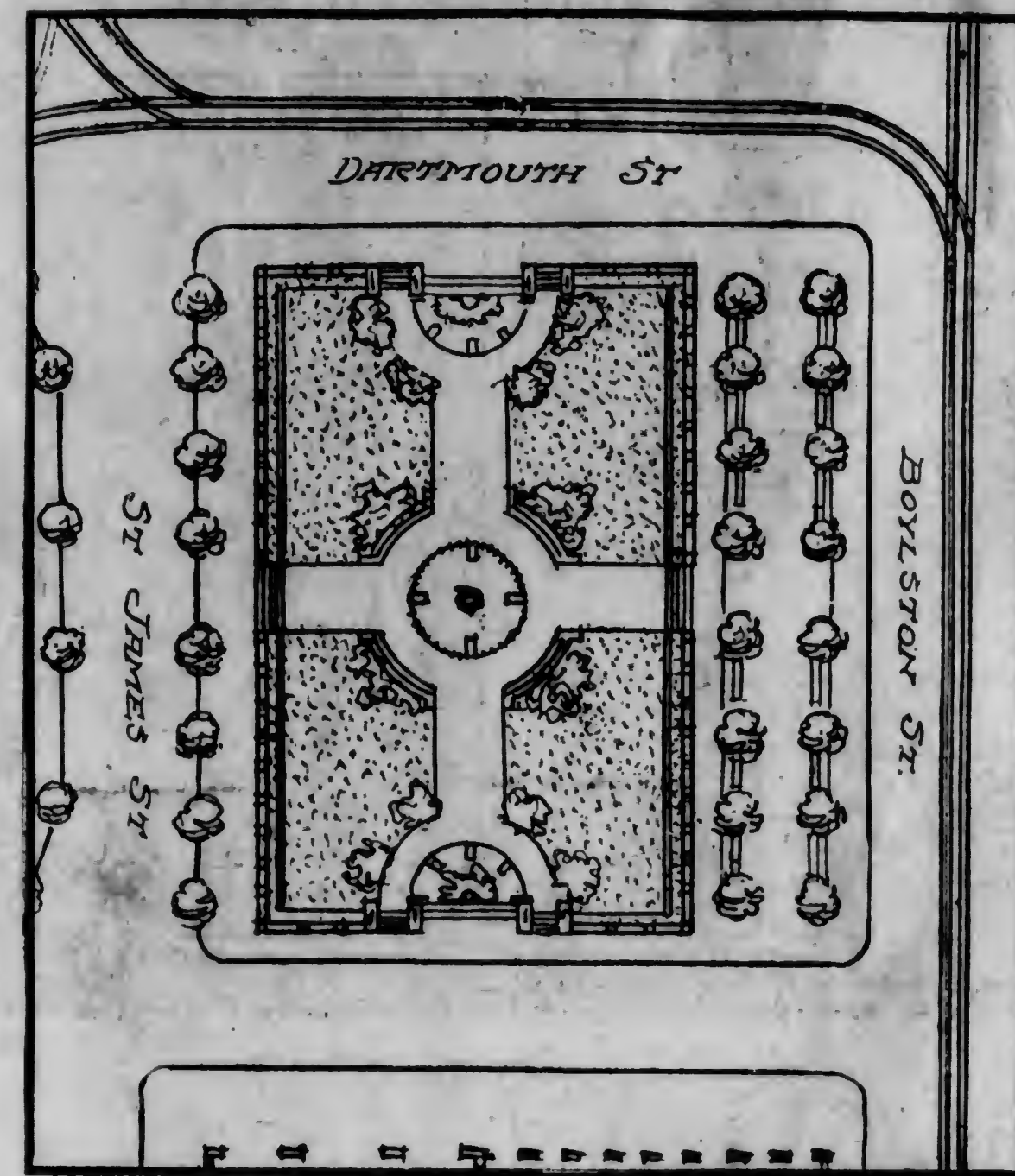
A Gift to the Library.

To the Editor of The Record: Learning that the number of copies of Thayer's "Life of Cavour" in the possession of the Boston public library has proved inadequate to meet the large demand for the book, a friend has presented to the library several more copies. Persons desiring to read this work, which has already taken high rank as a history of Italian independence, should now be able to obtain it at the library without the annoyance of making frequent applications for it. Very truly yours,

Henry Greenleaf Pearson.

The Sunday Post

New Copley Square Plan Bars Monument



ONE PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COPLEY SQUARE, PREPARED BY ARCHITECT FREDERICK T. BOURNE, WHICH CALLS FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF ABOUT \$150,000.

Alternative plans for the improvement of Copley square, calling for an outlay of \$150,000 instead of \$500,000, as estimated to carry out the first plans, were submitted yesterday to Mayor Fitzgerald by Architect Frederick T. Bourne.

These plans allow for a sunken garden, electroliters, and in fact almost everything that was included in the first plans except a central monument. The new scheme makes it possible for the city to add to the improvements from time to time without interference with the general improvement plan.

Mr. Bourne's original plans, entailing a cost of nearly \$500,000, were declared too high an expenditure for the city at this time by Mayor Fitzgerald. The architect plans to eliminate the existing diagonal car tracks, connecting Boylston street with Huntington avenue, and the diagonal roadway. He would have the diversion of street car traffic, from Huntington avenue, by way of Dartmouth street, either to Boylston street or Columbus avenue.

The sides of the square, according to

the plans, would be made parallel to the front of the library, Trinity Church and the new Copley-Plaza hotel.

OBJECT TO CHANGE

Old Bostonians have not taken kindly to the proposition to change the name of Copley square and to spend a large sum of money in changing the construction of this historic spot which has become one of the landmarks of Boston and named after one of her famous men. The contemplated change has brought forth a storm of protests from such men as Dr. Samuel A. Green, aged ex-Mayor of Boston and member of the Bostonian Society, and William P. Greenlaw, librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Ex-Mayor Green said yesterday regarding this proposition:

"I do not approve changing the name of Copley square. I want Copley square to remain just as it is. Copley square signifies something. This name ought not to be sold. It is foolish to spend \$150,000 or \$500,000 when it is all right as it is. From an art standpoint, from an economic standpoint, and from every standpoint, we should let Copley square remain as it is."

BOSTON JOURNAL Library Examination

An examination for Grade B of the library service will be held on Saturday morning, Sept. 7, at 9 o'clock, and one for Grade B on Monday morning, Sept. 9, at 9 o'clock, on the special libraries floor of the Boston Public Library.

LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for Grade E library service, will be held Saturday, 9 A. M. and for Grade B, Monday, 9 A. M. on special libraries floor.

Boston Herald
Sept 4, 1912

CITY KEEPS OLD BOOK.

Mayor Won't Give 1772 Records To Bostonian Society.

Mayor Fitzgerald has refused the request of the Bostonian Society that the highly prized book giving the assessment records of 1772 for the raising of eighty-five recruits for the Continental Army be transferred from the city to the society. The Mayor says the Boston Public Library should be named as custodian.

Boston Herald
Sept 4, 1912

The Boston Post

Dear Observant Citizen—At the Boston Public Library I am told that the branch where the most books were read during the past year is in East Boston, where the residents in 12 months took 88,028 volumes to their homes for use, a large proportion of these books being non-fiction, indicating the serious trend of mind of the citizens of East Boston. STUDENT.

The Fine Arts

"FAMOUS ART CITIES"

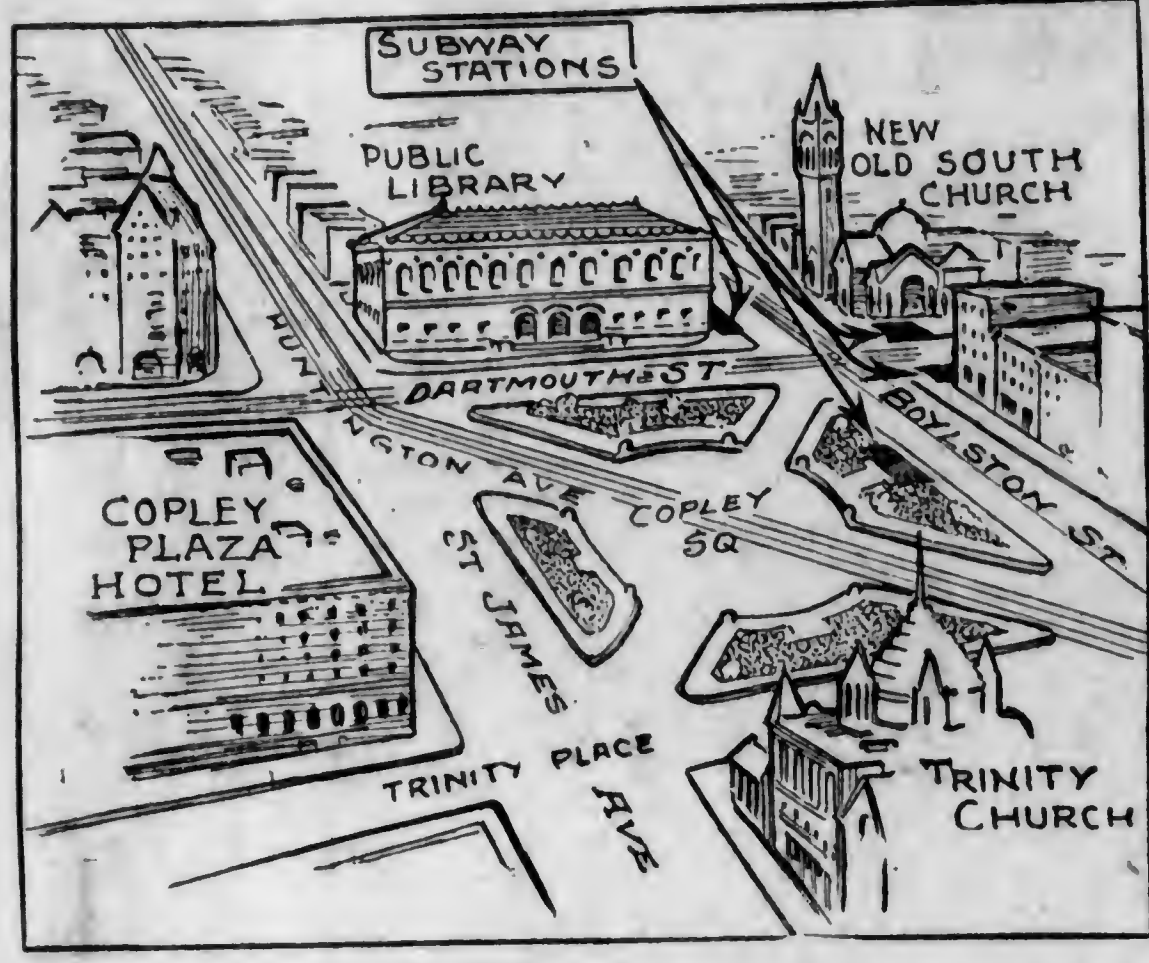
A New Illustrated German Handbook
of the Museums of New York and
Boston

The fifty-eighth volume of the series of handbooks issued by E. A. Seemann of Leipzig under the general title of "Berühmte Kunstsittien" (Famous Art Cities), is devoted to New York and Boston. The text is by Morton H. Bernath, and there are 143 illustrations. The work has been received at the Boston Public Library, where it is catalogued under No. 4,074,500. It begins with a historical introduction; then comes a chapter on the colonial style; and this is followed by ten chapters dealing with the different periods and schools represented in the collections in the art museums of New York and Boston. The ninth and last of these chapters is devoted to the works of the American painters. The museums covered by the book are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences, the Hispanic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Cooper Institute Museum of Decorative Art, the Lenox Library of the City of New York, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University. The Fenway Court collection is not included.

The illustrations are numerous, well chosen, and excellently printed. Taken as a whole, they give a rather impressive conception of the wealth of the art museums in these cities. For example, to speak merely of the subjects from the two museums here, in Boston and Cambridge, there are reproductions of the marble Aphrodite head and the head of the Maid of Chios, the Roman portrait head in terracotta, the Moleser, Rodier, and Weyden's "St. Luke Painting the Portrait of the Virgin," Rogier van der Weyden and Gerard David's diptych, the "St. Luke and the Virgin" of the Antwerp school; the Annunciation, ascribed to Rueland Frueauf; the Adoration relief, by Luca della Robbia; the "Three Saints" by Fra Filippo Lippi; the triptych by Niccolò Alunno; the Madonna, ascribed to Pinturicchio; the Holy Family by the same; the Adoration of the Kings, by Cosimo Tura; the Pietà, by Carlo Crivelli; Rembrandt's portrait of his father; his drawing of the Holy Family; the "Coronation of the Virgin" of the Cretan school; El Greco's portrait of Fray Felice Palavicino; Copley's portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Leard; Whistler's "Little Rose of Lyme Regis"; and a number of other prints, comprising a view of the Japanese Court in the Museum of Fine Arts; a view of the facade of the museum and its great staircase; a view of Saint-Gaudens's Shaw monument; a reproduction of a part of Puvis de Chavannes's mural decoration in the Public Library; and of the bronze doors of the Public Library by French. It is also interesting to note that in the chapter on Colonial style there are pictures of the Old South Church, the Old North Church, the Old State House, three Salem doorways, and several examples of furniture.

As for the text, it is necessarily somewhat succinct in its account of the contents of the New York and Boston museums; but in the 178 pages at the authors' disposal, an endeavor is made to neglect no significant items in the collections. To the American reader the chief interest in the work is the reflection that the public art collections of the United States are now considered to be of sufficient relative importance to warrant their inclusion in such a series of handbooks as this of the Famous Art Cities.

New Relaying Plan for Copley Square



SKETCH SHOWING HOW IT HAS BEEN PROPOSED TO CHANGE THE APPEARANCE OF COPLEY SQUARE.

A new plan for the relaying out of Copley square was presented to Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday by Architect C. Howard Walker.

Recently the Mayor requested Mr. Walker to make a study of this situation in conjunction with the architects and engineers of the Transit Commission. Mr. Walker suggests that Copley square be cut into a maltese cross. He would

have two streets crossing the square diagonally with four pretty grass plots. He provides for subway entrances in the square. The entrances, according to Mr. Walker's plan, would not have structure work above ground and thus would not obstruct the view or mar the appearance of the square. The Mayor is now considering this plan and will take action upon it later.

EVENING RECORD

For the first time in the history of the Boston park department all the rules and regulations affecting the kinds of vehicles that may enter the park department's domain were suspended this afternoon. This was for the special benefit of the 40 or 50 who made a tour of inspection of the park system as part of the convention of the City Planning Association.

Mr. Gallivan's paper was noteworthy in his discussion of the law compelling the city to assume at least one-half of the cost of every street improvement and to limit its assessable districts to within one hundred and twenty-five feet of the street opened or improved. "It is under such unwelcome restrictions that this city is laboring," he said. "I believe it is fundamentally wrong for a State Legislature to compel a city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements. This should be determined by the city itself or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment."

Discussing the excess condemnation act, Mr. Gallivan gave the results of two studies which the Boston street commissioners have made under the new law, one of them relating to the proposed new teaming thoroughfare connecting the North and South streets, and he concluded by saying: "On the whole, I do not see any great benefit in the condemnation methods except in local cases."

ASSESSMENT LAW UNWISE

James A. Gallivan Tells of City Burdens

Would Have Landowners Assume Expense

Of Opening Up New Suburban Streets

New York Engineer Tells How Bills Are Paid

"Who shall pay the cost of city improvements and how it shall be paid," were the subjects considered at the second session of the Fourth National City Planning Convention in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library this morning. Hon. Lawson Purdy, president of the Department of Taxes and Accounts of New York city, presided, and about 250 delegates listened to papers by Nelson B. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment of New York city and James A. Gallivan, street commissioner of Boston. After the papers were read a short discussion followed.

No programme was arranged for this afternoon, it being felt that the delegates would like some time left to themselves. Several informal conferences were arranged, luncheons planned, and several of the local members entertained visiting delegates and their ladies with automobile rides. This evening Mr. Lewis will preside and the general subject of city planning studies will be considered. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., fellow of the American Society of Architects, will present a paper on "Blighted Districts," and Arthur A. Shurtliff, fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, will read one on "The Public Street Systems of the Cities and Towns about Boston in Relation to City Planning Schemes."

Mr. Lewis's paper dealt with the methods of determining the amount of betterment assessments and the distribution of the cost. He held that in any improvement there should be a local assessment for betterment and told the workings of the New York plan.

Speaking on the topic "How the City Planning Bills Are Paid," James A. Gallivan answered the question by saying: "I believe there is no good reason why the millions expended by our American municipalities for streets, sewers, parks, sidewalks, water-front improvements and subways should not be returned to them in generous proportion by land owners who reap such tremendous resultant profits."

Mr. Gallivan's paper was noteworthy in his discussion of the law compelling the city to assume at least one-half of the cost of every street improvement and to limit its assessable districts to within one hundred and twenty-five feet of the street opened or improved. "It is under such unwelcome restrictions that this city is laboring," he said. "I believe it is fundamentally wrong for a State Legislature to compel a city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements. This should be determined by the city itself or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment."

Discussing the excess condemnation act, Mr. Gallivan gave the results of two studies which the Boston street commissioners have made under the new law, one of them relating to the proposed new teaming thoroughfare connecting the North and South streets, and he concluded by saying: "On the whole, I do not see any great benefit in the condemnation methods except in local cases."

LAND OWNERS SHOULD PAY

Street Commissioner Gallivan Believes They Should Bear the Burden of Most Improvements—Attacks Assessment Law

Mr. Gallivan's address is in part as follows: "I regret to state that Boston with respect to the science of city planning offers little of an instructive nature, unless it be to teach the lesson of the futility of not looking beyond one's generation in the planning of the streets of the city and the dangers of inadequate laws constituting almost insuperable obstacles in the way of systematic improvement.

There is a growing tendency, of late years, to recognize the charm of the irregular and informal plans evolved out of the necessities of the times. Old Boston with crooked and twisting ways is rich in historic association; it appeals to the patriot, the romantic and the aesthete; some of the old streets are hallowed spots where stirring scenes of our country's history were enacted, and are still fragrant with the memory of our Revolutionary heroes; but there is also the practical aspect which must be considered if the city's industrial needs are to be served. If the commercial life is to be given free and convenient means of circulation and the population afforded adequate facilities for their daily necessities, we are forced to recognize the

determined by the municipal body or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment. The Federal Supreme Court has laid down the rule that these charges must be limited by the measure of the benefit conferred, but this principle was enunciated, I submit, no more to afford protection to the owner of land against the imposition of oppressive charges, than to indicate to what extent cities might justly demand reimbursement for those expenditures of public funds which result in private gain. If the right of the city to assess for local improvements is to be qualified in the authorizing statute, the classes of street improvements should be differentiated for assessment purposes according to functional needs. The entire cost of constructing a forty-foot residential street should be borne entirely by the abutting land owners. In some cities the entire expense of street openings and widenings up to sixty feet in width are assessed on contiguous land. The street exceeding forty feet in width are usually built in response to general public demands, not alone to furnish ordinary street facilities to abutting land; and as the width increases, so the demand for abutting land becomes a proportionately smaller part of the whole cost and the benefited district expands.

It is only fair to expect the city to assume part of the cost of more permanent improvements, such as boulevards, main highways and traffic thoroughfares, but the point I wish to emphasize is, that the practical determination of special assessments should be delegated to the municipality whose officials are of necessity familiar with the nature and scope of the work for which the charges are levied, as well as the character and value of properties within the assessable districts. These restrictions are usually imposed by legislative bodies at the behest of real estate interests, and the wisdom of such provisions is well evidenced by the fact that in our Massachusetts statute which compels a limitation of assessable districts to a distance of 125 feet from the improvement, in a street widening of the actual distance and area of the benefit conferred. The inadequacy of a law delimiting assessable districts is well shown by the assessment levied on account of the Benning street boulevard constructed in this city a few years ago at a cost of \$700,000. An assessment was made of \$56,000, about eight per cent, and the Legislature, at the request of persons assessed, has recently passed an act recommending the abatement of even this meagre sum.

The fact that the legislative enactment, according to the original intent, is seldom borne as far as assessable districts are concerned is not open to review by the court, does not justify such a law. The truth of the matter, in regard to this method of street improvement, is that the ordinary taxpayer looks with particular resentment upon special assessments of any kind. General taxation is regarded and anticipated as an incumbrance, and the assessment of persons assessed, who recently passed an act recommending the abatement of even this meagre sum.

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The City Planning Convention

assessed according to benefit, such benefit representing the entire cost in the case of local streets and a portion of the cost in the case of thoroughfares of metropolitan importance. One principle should be invariably recognized, namely, where there is local benefit there should be local assessment. There can be no improvement which has been intelligently planned and executed without some local benefit, and it follows that there should always be some local assessment. No improvement, however small or however large, will be of equal benefit to the entire city, and to distribute the burden of paying for it over the whole city according to taxable values is unfair in that it is not placed according to benefit. The owners of property in the immediate vicinity are frequently enriched at the expense of those whose holdings are entirely outside the district directly affected. Perhaps this statement should be so qualified as to exclude certain great improvements, such as public buildings, bridges, docks and rapid transit lines, and yet there is doubtless a local benefit resulting from these. It may be urged that such things are not included in what is commonly called city planning. If so, the definition of city planning needs revision, for they are certainly most essential parts of any city plan.

A NEW YORK ILLUSTRATION
The City Club of New York several years ago showed that as a result of the building of the first rapid transit subway in New York the actual land values in those portions of upper Manhattan and The Bronx which were most directly affected, within seven years increased \$80,000,000 above the normal increase for that period. The cost of that part of the subway passing through the districts where this rise in values took place was about \$15,000,000, while the cost of the entire subway from the Battery north was \$43,000,000. It is quite evident that if the \$13,000,000 which was spent upon that part of the subway traversing the district so notably benefited had been assessed directly upon the property, its owners would still have netted a neat profit of some \$67,000,000, while had the cost of the entire subway been assessed upon the same limited district, the net profit to the land owners would have been \$25,000,000. Was it quite fair that property in distant parts of the city, entirely unaffected by this great project, should bear the same proportion of the burden as that which was so conspicuously advantaged? It is within this improvement is entire self-supporting, interest and amortization charges being provided from the rental paid by the operating company, but the local benefit was so clearly established that the rapid transit law was so amended as to permit the assessment of a seventy or eighty-foot street, the most intensive traffic having been followed by the line first built. The property owners along the present operating line having secured their benefit without direct tax, the local width will not involve additional benefit. It may be assumed that a share of the expense which would be equivalent to paying for a street eighty feet wide should represent the limit of local assessment. This limit would be reached under the rule proposed when the street becomes 140 feet wide. The percentage of cost which would be locally assessed would, therefore, be as follows for various street widths: 60 feet, 100 per cent; 70 feet, 83.3 per cent; 80 feet, 75 per cent; 90 feet, 66.7 per cent; 100 feet, 60 per cent; 120 feet, 50 per cent; 140 feet, 42.9 per cent; 160 feet, 37.5 per cent; 200 feet, 30 per cent.

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of strictly local benefit, and their cost could properly be placed upon the district in which they are located. In the case of street-widening or the cutting through of new streets, the local advantage is less marked, though it will always follow. The mere fact that a widening or extension is required to accommodate traffic is conclusive evidence that the street has assumed more than local importance. The width of the roadway as widened is not an index of its local or general importance. There may be cases where the opening of a new street of a width commonly given to local streets and extending for a very short distance would, on account of its strategic position be of very great general and of little local benefit. It is quite apparent that the relative local, district or general benefit of any street or other improvement can be determined neither by its dimensions nor its cost. An improvement involving an expenditure of \$1,000,000 in one part of the city may be more distinctly local in its beneficial effect than one costing \$50,000 in another section. No fixed rule can be established to govern the distribution of expense. It must be determined in each case after a painstaking investigation. Such investigation should not be entrusted to a different individual, board or commission in each case. There should be a permanent body which should be in all cases. This body should not be large, and it should be so constituted that its entire personnel could not be changed at once, thus insuring continuity and consistency of policy. They should be broad men whose training should have fitted them for their difficult and delicate duties. The misleading evidence commonly called expert testimony as to existing and prospective values will be of little value to them. They should be capable by experience and intelligence of forming their own conclusions.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSE
While no definite rule can be adopted to govern the distribution of assessments representing the district and general benefit, it should be possible to prescribe a method of determining the amount and extent of local benefit, particularly in the case of new streets, boulevards and parks. Let us assume that sixty feet is the normal width required for a local street; then the entire cost of acquiring and improving all streets sixty feet or less in width may properly be placed upon the property within a half block on either side of the street. In the case of wider streets that proportion of the cost represented by the ratio which sixty feet bears to the width of the street would probably be an equitable proportion to assess upon the local district. Inasmuch as property fronting a wide street is more valuable, it would be manifestly unfair to adopt a rule which would result in making the cost of a seventy or eighty-foot street less to the abutting owner than would have been the cost of a street sixty feet wide. On the other hand, after a street reaches certain proportions, local width will not involve additional benefit. It may be assumed that a share of the expense which would be equivalent to paying for a street eighty feet wide should represent the limit of local assessment. This limit would be reached under the rule proposed when the street becomes 140 feet wide. The percentage of cost which would be locally assessed would, therefore, be as follows for various street widths: 60 feet, 100 per cent; 70 feet, 83.3 per cent; 80 feet, 75 per cent; 90 feet, 66.7 per cent; 100 feet, 60 per cent; 120 feet, 50 per cent; 140 feet, 42.9 per cent; 160 feet, 37.5 per cent; 200 feet, 30 per cent.

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Very few paintings, copies or portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Isard, Whistler's "Little Boy of Lome Reids" and a number of Japanese prints, comprising a view of the Japanese Court in the Museum of Fine Arts, a view of the facade of the museum and its great gateway; a reproduction of a part of the famous "The Descent from the Cross" by Vermeer; a reproduction of the bronze doors of the Public Library by the artist of the Old South Church, the Old North Church, the Old State House, three Salem doorways, and several examples of furniture.

As far as the text, it is necessarily somewhat succinct in its account of the contents of the New York and Boston museums; but in the 178 pages at the museum's disposal an endeavor is made to interest the American reader in the chief interest in the work is the reflection that the public art collections of the United States are now considered to be of sufficient relative importance to warrant their inclusion in such a series of handbooks as this of the Famous Art Cities.

EVENING RECORD

For the first time in the history of the Boston park department all the rules and regulations affecting the kinds of vehicles that may enter the park department's domain were suspended this afternoon. This was for the special benefit of the car who made a tour of inspection of the park system as part of the convention of the City Planning Association.

ways should not be returned to them in reparation by land owners who reap such tremendous resultant profits." Mr. Gallivan's paper was noteworthy in his discussion of the law compelling a city to assume at least one-half of the cost of every street improvement and to limit its assessable districts to within one hundred or twenty-five feet of the street opened or improved. "It is under such unwise restrictions that this city is laboring," he said. "I believe it is fundamental that a State Legislature to mentally wrong for a State Legislature to compel a city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements. This should be determined by the municipal body or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment."

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Mr. Gallivan's address in part as follows: I regret to state that Boston with respect to the science of city planning offers little of an instructive nature, unless it be to teach the lesson of the futility of not looking beyond one's generation in the planning of the streets of the city, and the dangers of inadequate laws constituting almost insuperable obstacles in the way of systematic improvement.

BOSTON'S CROOKED STREETS There is a growing tendency, of late years, to recognize the charm of the irregular and informal plans evolved out of the necessities of the times. Old Boston with crooked and twisting ways is rich in historic associations; it appeals to the patriot, the romanticist and the aesthete; some of the old streets are hallowed spots where stirring scenes of our country's history were enacted, and are still fragrant with the memory of our Revolutionary heroes; but there is also the practical aspect which must be considered. If the city's industrial needs are to be served, if the commercial life is to be given free and convenient means of circulation and the population afforded adequate facilities for transportation and communication. Unfortunately here in Boston we are forced to recognize deplorable street conditions in the business section of the city which, uncorrected, are bound to hamper and retard the growth of the city. We are forced to recognize the evils because ill-advised legislation prevents the remedying of the defects on a proper financial basis. The streets of business Boston today are choked with foot and vehicular traffic, not a sudden culmination of any means, but rather because the population and trade of the city have increased in a natural way with no effort made from natural way for devising a well-formulated scheme of relief. Like many of our large American cities we have progressed beyond that stage where a comprehensive plan, starting with an imposing civic center and embracing radial and circumferential highways could be realized, but eventually human ingenuity will bring common sense out of the chaos of the past years so that what Voltaire said of his own Paris, "We see every day what is wanting in our city and content ourselves with murmuring" may not forever be said of us.

At the third national conference in Philadelphia it was decided that, in the scheme of city planning or replanning, the cost of local improvements should be paid for by special assessments upon the benefited districts. In our theory of law this form of tax represents an enhancement of private values. Boston's special assessment law was enacted in 1891 and was designed to return to the city practically the entire cost of such work, but ten years after its passage, during which time millions had been expended for improvements, litigation and the important demands of realty owners for a change in the law led to the enactment of legislation which compelled the city to assume at least one-half of the cost of every street improvement it affected, and to limit its assessable districts to within 125 feet of the street opened or improved. It is under such unwise restrictions that this city today is laboring. Forty millions of Boston's outstanding funded debt has been issued for street and sewer improvements from which tremendous private profits have resulted.

A FUNDAMENTAL ERROR I believe it is fundamentally wrong for a State Legislature to compel a city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements. This should be determined by the municipal body or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment. Mr. Gallivan gave the results of two studies which the Boston street commissioners made under the new law, one of them relating to the proposed new tunneling thoroughfare connecting the North and South stations, and he concluded by saying: "On the whole, I do not see any great benefit in condemnation methods except in isolated cases."

The logical result of the inability of the city to get back even a reasonable percentage of its outlay from the property owners has been a reduction of activity in this direction. The pressure of absolute necessity has led to the examination of new methods of assessing for street construction, culminating in the partial adoption, by means of a constitutional amendment, of what is known as the excess condemnation method.

However, at our State election last year the people adopted this constitutional amendment. Briefly stated, it permits the Legislature to pass acts for street improvements wherein more land than is required for the street may be taken, the same to be sold after the completion of the improvement. This amendment had been agitated for many years by people who honestly believed it would cause a revolution in the methods of making highway improvements. The advocates of this measure also believed that it would help to solve the question of a city beautiful, because, as I have explained, the city could control the use of the excess land taken by placing upon it restrictions as to the character of use, and anything else which would satisfy the aesthetic tastes of the community. In this respect they are undoubtedly right, but if our study of the problem amounts to anything, they will fall far short of their expectations on the financial side.

Soon after the adoption of the constitutional amendment about which I am speaking, the Board, of which I am a member, made an exhaustive study of this method of city highway development, with results which, I think, will interest you.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT'S WORKINGS Nothing is more needed in this city than a broad highway connecting the two terminal stations. Such a highway is particularly suitable for teaming traffic and for the transportation of passengers. A plan for such a highway has been prepared. It proposes not only the widening of existing thoroughfares but also the making of an entirely new way through property which has a high market value. The proposition is for a way 100 feet wide. It would be without doubt of tremendous value to a very large section of the city. The assessed value of the property which would be taken for the way itself is \$6,118,111. If only remnants of estates which would be affected by the improvement were taken \$3,804,889 would have to be added. It is thought that, if the fullest use of the excess condemnation principle is to be applied, taking for a distance of 125 feet from the line of the improvement ought to be made. To make such a taking would involve property having an assessed value of \$7,875,700, making a total assessed value of all the property involved \$10,790,000.

This is a pretty large sum for a city whose borrowing capacity is less than one-quarter of this sum. Bear in mind that this is only the assessed value. When property is taken for public purposes it is rarely obtained for the assessed value. Perhaps in a case such as I am discussing, where the property has a large and sure rental value, the city might be required to pay as high as fifty per cent over the assessed value for such as would be taken. This would add \$9,890,500 additional to the foregoing figures, making the total about \$20,680,500 for land and buildings.

To get this vast sum back into the city treasury it has been estimated that the excess land would have to sell at 150 per cent over its present assessed value. Can you conceive of such a tremendous enhancement of values merely because the city has laid out a broad

The truth of the matter, in regard to this method of financing local improvements, is that the ordinary taxpayer looks with particular resentment upon special assessments of any kind. General taxation is regarded and anticipated as an incident to the ownership of real estate, a pure civic responsibility, but it is an extremely different matter to convince owners that the construction of local improvements enhances the value of their holdings, and the frankness of their professions and assurances of willingness to pay assessments made at the time these improvements were sought very frequently are transformed, after completion of the work, into feelings of antagonism which often culminate in long drawn out litigation.

In many instances, I will admit, this antagonism is justified. The restriction of zoning to a radius of 125 feet necessitates the limitation of the amount assessed to fifty per cent of the cost, because it seldom happens (and then only in forty-foot residential street openings) that the benefit of the improvement within the limited radius exceeds or even equals this percentage. This is particularly true in those parts of Boston where valuations in the immediate vicinity, proves disappointing. So that, after all, there is a perverse consistency in the yielding together of these two limitations, each of which in itself is unjust to the city as a whole.

EXCESS CONDEMNATIONS From the studies of the Board of which I am a member, I am convinced that here in Boston we would get similar results.

Answering then the query, who shall pay the cost of city planning, I believe there is no good reason, moral, legal or economic, why the millions expended by our American municipalities for streets, sewers, parks, sidewalks, water-front improvements and subways should not be returned to them in generous proportion by the land owners who reap such tremendous resultant profits.

ASSESSING THE COST

New York Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Tells How It Should Be Done

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, read another paper on paying the bills for improvements. He said, in part: In discussing city planning there is frequently a disposition to ignore such practical questions as that which is the subject of this paper. He who scorns any consideration of cost may by his enthusiasm succeed in committing the city to projects which will seriously cripple its finances for years to come and render the public suspicious of any improvement, while he who openly avows his supreme selfishness may possibly arouse a feeling of indignation which will result in bringing about the very things he would like to prevent.

The question of how the bills are to be paid is not only a pertinent but a necessary one and cannot be avoided. To provide for a cost of 100,000, with no apparent reason for exceptional growth, is an ambitious scheme suited to a metropolis of several millions is to invite disaster; while to limit the plan of a large and rapidly growing city occupying a strategic position to one suited to its present size will seriously retard its future orderly development and may prevent it from realizing the growth and importance of which its natural advantages appear to give promise. The feeling is common and not unnatural that if we are planning more for the future than the present, future generations which will reap the benefit should bear a greater part of the burden. The only source of revenue of the American city is its power to tax. Its credit is due to this same power plus the value of its own property. The larger the city's debt which has been incurred for projects which are not self-sustaining, the greater will be the demands upon the taxing power to meet interest and sinking fund charges due to such debt, and the less will be its ability to undertake new improvements and at the same time meet the enormous running expense of the modern city.

The class of improvements which are commonly considered city planning projects are not self-sustaining. They consist for the most part in the correction of defects due to lack of proper planning. The property affected by them has presumably been already assessed for the acquisition and improvement of streets which were at the time considered adequate for its local needs. The widening and rearrangement of streets in built-up sections will, however, improve conditions, increase values, and a part of the expense should, therefore, be placed upon the property benefited. In the more fundamental work of city planning, where unoccupied territory is being developed, the cost of the acquisition and construction of new streets can properly be as-

report of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, made in 1908, as follows: "It is difficult to make any direct comparison of the relative advantages of widening old and making new streets. Both operations are necessarily costly. It is often supposed to be more economical to make a new street if enough land is taken, but the expectation that the disposal of valuable sites fronting an improvement repays, or nearly repays, the original outlay is seldom borne out by experience. The most striking example of success attending an operation of this kind is Northumberland avenue, where the amount realized by the disposal of surplus land exceeded the cost of the improvement by 119,000 pounds (\$1,900,000). This amount was, however, arrived at without taking the charges for interest on the outlay into account, and these charges could not have been small, since some six years elapsed after the completion of the improvement before any of the surplus land was let. The satisfactory result in this case was due mainly to the fact that the operation did not involve the acquisition of valuable trade interests, and that land in such a central situation was much in request. The street, moreover, is short. A new street of considerable length is apt to fill up slowly, and as years may elapse before all the building sites are disposed of, a large addition to the net cost may have to be made by the way of interest."

From the studies of the Board of which I am a member, I am convinced that here in Boston we would get similar results.

Answering then the query, who shall pay the cost of city planning, I believe there is no good reason, moral, legal or economic, why the millions expended by our American municipalities for streets, sewers, parks, sidewalks, water-front improvements and subways should not be returned to them in generous proportion by the land owners who reap such tremendous resultant profits.

ASSESSING THE COST

New York Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Tells How It Should Be Done

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, read another paper on paying the bills for improvements. He said, in part: In discussing city planning there is frequently a disposition to ignore such practical questions as that which is the subject of this paper. He who scorns any consideration of cost may by his enthusiasm succeed in committing the city to projects which will seriously cripple its finances for years to come and render the public suspicious of any improvement, while he who openly avows his supreme selfishness may possibly arouse a feeling of indignation which will result in bringing about the very things he would like to prevent.

The question of how the bills are to be paid is not only a pertinent but a necessary one and cannot be avoided. To provide for a cost of 100,000, with no apparent reason for exceptional growth, is an ambitious scheme suited to a metropolis of several millions is to invite disaster; while to limit the plan of a large and rapidly growing city occupying a strategic position to one suited to its present size will seriously retard its future orderly development and may prevent it from realizing the growth and importance of which its natural advantages appear to give promise. The feeling is common and not unnatural that if we are planning more for the future than the present, future generations which will reap the benefit should bear a greater part of the burden. The only source of revenue of the American city is its power to tax. Its credit is due to this same power plus the value of its own property. The larger the city's debt which has been incurred for projects which are not self-sustaining, the greater will be the demands upon the taxing power to meet interest and sinking fund charges due to such debt, and the less will be its ability to undertake new improvements and at the same time meet the enormous running expense of the modern city.

The class of improvements which are commonly considered city planning projects are not self-sustaining. They consist for the most part in the correction of defects due to lack of proper planning. The property affected by them has presumably been already assessed for the acquisition and improvement of streets which were at the time considered adequate for its local needs. The widening and rearrangement of streets in built-up sections will, however, improve conditions, increase values, and a part of the expense should, therefore, be placed upon the property benefited. In the more fundamental work of city planning, where unoccupied territory is being developed, the cost of the acquisition and construction of new streets can properly be as-

porting for years, the route furnishing the most intensive traffic having been followed by the line first built. The property owners along the present operating line having secured their benefit without direct tax, those along the proposed line are not enthusiastic about being assessed for them, and there seems little prospect that the right to assess will be availed of.

It needs no extended argument to prove the equity and wisdom of local assessment wherever there is local benefit. That it has been done to such a limited extent in the past is no reason why it should not be more generally done in the future. To the degree that the assessment plan is adopted to that same degree will the city place itself upon a cash rather than upon a credit basis. It may be urged that the adoption of such a policy would discourage the agitation for and execution of many desirable city planning projects; that American cities have been slow to appreciate the advantages of intelligent city planning, and now that there has been a marked awakening it would be unwise to suggest the adoption of a policy which might dampen this new-born enthusiasm. If we have simply reached the stage where we want better conditions only if someone else is to pay the bills, the hope has not a very substantial basis. If we want them badly enough to pay for them ourselves in proportion to the benefit we feel sure will follow, we are making real progress.

DETERMINING THE BENEFITS Assuming that a case has been made in favor of assessing the cost of all improvements in accordance with prospective benefit, we are still confronted with a very difficult problem. The direct and indirect benefit must be estimated in advance. We cannot carry out our city planning schemes and afterwards determine how the cost is to be met. Furthermore, we must determine to what extent the benefit will be strictly local, in what degree it will extend to a larger tributary area and, again, how much it will mean to the entire city or metropolitan district. In the case of the latter, the purpose of which is to give light, air and access to the dwellings located upon them, the benefit will entirely be local, and the entire cost can properly be imposed upon the abutting property. When a highway is given a more generous width in the expectation that it will be relied upon to accommodate a certain amount of through traffic, the benefit of such a case may be the assessment to a line midway between the street and the next street of more than the cost of the street itself. The major of the cost should, however, be confined to the abutting property, so that the cost to the city should be somewhat more than that of the narrow street. In the case of the first thoroughfare, or in that of the latter street to be opened through an undeveloped territory, the effect of which will be to give access to a large area, late the development of benefit will be correspondingly enlarged. Again, in the case of thoroughfares of excellent width, which it is proposed to treat as boulevards, the entire city or metropolitan district will be substantially benefited, and should bear a portion of the expense. In fact, the State itself may justify its assumption of a portion of the cost, but its disposition to recognize such an assumption on the part of the city, even though it is exceedingly rare, even though wealth is exceedingly rare, even though a great city like New York City, with its large taxable value, could not possibly be the larger part of the State's revenue by which its rural highway revenues be maintained.

In the case of parks, the same principle might be applied. Some small parks are

the cost of a seventy or eighty-foot street less to the abutting owner than would have been the cost of a street sixty feet wide. On the other hand, after a street reaches certain proportions, additional width will not involve additional benefit. It may be assumed that a share of the expense which would be equivalent to paying for a street eighty feet wide should represent the limit of local assessment. This limit would be reached under the rule proposed when the street becomes 140 feet wide. The percentage of cost which would be locally assessed would, therefore, be as follows for various street widths: 60 feet, 100 per cent; 70 feet, 89.3 per cent; 80 feet, 81.25 per cent; 90 feet, 75 per cent; 100 feet, 70 per cent; 120 feet, 62.5 per cent; 140 feet, 57.1 per cent; 150 feet, 53.3 per cent; 200 feet, 40 per cent.

In the case of parks the problem is more difficult, the amount of local assessment and the extent of the area of local benefit being determined by the size and shape of the park and facility of access to it from other parts of the city. In any case, no rule should be adopted until it has been carefully tested and it has been demonstrated that the assessments levied in accordance with it will constantly decrease with the distance from the improvement. This decrease should not be directly in proportion to the distance, but in a geometrical ratio. A curve to determine the distribution of the assessment after the limits of the district have been decided has been proposed by Mr. Arthur S. Tuttle, assistant chief engineer of Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, in accordance with which about 32.5 per cent of the assessment would be placed upon the first 10 per cent of the distance to the outer limit of the area of benefit, 55 per cent, and 80 per cent on the district extending half-way to the boundary of assessment area.

In the case of widenings involving the destruction of buildings, it is suggested that the same general principles be adopted as in the case of new streets, but that they be applied to the land values of the street, the proportion of the expense for additional land in order to make it sixty feet wide be assessed upon the fifty feet block on each side, while for all excess over sixty feet the same rule already proposed could be adopted. For instance, if a street fifty feet wide were to be widened to eighty feet, involving the acquisition of thirty feet of additional property, the first ten feet required to make it sixty feet and 25 per cent of the twenty feet over sixty feet—a total of fifteen feet, or one-half of the cost of the land to be taken—might be assessed locally, the expense involved in damage to buildings being included in the district assessment, or the general assessment. If the improvement were of sufficient importance to involve general benefit, if the same street were to be widened to 100 feet, the local assessment under the same rule would be for twenty of the fifty feet to the outer limit of the area of the total land damage, the damage of buildings, as before, being included in the district or general assessment.

Special cases may arise in the future which would require special treatment, but it is probable that in the great majority of improvements the methods proposed would result in an equitable distribution of the burden. Those who are to pay the bills have a right to know in advance how the costs are to be apportioned, and the formulation of a policy which can be consistently followed is not only desirable, but necessary.

WHAT CITY PLANNING MEANS

Addresses by Distinguished Planners at the Opening Session of the Fourth National Conference

Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline presided over the first formal session of the Fourth National Conference on City Planning at the lecture-room of the Boston Public Library last evening. In an introductory paper he dwelt upon spasmodic efforts at city planning and advocated the formation of a long-standing bureau in each city which should have time and money at its disposal. This bureau, he declared, should take into consideration the present necessities and future possibilities of the city, and plan for its streets, lighting, transportation facilities, public parks and public buildings with reference to all these things.

The cure for the evils of injudicious and perfunctory official street planning is in better planning, not in a return to the method of a halting censorship of fragmentary plans made on private initiative.

Arnold W. Brunner of New York, fellow of the American Institute of Architects, said that the desire for a better, more orderly, more livable city is abroad.

"In order to proceed intelligently there are numerous misapprehensions that must be corrected," he said. "The first impression is that the city is to be turned over to a number of artists who intend in some vague manner to make the City Beautiful. But city planning does not mean mere civic adornment or street decoration. It is feared a city plan will be ruinously expensive. The contrary is true. It is generally feared that business will be interrupted and commerce ruined. But the adoption of a city plan is for the very purpose of encouraging commerce and facilitating the transaction of business.

"A real campaign of education is necessary and it cannot be begun too soon, nor can it be too vigorously prosecuted."

George F. Swain, professor of civil engineering at Harvard, spoke of the many professions called upon to contribute their learning to effectual city planning.

"Upon this common ground," he said, "engineering, the landscape gardener, the architect, the sanitarian, the lawyer and the sociologist meet to aid each other in solving the questions."

Speaking of the subway system of Boston, he said that the Cambridge subway was a model. He detailed the plans for the three additions to the present system and spoke of the fact that when the subway is built down Winter street, a space will be left which can later, if desirable, be used as a subway for foot passengers.

Boston Globe
May 28, 1912.

CITY PLANNING EXPERTS MEET.

Delegates to National Conference Discuss Work After City's Welcome and Auto Excursion.



BARTLETT HADFIELD
Engineer in charge
of City Planning
Paris

The first session of the Fourth National Conference on City Planning was held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library last evening. Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, presided and there were representatives present from all over the United States and Canada of organizations actively engaged in city improvement.

Mr. Olmsted was the first speaker. In his paper he dwelt upon the spasmodic method in which cities and towns are usually planned.

He advocated the formation of a long-standing bureau in each city which should have time and money at its disposal. This bureau, he declared, should take into consideration the present necessities and future possibilities of the city, and plan for its streets, lighting, transportation facilities, public parks and public buildings with reference to all these things.

"No sane person dreams of a city plan that shall fix everything in advance, even tentatively," he said. "Adopting the customary divisions in the work and leaving aside for the present all question of the correlation of these divisions, the most fundamental is street planning."

In nearly all municipalities there is at least a nominal official control over the development of the street plan. There is a bureau, or official who is supposed to exercise technical skill and foresight in planning streets. In theory the authority of this street plan bureau varies considerably, but in practice its influence varies enormously more. In a great many cases it is hardly too much to say that it merely acts as a draughtsman, surveyor and clerk for those who want to sell land upon the market.

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"City planning is not a fad today, it is a necessity. It is not an extravagance, it is an economy. It is not an artist's dream, it is a scientific reality. There is no doubt that the unregulated growth of a city is most wasteful and that improvidence and lack of foresight are our pet forms of extravagance."

"Of course, we must design beautiful cities and we must dream great dreams for the future. I believe that the preparation of a city plan should be the work of several men, or of a commission. Experts, working together, can produce a design combining the best of science and art which no single individual could hope to equal."

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Speaking of the subway system of Boston, he said that the Cambridge Subway was a model. He detailed the plans for the three additions to the present system and spoke of the fact that when the subway is built, lower down at a space will be left which subway for foot passengers.

At noon a luncheon was given at the Hotel Marlborough. Mayor Fitzgerald presided at a banquet which the city's officials welcomed to the conference.

With the Mayor at the head table were Lawrence Waller, secretary of the National Housing Association of New York; Munson Haven, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Louis

K. Bourke, Commissioner of Public Works of Boston; Frederick L. Olmsted, chairman of the executive committee of the City Planning Conference; Charles Moore, a banker of Detroit; R. N. Clarke, city engineer of Hartford, and Mayor E. W. Flske of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

In opening his remarks the Mayor made whimsical reference to his candidacy for United States Senator, saying: "This job of mine as Mayor is too limited for my powers."

He described the difficulty in obtaining metropolitan action from the cities and towns around Boston and specifically referred to Newton, which, he said, "claims to have all of the intelligence and most of the virtue which abides in this neighborhood."

"We have reason for hope that another half decade will see our beloved city completely transformed," he continued. "For the impetus to the movement I believe you gentlemen deserve particular credit."

Mayor Flske of Mt. Vernon, Mr. Clarke of Hartford, Mr. Moore of Detroit, Dr. Dana Bartlett of Cleveland and E. K. Morse of Pittsburg made brief speeches, after which the whole party started off on the afternoon auto trip.

There were 60 cars and the delegates had the choice of one of three trips. The first was the Harvard trip, the second the Falls and the third the Revere Beach trip.

The cars started off together and before separating viewed Copley sq., the Public Garden, the Common, Devsey sq., Summer-st. extension, Edison power plant, Marine Park, Strandway, Lett Bay, Dorchester Bay, Franklin Park, the Arborway, Arnold Arboretum, Holm Lea, Back Bay Fens, Commonwealth Charlesbank to Charles River and the Harvard trip included a visit to the interesting places in Cambridge and gave an opportunity for a visit to the exhibition relating to city planning in Boston and Emerson Hall, Harvard.

In much of the luncheon system. One of the most interesting of the party was Lawson Purdy, president of the Tax Department of the city of New York. Mr. Purdy is to preside at this morning's session.

Stephen Chied of Santa Barbara, Calif., found much to call forth his admiration. Mr. Chied is planning many cities. J. R. Morse of Tacoma also a close observer. Mr. Morse is secretary to Mayor W. W. Sawyer of that city and is here to represent that city and is here to represent that city and is here to represent that city.

Boston Herald
May 28, 1912.

PLANNING OR USEFULNESS IS URGED HERE

Fourth National Conference Is Attended by a Large Audience.

MEET AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline Would Give Cities Control.

VISITORS TOUR BOSTON

Taken on Automobile Trips After Listening to Mayor at Luncheon.

City planning for usefulness as well as for beauty was urged last night in the Boston Public Library building at the first session of the fourth National Conference on City Planning. A large audience, made up of officials, architects and citizens interested in municipal improvement, listened to the opening addresses and applauded many suggestions offered. A picture of old Boston was stretched behind the platform, giving point to the occasion and to the arguments used.

Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, fellow of the American Society of Landscape Artists of New York, spoke of the work of city departments in city planning. He said:

"By far the most important of the many kinds of activities that may properly be considered under the head of city planning, because of the number of cities covered, is that of the regular and often long established bureaus or departments coming under the control of the executive departments of the cities."

"In some places the creative spasms are frequent enough to give a semblance of continuity and comprehensiveness to the planning and to achieve some notable results, but in principle the machinery is like an explosive engine without a flywheel."

"The results are to be seen in the stable increase of practical and artistic efficiency in the school buildings of large cities of recent years, notably here in Boston."

"We need here, in the Boston district, a central, continuously acting, co-ordinating force, to make our city planning what it ought to be, and it is a most discouraging thing to contemplate the defeat of the metropolitan plan commission bill in the present Legislature."

Rational Treatment Needed.

The second speaker was Arnold W. Brunner, fellow of the American Institute of Architects of New York.

"The first impression we must overcome," he said, "is that the city is to be turned over to a number of artists who intend in some vague way to make it beautiful. City planning means the rational treatment of a city to promote the convenience and health of its citizens. A city plan will not be ruinously expensive and plunge the city into debt. It simply means the exercise of sound prudence and foresight as are necessary to get the success of any business enterprise."

"There is no doubt that the unregulated growth of a city is most wasteful, and that improvidence and lack of foresight are our pet forms of extravagance. An explanation of this appears strongly to the public, who will also be interested to know how property values are increased by good planning, and, generally, that civic art is a real asset, not an imaginary one."

George F. Swain, professor of civil engineering in Harvard University, was the last speaker.

"This problem," he said, "will be more and more found to be fundamentally an engineering problem. No civic plans of any magnitude will be adequate at the present time without the co-operation of a transportation engineering department in the working out of the problem."

"Each new line is congested almost as soon as it is put into use. As a result the scene of congestion is being in many cases shifted from our lines of track to our street surfaces, which have proved inadequate for the foot passengers and cars which must use them."

"Some restriction of the height of buildings, or some regulations similar to the foreign zone system by which certain sections of the city are set aside for certain uses, seems to be increasingly necessary."

"In addition to highways and elevated structures for carrying trains of cars, smaller structures will soon be needed for the ordinary train and street traffic."

City Planning Speaker



FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912.

MODEL HOUSING TO REDEEM CITY

Coolidge's Plan for "Blighted District."

Shurtleff Criticises Streets at Planning Conference.

Lewis of New York Tells of State's Assistance.

The problem of "The Blighted District," with which every city in the country is more or less afflicted, was considered from the economic point of view by J. R. Coolidge Jr. in an address at the conference on city planning in the lecture hall of the Public Library last evening. The subject was also discussed by delegates from New York, Pittsburg, Los Angeles and other places.

Arthur A. Shurtleff was severe in his criticism of the manner in which the public-street systems of the cities and towns about Boston were laid out. The street engineers of Watertown and Newton, in discussing this same question, pointed out the problems with which they were confronted.

Nelson F. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York, presided. He spoke of the growing consciousness in this country of the larger interest which the city and State must take in city planning, as had long been the case in Europe.

Mr. Coolidge said in part: "City planning has few functions more important than the conservation of the public-street systems of cities. It is plain that wherever the increase in value of the land more than offsets the depreciation in buildings there is no economic loss. When a particular piece of land attains its fullest earning capacity, that capacity gradually tends downward, because of the waning advantages of the buildings as they grow older."

"The remedies for a blighted district are more easily suggested than applied. It is worse than useless to try to maintain a fictitious appearance by values

congestion of population is municipal expropriation and model housing; and this is a remedy that can be advised on economic and social grounds to apply to a district in decline."

Mr. Shurtleff by means of charts showed that Boston is wonderfully located in its relation to the water and the surrounding country, but that there is a lack of circumferential and radial highways because there is no central authority in the construction of streets and highways which would conserve the larger and related interests of the cities and towns.

At the morning session Chief Engineer Lewis of New York and Commissioner James A. Gullivan discussed the question of best methods of paying for city improvements, especially streets. Mr. Lewis said future generations of Bostonians will bless those municipal officials who obtained the present beautiful parks when land was comparatively cheap.

Street Commissioner Gullivan argued that excess condemnation in street improvements is practicable only in certain instances. Takings of 125 feet from the line for the proposed broad highway would be likely to cost the city \$8,000,000, he said, and doubted the city could get it back.

On the other hand, he thought the excess condemnation idea would work well in a case like that of the old Providence Depot estate, near Park st.



STEPHEN CHILD
Santa Barbara, Cal.



CHAS. FREDERICK
LAW OLNSTED
Jr. of Ex Comm

HON. LAWSON PURDY
Pres. Dept. Taxes
& Assessments
New York.

J. R. MORSE
Tacoma Wash.



SECY. FLAVEL
SHURLEFF

B. H. BRININ
HADDENHAM
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"In nearly all municipalities there is at least a nominal official control over the development of the street plan. There is a bureau or official who is supposed to exercise technical skill and foresight in planning streets. In theory the authority of this street plan bureau varies considerably, but in practice its influence varies enormously more. In a great many cases it is hardly too much to say that it merely acts as a draughtsman, surveyor and clerk for those who want to put land upon the market."

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At noon a luncheon was held at Hotel Marlborough. Mayor Fitzgerald presided and welcomed the delegates to the city's official welcome to the conference.

With the Mayor at the head table were Lawrence Vailier, secretary of the National Housing Association of New York; Munson Haven, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Louis

K. Bourke, Commissioner of Public Works of Boston; Frederick L. Olmsted, chairman of the executive committee of the City Planning Conference; Charles Moore, a banker of Detroit; B. N. Clarke, city engineer of Hartford, and Mayor E. W. Pliske of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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At this point the cars separated. The Harvard trip included many of the interesting places in Cambridge and gave opportunity for a visit to the exhibition relating to city planning in Robinson and Emerson Halls, Harvard. The Falls and Revere Beach trips took in much of the boulevard system.

One of the most interested of the party was Lawson Purdy, president of the Tax Department of the city of New York. Mr. Purdy is to preside at this morning's session.

Stephen Child of Santa Barbara, Calif. found much to call forth his admiration. Mr. Child is planning many improvements for several California cities. J. R. Morse of Tacoma was also a close observer. Mr. Morse is secretary to Mayor W. W. Seymour of that city and is here to represent that official. He will spend a year in studying the planning systems of the East.

at Luncheon.

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"Each new line is congested almost as soon as it is put into use. As a result the scene of congestion is being in many cases shifted from our lines of track to our street surfaces, which have proved inadequate for the foot passengers and cars which must use them."

"Some restriction of the height of buildings, or some regulations similar to the foreign zone system by which certain sections of the city are set aside for certain uses, seems to be increasingly necessary."

"In addition to subways and elevated structures for carrying trains of cars, similar structures will soon be needed for the ordinary train and foot traffic, or else street widening, always difficult and costly to carry out, will be imperative."

Welcomed by Mayor.

Delegates to the conference were welcomed by Mayor Fitzgerald at a luncheon in the Lenox at noon. In his address the Mayor said:

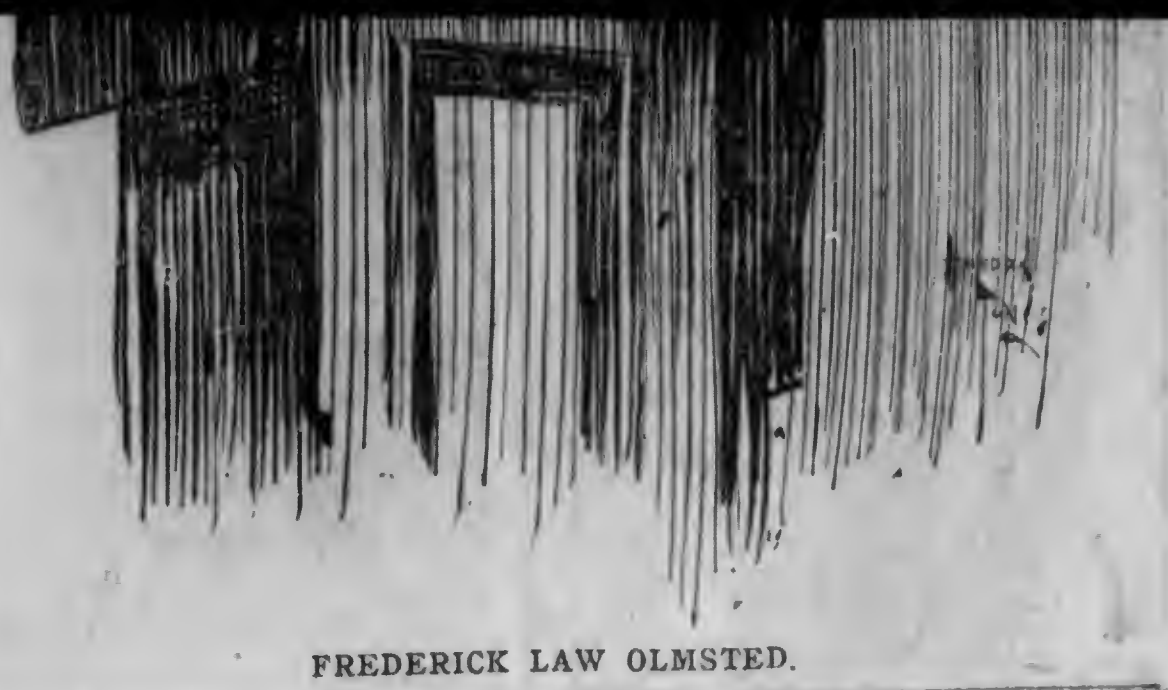
"You will find the suburbs of the city under 20 separate governments, which are unable to get together with one another or with the capital itself. This is an unfortunate condition and a difficult one, rendered more difficult, I am sorry to say, by the obtuseness of the local authorities in many of the surrounding towns."

"Boston, as you are all aware, is largely built of wood, and a wooden city is not only exposed to a high percentage of fire loss and under the necessity of maintaining an expensive fire department, but is, in the very nature of things, a more or less shabby city. Its houses need repainting, resingling, repairing and certainly repatching."

He spoke of the need of united action in Greater Boston to minimize the fire danger from the thousands of wooden houses and shabby tenements, and praised Boston parks and subways.

After the mayor's luncheon the delegates took sight seeing trips in automobiles. The party was divided into three sections. One went to Franklin Park, the Fen and the Charles River way. Then crossing into Cambridge they left the automobiles, visited Harvard and returned by the subway.

The second division left the first at the Charles River dam and made a tour of the Middlesex Fells. They returned by way of the Mystic Valley to Arlington and rejoined the first party at Harvard. The third division followed the Falls party out and instead of turning into the Mystic Valley, rode along the Revere Beach Boulevard.



FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912.

MODEL HOUSING TO REDEEM CITY

Coolidge's Plan for "Blighted District."

Shurtleff Criticises Streets at Planning Conference.

Lewis of New York Tells of State's Assistance.

The problem of "The Blighted District," with which every city in the country is more or less afflicted, was considered from the economic point of view by J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. in an address at the conference on city planning in the lecture hall of the Public Library last evening. The subject was also discussed by delegates from New York, Pittsburg, Los Angeles and other places.

Arthur A. Shurtleff was severe in his criticism of the manner in which the public-street systems of the cities and towns about Boston were laid out. The street engineers of Watertown, Waltham and Newton, in discussing this same question, pointed out the problems with which they were confronted.

Nelson F. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York, presided. He spoke of the growing consciousness in this country of the larger interest which the city and State must take in city planning, as had long been the case in Europe.

Mr. Coolidge said in part: "City planning has few functions more important than the conservation and restoration of impaired land values. It is plain that wherever the increase in value of the land more than offsets the depreciation in buildings there is no economic loss. When a particular piece of land attains its fullest earning capacity, that capacity gradually tends downward, because of the waning advantages of the buildings as they grow older."

"The remedies for a blighted district are more easily suggested than applied. It is worse than useless to try to maintain a fictitious appearance by valuations which the earning capacity of property does not warrant. Inadequate returns on capital are not helped by high taxes. Not only must the city expect to receive less, but also to expend more in a district that has seen better days."

"The one remedy approved by actual experience in dealing with intolerable

congestion of population is municipal expropriation and model housing; and this is a remedy that can be advised on economic and social grounds to apply to a district in decline."

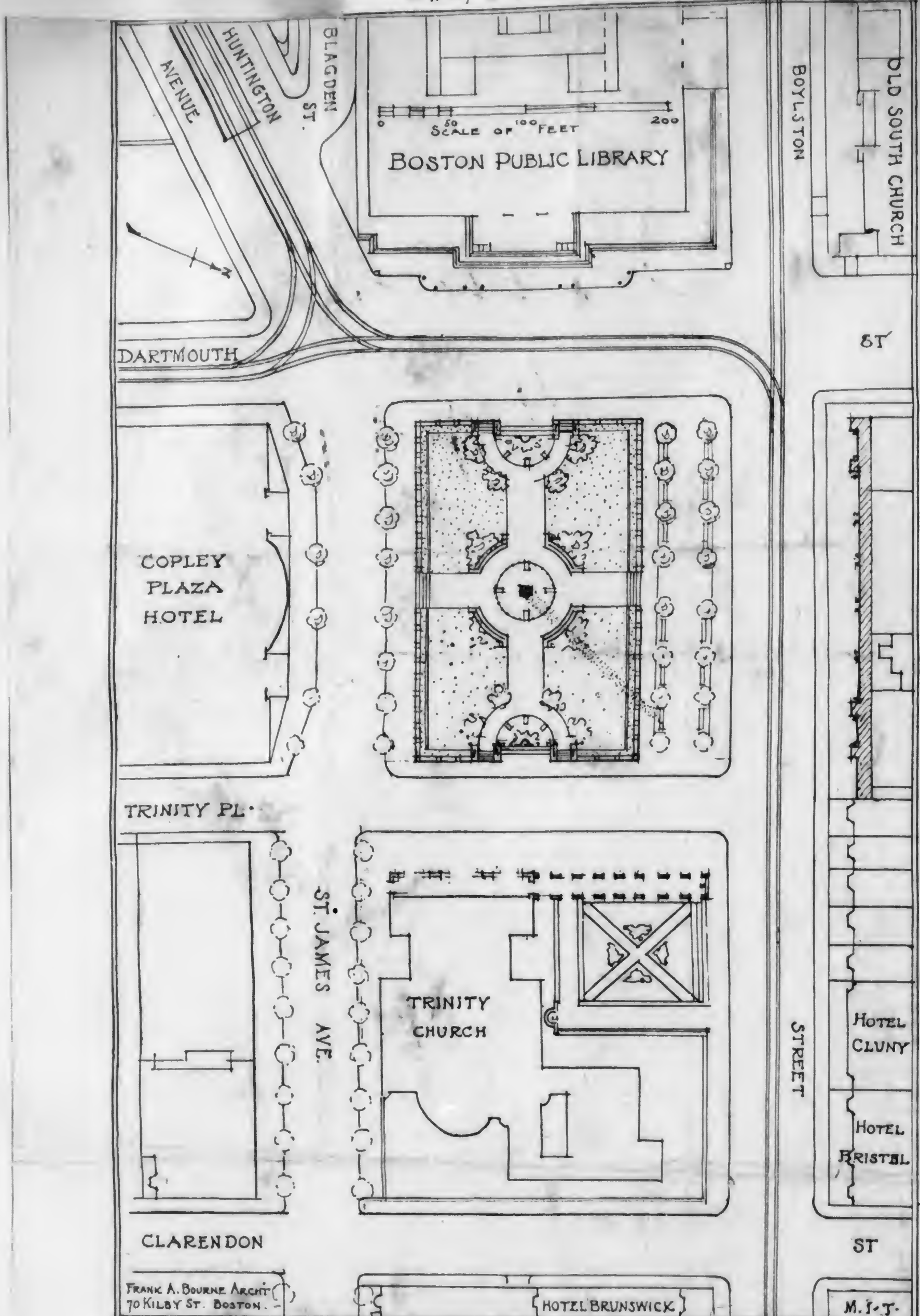
Mr. Shurtleff by means of charts showed that Boston is wonderfully located in its relation to the water and the surrounding country, but that there is a lack of circumferential and radial highways because there is no central authority in the construction of streets and highways which would conserve the larger and related interests of the cities and towns.

At the morning session Chief Engineer Lewis of New York and Commissioner James A. Gallivan discussed the question of best methods of paying for city improvements, especially streets. Mr. Lewis said future generations of Bostonians will bless those municipal officials who obtained the present beautiful parks when land was comparatively cheap.

Street Commissioner Gallivan argued that excess condemnation in street improvements is practicable only in certain instances. Takings of 100 feet from the line for the proposed broad highway from the North to the South Station would be likely to cost the city \$28,000,000, he said, and doubted the city could get it back.

On the other hand, he thought the excess condemnation idea would work well in a case like that of the old Providence Depot estate, near Park st.

Boston Transcript
May 29, 1912.



NEW PLAN FOR REARRANGING COPLEY SQUARE
Sketch by F. A. Bourne Under City's Commission, Being Shown at Public Library

HERE are several noteworthy features in the studies made by Frank A. Bourne, the architect who was employed by Mayor Fitzgerald last fall to make a study for the rearrangement of Copley square, drawings for which are now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library in connection with the fourth National City-Planning Conference now in session.

In these drawings it is noticeable that the existing diagonal car tracks connecting Boylston street with Huntington avenue direct do not exist. The diagonal roadway is abolished also. This street has been severely criticized by Raymond Unwin, the English architect, and author of the best English work on town planning, who visited Boston last year. The plans call for the diversion of street-car traffic from Huntington avenue by way of Dartmouth street, either to Boylston street or Columbus avenue. It is the evident idea that within a few years the Huntington-avenue subway will be built and this will help the situation greatly.

Another interesting provision is that for making the sides of the square parallel to the front of the library, Trinity Church and the new Copley Plaza Hotel. The drawings show a monument, column or obelisk occupying the center of the square on the axis of the library. This central figure is to be surrounded with appropriate architectural and sculptural treatment, possibly to the extent of fountains and a sunken garden. Tree planting is introduced, the curbs are rearranged and the details are improved, and provision is made for special lighting effects by means of architectural metal poles. Lastly, there is shown a small evergreen square north of Trinity to complete the square on that side.

The problem of rearranging Copley square has been one of great interest to all public-spirited citizens of Boston for many years. In 1893 the Boston Society of Architects arranged a competition for the improvement of the square and ap-

pointed Professor W. R. Ware, Professor F. W. Chandler and E. M. Wheelwright as a jury. They placed C. Howard Walker's design first and Arthur Borch's second. Mr. Walker's plan provided for a square with diagonals and the tracks were moved to run in one of these from Huntington avenue to a point opposite Trinity place, with the corner next Trinity Church brought out to complete the square; the second plan had a sunken garden occupying the center with a similar suggestion in regard to completing the square on the Trinity Church side. A majority of the society preferred the second plan and a majority of visitors to the exhibition where these plans were shown favored the sunken garden idea. An effort to revive the first plan was made in 1907 and \$40,000 was appropriated, but was diverted before construction began. Since then the erection of the new hotel on the old Art Museum site, the proposed subway stations and the development of the Park-square property, increasing the use of St. James avenue as an outlet from Copley square have made a new problem. Nevertheless, the previous studies have been of great value to Mr. Bourne in his work under the city's commission and with the help of D. Henry Sullivan, superintendent of public grounds.

Mr. Bourne believes that paving the avenues and walks in patterns as seen in Dresden and other German cities may be a detail which will work into the general scheme. Shrubs and small trees may be used in masses not high enough to obstruct the view, but increasing the effect of distance. Mr. McKim, architect of the library, once prepared sketches showing a pool with fountains and a suggestion of the Vendôme Column, and one member of his firm later said that when all had talked the thing over together they unanimously condemned "any plan that contemplated car tracks crossing the square."

In preparing his studies, in which he has considered street and car traffic, pedestrians, future needs, relations of the centre to other parts of the city, the immediate buildings and the essential points of town planning, Mr. Bourne has studied the best examples in America and Europe.

It is anticipated by this plan that when the Huntington-avenue subway is built the side of Blagden street adjoining the Public Library may be curved out so as to form a triangular raised space for pedestrians, with either an entrance or exit or both near the library, making for the safety of people using that subway.

The Bourne plan calls for a double row of trees on the side of the square enclosed by Boylston street, to balance two rows on the Copley Plaza side. The centre of the square is shown as sunken about two and one-half feet and approached by a flight of five broad stone steps facing the Public Library on one side and Trinity Church on the other side. Groups of statues would be needed to adorn these approaches to the fountains on the lower level. The architect suggests that foot subways above the car tubes may be found desirable to relieve congestion, eventually, although they would not be built immediately. These, he points out, would help to solve the problems of pedestrians.

After pointing out that the building limits on height of structures around the square are such as to make for harmony, Mr. Bourne says that the top of Westminster Chambers could easily be made satisfactory by the completion of the roof garden along architectural lines, with a suitable colonnade and cornice treatment. "It is possible that the east side of Clarendon street should be kept within the ninety-foot limit of height."

Removal of the present high lighting poles and the substitution of many small lamps on low poles of pleasing design is a part of the plan now suggested, and Mr. Bourne is of the opinion that gas possibly might well replace electricity as the lighting medium.

If Mr. Bourne's plan is adopted it will afford a clear view of the Public Library from Trinity Church or of Trinity from the library, the trees proposed being of varieties which do not grow high enough to obstruct the vision in that direction. The sunken space will be sufficient to give the library, the trees proposed being of varieties which always has seemed desirable. The whole scheme is aimed to complete a harmonious and pleasing whole Boston's finest square.

Boston Globe
May 28, 1912.

PAYING BILLS THE PROBLEM

Very Essential Feature of City Planning.

Street Commissioner Gallivan On the Situation in Boston.

That unpleasing and unromantic but most essential side of city planning, "Paying the Bills for City Improvements," was the topic discussed at this morning's session of the fourth National conference on city planning held at 10 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Public Library.

Fully 300 delegates and guests heard the papers read by Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, and Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan of this city. Hon. Lawson Purdy, president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of New York City, presided.

Mr. Lewis gave the conference the benefit of his broad experience and pointed out the form of assessments for betterments, which had been found to work best according to his experience and observation.

He paused briefly while referring to park systems in saying of Boston, "You have a park system. In the laying out of it and the condemnation of land for that purpose there may have been inequities, but the fact remains that you have a system and you got the land while it was cheap. For that you are to be congratulated. Future generations will rise up and call you blessed."

No Definite Rule.

"While no definite rule can be adopted to govern the distribution of assessments representing the district and general benefit, it should be possible to prescribe a method of determining the amount and extent of local benefit, particularly in the case of new streets, boulevards and parks. Let us assume that 60 feet is the normal width required for a local street; then the entire cost of acquiring and improving all streets

of street improvements should be differentiated for assessment purposes according to functional needs. The entire cost of constructing a 40-foot residential street should be borne entirely by abutting land owners.

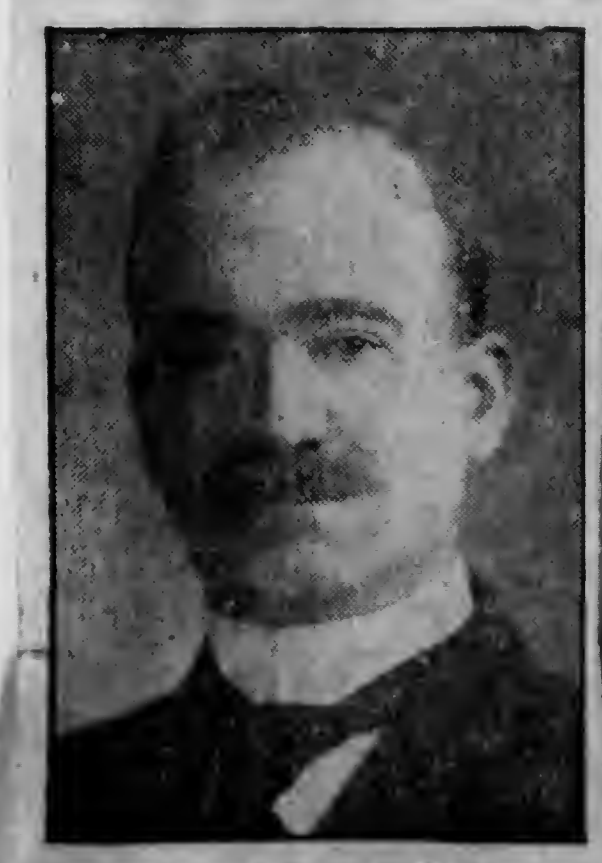
"It is only fair to expect the city to assume a part of the cost of the more pretentious improvements, such as boulevards, main highways and traffic thoroughfares, but the point I wish to emphasize is, that the practical determination of special assessments should be delegated to the municipality whose officials are of necessity familiar with the nature and scope of the work for which the charges are levied, as well as the character and value of properties within the assessable districts.

"These restrictions are usually imposed by legislative bodies at the behest of real estate interests, and the lack of wisdom shown by such laws is well evidenced by that provision in our Massachusetts statute which compels a limitation of assessable districts to a distance of 125 feet from the improvement in entire disregard of the actual distance and area of the benefit conferred.

Great Needs of Boston.

"However, at our State election last year the people adopted this constitutional amendment. Briefly stated, it permits the Legislature to pass acts for street improvements wherein more land than is required for the street may be taken, the same to be sold after the completion of the improvement.

"Nothing is more needed in this city than a broad highway connecting the two terminal stations. Such a highway is particularly needed for teaming traffic and for the transportation of passengers. A plan for such a highway has been prepared."



JAMES A. GALLIVAN,
Street Commissioner, Who Spoke at the National Conference on City Planning.

60 feet or less in width may properly be placed upon the property abutting on either side of the street.

In the case of wider streets, that portion of the cost represented by the excess over 60 feet bears to the width of the street would probably be an equitable proportion to assess upon the local district.

"Inasmuch as property fronting a wide street is more valuable, it would be manifestly unfair to adopt a rule which would result in making the cost of a 70 or 80-foot street less to the abutting owner than would have been the cost of a street 60 feet wide. On the other hand, after a street reaches certain proportions additional width should not involve additional benefit. It may be assumed that a share of the expense which would be equivalent to paying for a street 80 feet wide should be borne by the city of Boston."

Boston Herald
May 28, 1912.

Delegates Arrive

CITY PLANNING DELEGATES HERE

Fourth National Conference
Opens Today at the
Hotel Lenox.

Many of the delegates who are to attend the fourth national conference on city planning, which opens here today, arrived in Boston yesterday. A large delegation from New York established headquarters at the Hotel Lenox, while at many of the other hotels delegates registered.

Mayor Fitzgerald will open the conference at noon today with a luncheon at the Hotel Lenox. The mayor will deliver an address of welcome, to which Frederick Law Olmstead, chairman of the executive committee of the conference, will respond. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the city planning tour will start from the hotel and the delegates will be taken all over the city and later to Cambridge.

The first conference session will be held at 8 o'clock in the lecture room of the Public Library. The general subject for discussion will be, "The Meaning and Progress of City Planning," in connection with the conference a city planning exhibition will be placed on view at the Public Library.



Top to Bottom:
GEORGE E. HOOPER,
Secretary of Chicago City Club.
LAWSON PURDY,
President Department of Taxes and Assessments, New York.
A. W. HUNTER,
Fellow of American Institute of Architects.
NELSON P. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York.

Judges Colt, Putnam and Brown will comprise the full court to hear the suit of the United States for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company. They will hear any preliminary motions June 18, and it is expected the question of whether the hearings before Gen. Charles K. Darling, as examiner, will be private or public will be passed on then.

The hearings were postponed by Judge Colt because of the filing of the expediting certificate by the Attorney General asking for the appointment of a full bench to hear the case. Judge Putnam held that the filing of the certificate ousted him as a single justice of jurisdiction and that all matters had to be presented to and determined by the full court when selected. Judge Colt announced the selection of the judges today.

The order of the court is as follows: "Referring to the request of the Attorney General filed on May 20, 1912, under the act approved June 25, 1910, Chapter 68:

"It appearing that Judge Schofield, circuit judge for this circuit, is, and will be, necessarily absent for an indefinite period by reason of sickness, and the senior district judge regarding himself as disqualified, it is ordered, by the concurrence of Circuit Judges Colt and Putnam, that Hon. Arthur L. Brown, United States district judge for the district of Rhode Island, is assigned and designated to sit with said Circuit Judges Colt and Putnam in accordance with said statute and the request aforesaid."

"It is further ordered that said judges, namely Circuit Judges Colt and Putnam and District Judge Brown, will hold the court, as required by the statute aforesaid, and said request, at Boston, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 19th day of June next, or at such other time or times as may be hereafter designated, and at the time or times to which said sitting may be adjourned, for the purpose of hearing any matter proposed, or which may be proposed, by either of the parties in the case aforesaid, by the court."

"Charles K. Darling, Clerk."

MRS. HERSILIA WALKER DEAD.

Member of Chelsea Woman's Club Had Been Ill Since Saturday.

Mrs. Hersilia Walker, aged 81, wife of Walter H. Walker, died after a brief illness at her home, 18 Garland st., Cambridge, yesterday afternoon.

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TO
MAY 29 1912

